Code for Canada (Page 11)

Radio Stock Tipsters (Page 14)

LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ANY CANADIAN
FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

OVER FOUR PAGES
OF MINING NEWS
THIS WEEK

Vol. XXVIII Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, APRIL 14, 1934 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 15

The Nation's Business

Foolish Talk About Interlocking Bank Directorates

Return to Gold Sought as Defence Against New War of Depreciation

Tories Also Use Post Office Frank For Propaganda

"Interlocking" Directorates

EVERY few years the spectre of interlocking directorates is raised by economic and social reformers. Recently the pages of Hansard and of the Banking Committee's evidence were spattered with names of men and companies to show how intimately the directorates of Canadian banks are bound up with the boards of our large industrial and financial institutions. Just what is wrong with the idea of interlocking directorates is not made clear. Apparently the design is to prove that all the big companies in Canada are tied up together in such a way that competition is thwarted and the economic life of the nation is subjected to the dictatorship of a limited group of wealthy men.

There are certain conditions under which interlocking directorates would be rather dangerous. If there were an interlocking of directorates between all the banks in Canada then the public might be suspicious. But in the entire list of directors of Canadian banks printed in the Banking Committee evidence there is no name of any man who is a director of any two chartered banks. There are few cases of any man being a director of two trust companies or life insurance companies.

* * *

BUT the fact that competitive institutions are not linked together through single directors does not deter the zealous critics of our financial system. They draw spider-web charts to show connections between the banks. For example: Hon. Patrick Burns is a director of Burns & Co. and of the Bank of Montreal. John I. McFarland is a director of P. Burns & Co. and the Bank of Toronto. Hence the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Toronto are effectively linked, it is argued. With this link as an example one would easily find a way to draw lines on the spider-web chart to link up every bank, and every large financial and industrial institution in the country. But the method of proving the interlocking is both unfair and dishonest. The Bank of Toronto and the Bank of Montreal are no more linked by such a connection than they would be by means of the fact that a director of one bank might belong to the same golf club as a director of the other bank. To speak of "interlocking" directorates on the basis of such a connection is simply puerile. The directorates are not interlocking at all.

* * *

ON the other hand, it is quite true that the directorates of the banks and other financial institutions are linked with the directorates of our large industrial corporations The bright intellectuals who sense a danger in this might define that danger a little better. Would they make a rule that no man who has been successful in industry is to lend his advice and assistance to a bank? That the banks must be directed solely and entirely by men who haven't enough ability to be invited to sit on any other board? That a man of proved business genius should be forbidden to share his ability with more than one institution?

The radicals have stirred up a mare's nest. The whole discussion about interlocking directorates, particularly of the banks, is rather silly when analyzed properly.

* * *

Currency Warfare Must Be Averted

THERE have been threatening rumblings recently of a possible resumption of the currency depreciation war that upset world finance during 1931 and 1932.

Canada was tossed unpleasantly on the economic sea during that period of the monetary instability. One of the strongest influences in our recent substantial recovery is the measure of stability that has been reached in world prices and world exchanges.

There is a danger that further devaluation of the dollar by the United States or abandonment of gold by some leading European country would start another round of competitive depreciation and halt recovery in its tracks.

Hence the plea is now being made for tentative agreements between the leading nations on some

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

BREWING COS. EXPECT SALES FREER JULY 1

New Ontario Legislation Expands Outlets Many Times

MANITOBA NEXT

Possible Decrease in Dominion and Provincial Taxes Rumored to Permit Cheap Beer by Glass

Brewing Corporation, including Cosgrave's Brewery now controlled by it, Canada Bud Breweries, the Walkerville Brewery, and other large brewing concerns in which there is no public interest, expect to begin drawing a better income by July 1, next, as a result of the new legislation extending sale of ale and beer to hotels, restaurants and clubs. Although the legislation will not be made effective until after the election. It is now agreed that the election will come about June 11 or 12.

The report of the Liquor Board of Ontario showed 124 stores as being open on October 31, 1933, 102 brewery warehouses and 32 breweries retailing beer in Ontario. Four Montreal breweries, Frontenac, Molson's and National Breweries were represented in the brewery warehouses. An indication of what the new law will mean to the brewing industry of Ontario may be given by stating that there are 2,500 standard hotels in the province of Ontario and more restaurants than there are hotels. Instead therefore of 256 outlets as at present under the Liquor Control, it is probable that there will be many times that number.

Brewery capacity in Ontario is many times present needs. A policy concentrating production may be followed.

Three breweries discontinued operation during 1933: Grant's Spring Brewery Company, of Hamilton, Rock Brewery, of Preston, and Sarnia Breweries, of Sarnia, which had re-commenced operations at the beginning of the year. The Jockey Club Breweries of Guelph reopened in April, 1933.

Permits to Cease

The brewery companies consider one of the principal advantages likely to be reaped under the new law in the expected dropping of permits. In other words, consumers will be able to call up brewery companies as they do any other company and order what they desire. This great increase of convenience is expected by the companies to improve their business considerably.

Sell 9,500,000 Gallons

The report of the Liquor Control Board for 1933 shows that the total Ontario sale of domestic beer has dropped from 9,328,328 gallons in 1928 to 7,466,670 gallons in 1933. The highest sales were made in 1929 at 11,057,016 gallons. In 1928 sales were made to other provinces of 1,301,391 gallons and export sales of 3,768,519 gallons, or 5,069,910 gallons in addition. But in the fiscal year ended October 31, 1933, sales to other provinces, were 1,167,854 gallons, a slight increase, while export sales almost disappeared with a total of 143,182. Therefore the total sales in 1933 were about nine and a half million gallons. Most of these sales were made from breweries and brewers' warehouses.

The profit and loss account of the Liquor Control Board for 1933 shows total sales of beer, wine and spirits at $30,143,247 of which direct sales by breweries and brewers' warehouses accounted for $11,470,201. Permits issued during 1933 amounted to 331,746.

Sales Fell Off

On its total sales the Liquor Control Board of Ontario made a profit of $5,423,622 in 1933 and remitted $5,450,000 to the provincial treasury, the surplus from the previous year being $449,338. Since the board commenced operations in June, 1927, it has had a profit of 49,735,000 from profits and $5,333,390 from permit sales. The gross trading profit was $7,016,508 and

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Prices Remain At Feb. Level In Past Month

Wholesale prices showed very little change in March as compared with the previous month, it is revealed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number. The level of prices was 12 per cent above that of March a year ago, however.

Footwear production showed an increase in February over the previous month, following the seasonal trend, and the total for the month was ten per cent above February a year ago.

		— Change — From prev. period %	From prev. year %
Monthly	March, '34		
W'sale prices, No.	72.0	—0.1	+12.0
	Feb., '34		
Retail sales, No.	58.2	—3.7	+7.2
Footwear prod., pr.	1,324,048	+28.0	+10.0
Crude pete. imp. gal.	44,368,612	—23.0	+18.0
Weekly*			
Car loadings, No.	38,512	—9.0	+11.3
Cattle sales, No.	11,679	—0.1	+12.3
Hog sales,... No.	17,426	—20.0	—26.1

*Weeks ended March 31, April 5 and 5 respectively.

Refinancing Debts Of Canadian Farmers Part of New Scheme

Federal Legislation Will Provide Means of Settlement of Private Debts Apart from Bankruptcy Courts — To Follow Company Precedent

FARM LOAN BOARD LIKELY MEDIUM

Adjustment Commissioners Will Arrange Terms of Settlement, and New Financing Where Necessary Will Come from Ottawa via Chattel Mortgage — Loan Limits to be Increased

By Staff Editor

OTTAWA—The most significant legislation of the current session of parliament is forecast to be tabled soon at Ottawa to bring relief to a great army of Canadian farmers now weighed down by mortgage and other indebtedness. It will be the first attempt at a national solution of this problem and its sponsors hope it will bring new life and hope to tens of thousands of rural citizens—particularly in the Prairie West.

In brief the plan which will be proposed is as follows:

1. Formation of federal machinery which will do for the individual farmer what was attempted last year for hard-pressed Canadian corporations by means of the Company Creditor Arrangement Act. That is: offer under federal auspices an avenue of debt-settlement apart from the bankruptcy courts.
2. Provide a means under federal auspices whereby debtors can scale down their indebtedness without prejudice to the interests of secured and unsecured creditors. Such settlements would be in the hands of competent federal adjustment "commissioners." Expenses of carrying out such adjustment to be borne by the federal government.
3. Enlarge the powers of the Federal Farm Loan Board to enable it to offer new financing where necessary to clean up existing debt situations. Such new money to be available under a chattel or second mortgage up to two-thirds of the value of the debtor's land, buildings and equipment. Present lending power is only up to 50% of the value of the land and buildings.

Will Avoid Bankruptcy

Fundamental viewpoint behind the new statute is the fact that provincial debt legislation—particularly in the western provinces—has virtually prevented, rather than assisted, debt adjustment. As a result farm debt has been piling up in an alarming fashion to the detriment of both debtor and creditor. Under existing law the only avenue of jurisdiction open to the Dominion in respect of private debts, is via the bankruptcy courts, but use of this power would tend to aggravate rather than cure the situation by driving farmers from their land—the very thing most creditors are anxious to avoid.

Last year federal legislation was enacted to provide a means of settlement for corporations apart from the bankruptcy act and the new statute will aim to provide similar relief for individual debtors. The fact that the Company Creditor Arrangement Act is being challenged in the Supreme Court at the present time as to its constitutional validity, is not thought to be a deterrent to the new statute since the weakness of the C.C.A.A. is thought to lie more in detail than in principle.

Method of Procedure

Probable procedure under the new act will be for the debtor to make application for a settlement of his debt, whereupon a federal adjustment commissioner (paid by the government) will confer with debtor and creditor; work out a statement of assets and liabilities and so forth, and attempt a settlement on a basis fair to all parties and without recourse to the bankruptcy courts.

If no proper basis for settlement can be obtained due say to the need for new money to finance the settlement, the extended powers of the Federal Farm Loan Board may be utilized.

New Farm Loan Plan

At present this body can only make loans on a 6½ per cent basis up to 50 per cent of the value of land and buildings. Its new powers will probably enable it to loan on the value of farm equipment as well—the whole loan to be as much as two-thirds of the value of land, buildings and equipment.

The scheme to be adopted however will, it is expected, provide for two mortgages. One a first mortgage on the same basis as formerly (that is, 50 per cent of value of land and buildings) and also a second or chattel mortgage for the remainder of the loan. New money will be provided for the government for this purpose to the extent required. It is thought that, between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 will be ample for this purpose. Present loans outstanding by the Farm Board are in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

If such new financing is necessary in individual cases it is thought that the entire debt will be turned over to the Farm Loan Board on the principle that where the second mortgage is, there shall the first mortgage be also.

Probable Interest Rate

Whether these new loans will be made at a lower than prevailing rate of interest is still indeterminate although the Ingersoll speech of Hon. R. J. Manion leads to the belief that this new money may be available at a definitely lower rate of interest in order to give added impetus to the plan

Even if this is not done the average debtor will find his burden considerably lighter by way of interest charges, which may be what Dr. Manion had in mind when he made his statement.

He is reported to have said in this connection:

"The prime minister has been dealing with the loan and mortgage companies with a view to reduction in interest rates. I may say that I believe in a short time this reduction will be an accomplished fact."

One difficulty about financing these new loans at a lower interest rate, would be the need of a similar revision in all loans now outstanding with the farm loan board.

Beyond the injection of this $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of new mon-

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

PROBE PLANS EARLY RETURN RETAIL FIELD

Awaits Returns of Special Investigators in Various Lines

NO INTERIM REPORT

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA—While the Stevens price spreads committee is working this week on the livestock industry, it is expected that the enquiry into the manufacturing industry, the distribution and the retailing trades will re-commence in the near future.

Those in charge of the committee work are unable to say exactly when the main operations of the committee will be resumed, nor can they say, as yet, in what order the representatives of the distributors and retailers will be called.

Await Special Reports

The delay, it is stated, is not being caused by requests from large departmental and chain stores for postponements while they prepare their cases. It is due to the fact that the committee has four or five main enquiries under way through special investigators, and a dozen or more lesser probes into relief rolls, wage levels and so forth, and that reports from these special enquiries have not been received. Until the reports are in hand and have been thoroughly studied, the committee counsel will not be ready to call the representatives of the departmental and chain stores. Nor is it likely that the probe into the packing industry will be carried further than it already has been.

Several rumors which are current at the capital are officially denied by those who are in close touch with the operations of the committee. Thus it is being said that the committee is preparing an interim report for presentation to parliament. This, it is said, is not true. Nor has the committee, as yet, given serious thought to remedial legislation.

Investigators at Work

The chief investigators now at work for the committee are reported to be: C. D. Fessenden, who is enquiring into the furniture industry; J. Crowder, who is investigating the chain stores; D. Johnston, who is dealing with the departmental stores; Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, accountants, who are handling the packing industry; Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle and Nash, the department stores; and Fred Page Higgins & Co., the chain stores.

These investigators have made some reports but have not completed their studies. In furniture, for example, twenty or thirty of the largest plants will be gone over. Mr. Fessenden has only finished one or two. And so with the stores and the packing plants.

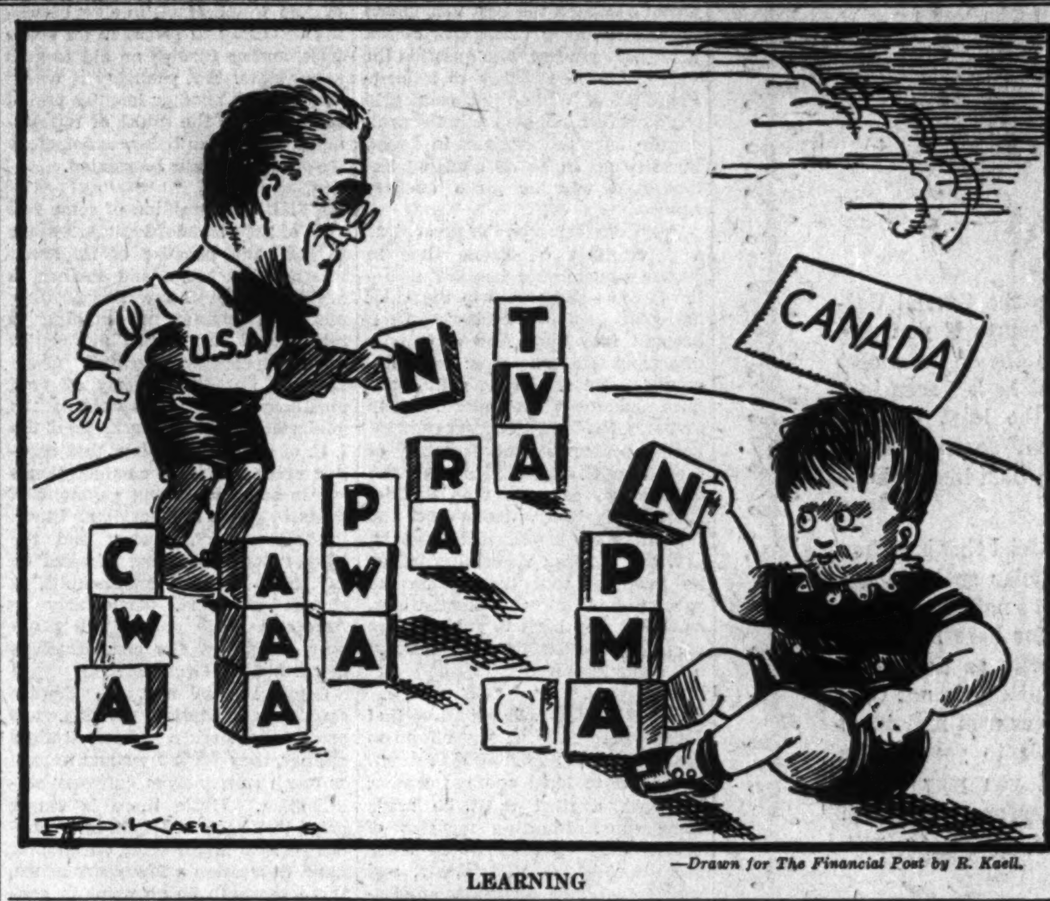
These investigations are being carried out under the general supervision of J. M. Boyce, a junior trade commissioner of the Department of Trade and Commerce, who is making a name for himself by his ability to co-relate facts and assist the investigators.

Probe Follows Plan

The dozen or more lesser enquiries into wage conditions, relief rolls, etc., are being carried out chiefly by departmental officials borrowed from the various departments of the government.

With several weeks of investigation behind them, the Stevens committee is now proceeding according to well laid plans, and the evidence is all being co-related and docketted almost as rapidly as it is

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)



—Drawn for The Financial Post by R. Kaell.

LEARNING

MAY DICKER FOR HOLDINGS WPG. ELECTRIC

Ratepayers Averse But Council May Avoid Submission

NEGOTIATIONS

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Purchase of the entire holdings of the Winnipeg Electric by the City of Winnipeg now looms up as a possibility, following adjournment of the Manitoba Legislature with action on the bill for dealing with the electric railway utility only. Adjournment, and not prorogation, brought an end to the sitting of the legislature, the understanding being that a special session might be held in June, at which the Street Railway Bill might be proceeded with, as well as any legislation found desirable as result of enactment of new marketing bill by parliament.

City Opposes Divorce

Strenuous opposition by the city succeeded in delaying legislative action on the Street Railway Bill. That, in effect, would have divorced the electric railway utility from the power and light utilities of the Winnipeg Electric, placing it under operation by a subsidiary company, and placing a valuation of $6,000,000 upon it, on which sum the operating company might endeavor to make an earning, or sell the enterprise to the city.

Representatives of the City of Winnipeg opposed the bill, which had been worked out by the Public Utilities Commission of Manitoba, first on the ground that the legislature should not interfere between the city and the electric company, but should leave control of its own streets to the city, and, secondly, because the proposed arrangement would deprive the city of $300,000 annually now collected in taxes and charges. While the government was believed to be in favor of pressing the bill, the majority of rural members could find little reason for interfering with a local Winnipeg problem, and showed a reluctance to proceeding in face of the city's opposition.

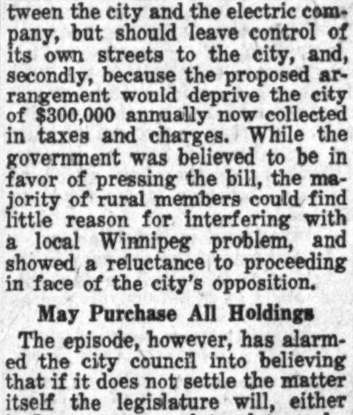
May Purchase All Holdings

The episode, however, has alarmed the city council into believing that if it does not settle the matter itself the legislature will, either in June or at some later date, make final disposition of the whole affair. As a result, the civic transportation committee suggested that negotiations be undertaken for the purchase of all holdings of the

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Apr. 10	55.3	53.1
Week of Apr. 3	55.3	53.1
Month of Apr., 1933	32.2	23.0
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Apr. 10	54	52
Week of Apr. 3	54	52
Month of Apr., 1933	45	39
8 Bank Stocks		
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Apr. 10	186	184
Week of Apr. 3	186	183
Month of Apr., 1933	150	143

DOMINION LOAN MAY BE PLACED AT 4% OR LESS

Government Awaiting Developments; Refunding $60,000,000

JOHNSON BILL

By Staff Editor

OTTAWA—With the market for gilt-edged bonds at about the highest levels in three years, the Dominion Government is laying no definite financial plans. Fiscal authorities are hoping that by the time the government has to go into the market for funds conditions will be even better than at present, The Financial Post is informed. This would indicate hopes of a 3¾ or 3½ per cent loan, since present rates are slightly below four per cent.

The Dominion will probably follow the practice for some years past and seek money some time in October. There will be a refunding loan to take care of some $222,000,000 of 5½ per cent Victory bonds maturing Nov. 1, it is understood. Additional funds may also be sought, it is believed.

The other large maturity this year is $60,000,000 of four per cent notes maturing in New York on Oct. 1. These are redeemable on July 1, or the first day of any succeeding month. Three alternative methods of handling this maturity are suggested. The issue may be refunded (1) entirely in New York; (2) partly in New York and partly in Canada; or (3) entirely in Canada. The last is considered doubtful. Although conditions within the next few months will determine the policy regarding the notes, officials seem to feel that part of the loan will be repatriated to Canada, and that part will be refunded in New York.

Views on Johnson Bill

In connection with the Dominion's American financing, finance department officials view as most important the Johnson bill, recently passed in the United States, and which prevents any government, in default on obligations to the United States, from borrowing in that country. The question of what constitutes default is still uncertain. American authorities differ, for instance, on whether Great Britain would be considered in default because of having made only "token" payments on its war debt. In Canada's case, a default by a province or other subsidiary government would not prevent the Dominion from borrowing or refunding in the United States, it is thought.

The importance to Canada of the changes in the bill in the process of legislative digestion is evident when it is considered that as first proposed it would have barred from the American market any country of which a minor government was in default. For instance, default on American debts by one Canadian municipality might have prevented the Dominion borrowing in New York, Ottawa officials point out. In the form finally passed, the Johnson bill excludes nations in default of private debt only and excludes refunding issues that replace old obligations. Its chief reference, therefore, is to intergovernmental debts.

At present Russia appears to be the chief victim of the Johnson bill. The Soviets defaulted the obligations of the Kerensky Government to the United States. And, pending settlement of the American claims, Russian trade with the United States may be hamstrung by the new statute.

Pays Winnipeg Electric Bond Interest Due October

Winnipeg Electric Co. on April 10, 1934, decided to pay the half yearly interest which fell due on October 2, 1933, and which was then passed on the 5 per cent mortgage stock and the 6 per cent bonds. The interest due in April was not dealt with.

Highlights of the week

Codes for Canada

Fair and unfair practices in modern competitive business. Problems of the business man that Canadian codists would try to solve. How the N.R.A. attacks the job. Page 11

Radio Tipsters

Invasion of your living room by stock salesmen of the air. Why they should be controlled. Page 14

House of Boots

The house that boots built. How the Dack business grew into a national enterprise. Page 3

Free Farms

Canadian governments are virtually giving farms away, and are supplying $600 cash to selected indigents to occupy them. How our land settlement scheme is working out. An unbiased exposition. Page 8

Mines Boom

Spring cleaning of mines on stock exchange. Page 18. Mining men plan to get rid of crooked promotions. Page 17. What went on at the Quebec mining convention. Four pages of news for investors. Pages 17 to 20

Revaluing Gold

Rumors that gold is soon to be raised in price again in the United States seem awry. An authoritative review of the present position. Page 19

Investors' Index

Prosperine Gold makes share offering	17
Maple Leaf gets control Casey Summit	17
Mining Corp's investments make big gain	18
Newmont plans small mill	18
Plan Third shaft at Gabrielle mines	20
Int. P. & P. improves position	4
Macassa's probable profits	18
Hudson's Bay Co. shows profit	15
Price Bros. final push	1

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Acadia Sugar	8	Disher Steel	15
Assoc. Brew.	2, 9	Ellis Park	5
Assets Holding	13	Gleneagles	5
Amal. Elec.	9	Hamilton Bridge	10
Acadia Coal	15	Home Building	15
Brew. & Dist.	14	Int. Paper	4
Beauharnois	5	Invest. Bond	5
Br.-America Ins.	12	Inter-City West.	10
Brown Corp.	5	Laura Secord	9
Corp. Investors	4, 9	Manitoba Pwr.	4
Can. Canners	9	Montreal Pwr.	4
Can. Rail & Harb.	9	Mersey Paper	8
Can. Airways	9	Nat. Steel Car	9
Can. Dredge	8	National Brew.	8
Connors Bros.	3	Paramount	9
Can. For. Invest.	8	St. Law. Paper	9
Can. Hydro-Elec.	2	St. Law. Paper	2
Can. Ind. Shares	2	Simpsons	5, 9
Can. Steamships	15	So. Can. Power	9
Cons. Div. Sec.	15	Trail Apts.	5
Cons. Paper	15	W. Kootenay Pr.	2
Dominion Stores	9	Winnipeg Elec.	1, 4
Dominion Coal	8	Western Savings	9

MINES AND OILS

Adanac	14	Mak Siccar	14
Ashley Gold	17	Mining Corp.	18
B. R. Ogden	18	Macassa	18
Base Metals	14	McMillan Gold	20
Blue Eagle	14	Murray-Algoma	14
Bralorne	14	Morning Star	19
Bralorne	17	Olga Gas	19
Bridge Island	18	McCuaig R. L.	14
Bulolo	14	McKenzie R. L.	19
Casey Summit	17	Maple Leaf	17
Cent. Malartic	14	Noranda	17
Central Man.	14	Native Son	18
Cons. Smelter	14, 19	Newmont	18
Commonwealth	19	New Roy	16
Cardinal Gold	14	North Whitney	14
Dunkin Gold	14	Prosperine Gold	17
Dom. Explorers	14	Parkhill	17
East Geduld	14	Powell Rouyn	14
East Lamaque	14	Premier	20
Francoeur	14	Peninsular Pete.	20
Fairview Amal.	18	Porc. Crown	14
Four Nations	14	Pioneer	19
Fleming Mines	14	Robb Montbray	19
Gunnar Gold	14	Red Gold	20
Georgia River	14	Sally Mines	20
Gachin Gold	18	Shawkey Gold	14
Gloria Kitty	18	Treadwell Yukon	16
Gabrielle	20	Thomson-Cadillac	16
Gold Mountain	14	Usk Mining	18
Granada	16	United Empire	20
Goodfish	19	Vanalta	19
Hudson Bay	20	Wainwright West	14
		White Eagle	2
Hedley Sterling	20	Yellowknife	14
Lamaque	16	Yellow Knife	14

QUOTATIONS

Bonds	16	Mines	19
Grain	10	Stocks	16

Foreign Exchange . . . 18

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Answers to Enquiries	9
Business	7
Banking	13
Editorial	6
Grain and Milling	10
Insurance	12
Mining	17-20
Utilities and Transportation	4

PRICE BROS. FINAL PUSH NOW LOOMS

File Washington Papers Clearing Way for Foreclosure

COMPROMISE LIKELY

Bowater Plan for Control of Property Passing to Last Stages of Struggle

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Bowater's Canadian Paper Corp., Montreal, has filed papers in Washington under the terms of the new United States Security Act, setting forth particulars of the contemplated acquisition of the mortgaged assets and probably other assets of Price Bros. and Co. in bankruptcy.

This marks the first step in the last stage of the struggle that has been going on since the early part of 1933 to determine where the future control of Price Bros. and Co. will rest.

Bowater Paper Mills and associated interests, on the one hand, and the Duke-Price Power Co., Lord Rothermere and the London Daily Express (Lord Beaverbrook's paper), on the other hand, have been competing for control.

Series of Offers

Last fall the Bondholders Protective Committee of Price Bros. and Co. accepted an offer put forward by Bowater. At the same time a proposal was put before the unsecured creditors and the shareholders through the Trustee-in-bankruptcy. The latter turned down the offer, saying that he expected a more favorable proposition.

On January 18 last the Duke-Price Power group came forward and submitted an offer. This was turned down by the bondholders committee. The following day Bowater submitted another proposal, which also was acceptable to the bondholders' committee. A second offer was brought forward by Duke-Price Power in February.

No Definite Decision

A meeting of the unsecured creditors and shareholders was called by the Trustee for March 9. Just before the meeting Bowater withdrew the offer to the unsecured creditors.

Common shareholders and unsecured creditors voted to accept the Duke-Price plan, but the preferred shareholders favored the Bowater plan.

Reached a Stalemate

The situation then stood with the bondholders having accepted the Bowater terms and the preferred shareholders favoring acceptance of the same group's offer. The common shareholders and unsecured creditors, whose majority vote rested with the Duke-Price Power interests, favored the opposition plan.

While there have been no public pronouncements since then, matters have not been allowed to drag.

The filing of papers in Washington indicate that the Bowater and the bondholders' committee are prepared to go ahead and force a foreclosure and public auction of the assets of Price Bros. and Co., securing the bonds.

Compromise is Possible

It may not be necessary to put the property up for public auction, as an unconfirmed report is that an arrangement or compromise has been reached between Bowater and the Duke-Price Power groups.

This compromise may have been hastened by the action of Bowater in filing the paper at Washington. In any event, Bowater and the committee have shown their determination to stand on their legal rights by clearing the way for a forced sale of the assets.

Had Strong Position

Through control of approximately 75 per cent of the bonds, the bondholders' committee occupy a strong position as regards their ability to bid and buy in the mortgaged assets. By securing the property in this way, the unsecured creditors and the common shareholders would have trouble in further blocking the plans permitting control to pass to the Bowater group.

Still Another Offer?

It would not be surprising if, in the course of the next week, an offer was put forward by Bowater which would meet with approval of the unsecured creditors and the common shareholders. It is desirable to have a reorganization satisfactory to all concerned, but if the opposition will not accept the offered terms, the only other alternative would be to put the mortgaged property up for auction. By filing particulars in Washington, the way has been made clear for the bondholders' committee to fulfill the terms of their agreement with Bowater.

Interest in Stocks

Meanwhile, expectations of a compromise or the early fulfillment of the plan sponsored by Bowater is reflected in the market action of Price Bros. and Co. common and preferred stocks. Since the March meeting, public interest in Price Bros. stock has lagged, but in the last few days there has been a much broader market.

The renewal of this interest coincides with the return to Montreal of certain principals of the Bowater group, who have been in England for the last three weeks.

MEN'S SHOP

Reporting the
MEN'S SHOP

**Name Your Own Style—
Or Let Us Help You**

Reporter wandered into the Special Cutting Shop (Made-to-Measure, if you prefer) and was treated to one of the nicest displays of woollens that he has seen in a long while. Without the least trouble, a man could pick out a half-dozen different fabrics from which he would like to have suits tailored.

And by the way, this Special Cutting Shop is one of the most popular spots in the whole Men's Shop. That's natural enough, when you consider it, for here men may have suits tailored exactly as they wish them. While Special Cutting is not Custom Tailoring, still it gives men individual service. Suits are made to your tastes and measurements and you may either give the tailor instructions or consult with him on the style best suited to you. $30.00 and $40.00.

The Reporter

EATON'S—COLLEGE STREET

Railway Earnings

Week End. Apr. 7—	1934 $	1933 $	Increase $
C. P. R. ..	2,175,000	1,842,000	333,000
C. N. R. ..	3,289,375	2,533,080	756,295

Executive Available

ARE YOU MANUFACTURING OR selling household products? I can give you the benefit of 25 years' experience selling one of Canada's best known and nationally advertised products. If you have a manufacturing, sales, or advertising problem and you want a trained executive, I would like to talk to you. Write to Box 272, The Financial Post, Toronto.

REFINANCING DEBTS OF CANADIAN FARMERS PART OF NEW SCHEME

(Continued from page 1)

ey into the farm mortgage problem via refinancing plans, it is thought unlikely that the government will at the present time offer any additional facilities for so-called "intermediate" credit.

The proposed plan, it is felt, will provide the necessary impetus to start the rural debtor on the road to solvency once more and it is thought that once this is done the back of the problem will have been broken.

**Gabrielle Mines Limited
Has Interesting Possibilities**

*The following information
appeared in the Financial Analyst*

With geology similar to that of San Antonio, its neighbor, and formation continuous throughout the property, Gabrielle Mines Ltd. property has every chance of becoming a proven mine, states Geo. H. Salton, B.Sc., M.Sc., M.C.I.M.M., engineer in charge of operations, who was in Toronto yesterday.

The present program of Gabrielle Mines is to sink a shaft to approximately 500 feet, 400 feet north of the Lake, between No. 1 and No. 2 veins. The 125, 250, 375 and 500-foot levels will be opened up. New equipment is on the ground, and everything ready for shaft sinking. Power is ready to be turned on and there is plenty of wood available. Two diamond drills can be put on the property almost immediately, a contract having been let to a well-known Sudbury firm.

The picture of Gabrielle to-day appears to be the same as that of San Antonio, the rocks and structure being identical with that of the latter, Mr. Salton stated yesterday. The San Antonio ore zone will continue on the Gabrielle Mine. In its development work Gabrielle will profit by the experience of San Antonio, which, in spite of discouraging conditions, has become one of the most promising of the new producers.

The first option has been taken on the treasury shares, and sufficient funds should be available to bring this property into production. It is free of all encumbrances. The Company is capitalized at 1,000,000 shares, and sales of the treasury should give the Company $280,000, which should be sufficient to bring this property to the production stage.

Mr. Salton, the engineer, was for a year and a half engineer for San Antonio, the neighbor of Gabrielle Mines. The fact that Gabrielle Mines Ltd. contains vein structures on its property similar to that of San Antonio makes this an interesting venture.

Bought — Sold — Quoted

HECTOR M. CHISHOLM
BOARD ROOM AND COMPANY
MEMBERS THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
350 Bay Street ELgin 5463 TORONTO

THE PREMIER TRUST COMPANY
Successor to
THE IMPERIAL TRUSTS CO. OF CANADA
announces the removal
of its offices to
15 RICHMOND STREET WEST

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF 5 PER CENT. REFUNDING MORTGAGE STOCK AND 6 PER CENT. REFUNDING MORTGAGE BONDS OF WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY, DUE 1954.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Winnipeg Electric Company, held at the office of the company on April 10th, 1934, it was decided to pay forthwith the half yearly interest which fell due October 2nd, 1933.

Payment of the October 2nd, 1933, interest on the 5 per cent. mortgage stock will be made by the British Empire Trust Company, London, England, in the usual way and the October 2nd, 1933, coupons on the 6 per cent. bonds will be paid upon presentation by the holders at the Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, or the agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY
E. ANDERSON, President. L. PALK, Secretary.

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

plan of monetary stabilization, looking to the ultimate return to gold.

* * *

PUBLICATION of the declaration of the International Chamber of Commerce strongly advocating a return to the gold standard may become a landmark on the road back to gold. Gold standard mechanism has been the best instrument devised to keep currencies stable. And there are few who question the value of such stability to international trade. While the type of gold standard that will evolve in the post-depression world remains in doubt, there seems to be no question but that gold will be given another chance.

The Chamber sees the present as a particularly opportune time to stabilize currencies because it believes costs and prices in the chief non-gold countries have been brought into line. And it fears a disastrous currency war may develop, if the remaining gold countries abandon the standard. As to methods, Dr. T. E. Gregory, eminent British economist, and secretary of the I. C. of C. committee making the declaration, suggests that Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the United States confer and establish new gold parities. As an alternative, he proposes that these countries agree to limit currency fluctuations, as a first step back to gold. Other countries could follow the lead of the major powers.

* * *

ECONOMISTS will not agree that the present is an ideal time to commence stabilization operations. If gold is to have another chance, however, a start must be made some time. Limiting margins of currency fluctuations would leave room for future adjustments, and would, therefore, constitute an elastic approach to whatever new standard and parities may finally be adopted.

The argument that currency warfare may develop unless non-gold countries stabilize, and thus help the remaining gold nations to maintain their position, is considered an exaggeration in some quarters. Nevertheless the possibility that France or Switzerland or other important gold countries might be forced off the standard has been real. It has been argued that complete abandonment of gold would result in a real leveling of costs and prices in all countries, and so furnish an aid to gold resumption. But probably it would also involve another lengthy period of waiting in the midst of international depression before satisfactory negotiations could be started.

* * *

WHILE resumption of some sort of gold standard would appear to hold the promise of improved international trade and finance, a hasty adoption of new, and possibly mistaken, parities has nothing to recommend it. British authorities have repeatedly signified Great Britain's intention to stay off gold until assurance is given that the gold standard will work. And the I. C. of C. makes it plain that creditor countries must conduct themselves as such, taking payment of debts in goods and services. Since, in this respect, France and the United States have been looked on as gold standard numbskulls, a change of heart, particularly in American trade policy, will probably be one of the considerations demanded by Great Britain.

Great Britain and the Empire countries, including Canada, are among the world's greatest trading nations, they probably stand to gain as much as any from currency stabilization. While there is ample proof that hasty adoption of erroneous parities might bring on another great depression a few years hence, there seems to be no point in continuing to wait rather than make a start by an agreement to limit currency fluctuations. It is possible, in fact, that a new gold standard may evolve that would allow periodical revision of parities on a scientific basis.

* * *

Post Office Frank On Political Literature

LAST week, The Financial Post called attention to the fact that copies of the Canadian Liberal Monthly were being sent out from Ottawa under the frank of members of Parliament. The taxpayers were thus paying the cost of distributing campaign literature.

The statement was made that the Conservatives were guilty of the same misuse of the franking privilege. The Regina Leader-Post supplies us with an example of current interest. Party literature, issued by the Liberal Conservative Association of Regina, is reaching Regina citizens through the mail from Ottawa. It is being sent out under the frank of the Conservative member for Regina.

It was never the intention of the people of Canada to have the franking privilege used to carry party campaign literature. Nevertheless, the practice is general and because both parties wish to use the privilege neither feels impelled to complain about the practice when it is indulged in by the other. The result of this is that there is no one at Ottawa whose duty it is to protect the public interest. Even from the southeast corner there is a notable silence, which is understandable in view of the fact that one of the most prominent members sitting among the insurgent group used the frank some time ago not merely for party literature but for commercial purposes. This is definitely against the law.

The postmaster-general, who must rule upon the admissibility of any letter or type of letter to the franking privilege, has a duty to the taxpayers to perform and that duty is to stop the free use of the mails by political organizations.

PROBE PLANS EARLY RETURN RETAIL FIELD

(Continued from page 1)

given. Hon. Harry Stevens, the minister in charge, has improvised an organization which is functioning smoothly and efficiently. This organization was created by assembling men from many departments and from outside the service.

At the top of the committee organization is the minister, and immediately under him are the committee-members, drawn from all parties in the Commons.

Explains Present Set-Up

Then there is the committee staff, composed of Norman Sommerville, K.C., committee counsel, Harry Hereford, for many years identified with industrial organizations, the first administrator of the Combines legislation, and, more recently, the man who had charge of unemployment relief expenditures for the Dominion Government. He was borrowed from the Labor department by Mr. Stevens and has been a tower of strength to the committee. Under Mr. Hereford are Mr. Boyce and other officials.

Operating under the general direction of the committee staff is a sub-committee of senior government officials headed by Dr. R. H. Coats, chief statistician of the Dominion, and Dr. H. M. Tory, head of the National Research Council. This sub-committee is combining all the government departments for information on various questions closely related to the work of the committee and, in addition, is preparing special studies on specific matters. Thus Dr. Coats is doing a comprehensive brief on combines legislation and Dr. Tory is preparing a paper on standardization. Another brief is being done on trade associations in Canada and a complete statistical survey of the industries and distributing agencies under enquiry is in hand.

Approve P.A.T.A.

Under the heading of remedial legislation, careful notations are made of all constructive suggestions that are made by witnesses.

For example, it is suggested that one form of remedial legislation will be to amend existing statutes to approve of the P.A.T.A., principle in our commercial practice, as previously forecast in The Financial Post. This will almost certainly be done and the form in which it will be done, while not yet decided, probably will be by amendment of the Combines Investigation Act. At the present time the act excepts trade unions from its provisions and this exception could be enlarged to include the P.A.T.A., and other trade associations whose object is to remove "unethical" practices from business.

ASSOCIATED BREW. EARNINGS LOWER DURING PAST YEAR

Look for Benefits from Investment in New Properties

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Net operating profits of Associated Breweries of Canada in 1933 amounted to $154,359 after providing for depreciation, income tax, maintenance charges, etc. This compares with $230,845 in the previous 12 months.

Earnings last year were militated against by increasing taxation and a decline in buying power in the Western area, which in turn caused a continued decrease in consumption in all the Western provinces. At the same time the company undertook to widen its field of operations by making extensive investments in a plant in Vancouver and others in Montana and Washington. The latter was accomplished through the sale of government bonds, etc., and the loss of revenue from these investments naturally had an effect on earnings. The report states, however, that benefits should shortly accrue from these new investments.

Change in Statement

The financial statement for 1933 has been brought out on a new basis so as to show the consolidated position of Associated Breweries and its subsidiaries. In previous years Associated was treated as a holding company so that the statement did not give effect to fixed assets position of the associated companies nor their full earning power.

Particulars of the income account for 1933 follow:

	Copy B— 1933 $
Net operating profit	154,359
Preferred divds.	76,472
Net income —..................	77,887
Com. dividends	56,150
Balance	21,737
Brought forward	380,292
Carried forward	402,029

Reduce Preferred Stock

For the reason already pointed out, the balance sheet as at December 31, 1933, is not directly comparable with that at the close of the previous year. The report for last year shows assets totalling $4,226,694. The issued preferred stock has been reduced from $1,142,700 to $1,087,700 through action of the sinking fund. In addition $16,256 is held in the sinking fund for the further redemption of stock.

The reserve for contingent losses on investments has been increased from $418,644 to $438,302. Reserve for premium on redemption of preferred shares also has increased, now standing on the books at $58,669 compared with $42,413 a year ago.

Show Fixed Assets

The new set-up of the assets shows fixed items at $1,911,576 net. Gross value of the property account amounts to $2,674,053, against which a depreciation reserve of $762,478 has been set up.

Other investments, covering mortgages, U. S. brewing companies, etc., stand at $1,381,104.

Current assets are shown at $878,372. The principal changes here in comparison with that shown on the old report, is a reduction in holdings of Dominion of Canada bonds and the inclusion of inventories, a larger amount of receivables and an increase in cash on hand arising out of the consolidation of accounts.

Int. Hydro Dividends May Stop, Says Graustein

The present difficulty of finding markets for bond issues of utility holding companies may affect the ability of the International Hydro-Electric System to pay dividends in the future, said Archibald R. Graustein, president, in the system's 1933 annual report, issued on April 10 in New York city.

The system reported 1933 consolidated net income of $2,418,454, equivalent after preferred stock dividends to $2.25 a share on the class A stock, against $2.72 in 1932. Total revenue amounted to $62,228,768, against $63,757,871 in the previous year. At the end of 1933 assets amounted to $15,367,043. Current liabilities were $10,523,034.

Can. Hydro-Electric 1933 Output Gains

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Hydro-Electric Co. in 1933 earned $19.92 a share on its first preferred stock. This compares with $21.82 a share in 1932 and $18.44 in 1931. At the end of 1933 deliveries of Canadian Hydro-Electric properties under primary power contracts amounted to 485,076 h.p., an increase of 6,449 h.p. during the year.

Total output, including small amounts of purchased power, amounted to 2,698,984,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,537,413,000 kilowatt hours in 1932.

INSURANCE SHARES EXPECTS TO PAY DIVIDEND IN 1935

Can. Insurance Shares Three Subsidiary Companies Report Good Year

Canadian Insurance Shares, Ltd., controlling Canadian General Insurance Co., Toronto General Insurance Co. and Central Canadian Insurance Co., reported a satisfactory year ended Feb. 28, a 25 cents per share dividend paid by the Toronto General netting the company $16,269. Given another favorable year, the other two companies are expected to pay a dividend, it is stated in the annual report of R. T. Evans, president, and at that time a substantial dividend may be expected from Canadian Insurance Shares.

Expenses of management amounted to only $440 in the 1934 fiscal year, to which is added $2,000 as reserve against accounts receivable. Interest on arrears of calls on capital added $413 to income, $14,242 being therefore added to surplus, bringing this fund to $864,164.

Investment in Subsidiaries

Investment of the company in its subsidiaries is valued in the balance sheet at $1,687,066, divided as follows:

Investment in Controlled Companies

Company	Amount of Stock %	Value $
Canadian General	95.12	1,038,639
Toronto General	68.66	541,652
Central Canadian	58.44	106,775
		1,687,066

ST. LAWRENCE PAP. NET LOSS HIGHER SALES GAINING

Working Capital Dropped in 1933 and Deficit Greater

Loss of $430,886 in 1933 is shown in the annual financial statement of St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co., as compared with $286,670 lost in 1932. After depreciation and write-off on inventory accumulated deficit increased during the year from $1,482,833 to $2,197,944, but Ernest Rossiter, president, states that the company has been receiving more tonnage in the first quarter of 1934. It is receiving tonnage at the rate of 10,000 tons yearly as a result of pooling arrangements made late in 1933.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Oper. loss	430,886	286,670
Depreciation	131,608	161,338
Balance	562,494	†448,008
Inv. write-off	......	125,178
To cont. res.	......	300,000
Deficit	702,494	1,719,261
Prev. surplus	‡†1,495,450	236,428
Deficit	2,197,944	1,482,833

† Deficit.
‡ After addition of $12,616 being expenses applicable to prior periods and adjustments of reserves.

The drop in current assets was mainly a decline in accounts receivable from $355,707 to $85,274. The increase in current liabilities was made by accounts payable going up from $146,478 to $604,511. Bank overdraft of $229,972 was replaced during the year by a bank loan of only $3,625.

Directors of Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. decided to carry on operations of their company separately and therefore St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. and Brompton Pulp & Paper Mills were opened individually.

St. Lawrence Corp. report shows a deficit of $3,521, administrative charges being $92,472 while subsidiaries contributed $88,951. Current liabilities are shown at $10,220 in balance sheet.

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	1,171,233	1,452,350
Current liabilities ...	608,136	376,451
Working capital	563,097	1,075,899
Ratio	1.92—1	3.86—1

WEST KOOTENAY POWER EARNINGS ADVANCE IN 1933

Larger Demands of Smelters Increase Revenue-producing Load

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Due to increased power consumption of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., the revenue producing load and gross operating income of West Kootenay Power Co. showed a material increase in 1933, as compared with returns for the previous year.

The revenue producing load in 1933 was 101,134 h.p., compared with 88,756 h.p. in 1932. This is reflected in an advance in earnings from $1,892,531 to $2,042,553.

After providing for the usual senior charges, including a larger write-off for depreciation, the profit and loss account last year shows $203,756 available for distribution in the form of dividends on the capital stock. This compares with $199,785 in the previous year. As will be seen in the accompanying statement, no dividends were paid on the common stock in 1933, whereas in 1932 the company paid out $611,200, all of which went to the parent company, Consolidated Smelters.

	1933 $	1932 $	1931 $
Gross rev. ...	2,042,553	1,892,531	2,293,077
Less:			
Oper. exp. ...	429,836	422,065	447,106
Bad debts, etc. ...	2,160	352	13,685
Bond int.	324,113	325,849	277,911
Int. premium	39,909	38,201	......
Prem. b. red.	....	......	137,090
Bond discount	34,500	33,942	35,173
Depreciation .	900,796	775,985	761,902
Other deprec.	14,898	13,472	24,294
Taxes	92,583	82,927	122,829
	1,838,796	1,692,746	1,819,992
Balance	203,756	199,785	473,085
Pfd. divid. ..	35,000	35,000	35,000
Common divid.	....	611,200	733,440
Balance	168,756	†446,415	†295,355
*Prev. surp. .	2,399,263	2,988,984	3,322,943
P. & L. bal. .	2,568,018	2,542,570	3,027,588

†Deficit. *As adjusted.

Working Capital Position

	1933 $	1932 $	1931 $
Curr. assets .	1,383,474	656,169	1,094,294
Curr. liabs. ..	154,872	268,758	586,180
Work. cap. ..	1,228,602	387,411	509,114

Buy in Own Bonds

Consolidated balance sheet of West Kootenay Power at December 31, 1933, shows assets totalling $16,082,646 compared with $15,924,828 in 1932.

Funded debt of the company stands at $6,500,000, against which the company has placed $112,513 of bonds in the hands of the trustee.

The plant and property account is shown among the assets at $13,794,555 after depreciation. In the previous report fixed assets aggregated $14,422,241. Stores and materials show a slight reduction at $362,238.

Investments are unchanged, while current assets are substantially higher due to an increase in account receivable from Consolidated Smelter amounting to $1,311,904, compared with $584,060 in 1932.

White Eagle Silver Mines Plan to Erect 20-ton Mill

Sale of 250,000 shares of treasury stock to Toronto interests has been announced by White Eagle Silver Mines. It is claimed that sufficient funds are now available for development work, and that the arrival of fine weather will see exploration work started on the Elite group, half a mile from the Otter group, where present operations are centred.

MAY DICKER FOR HOLDINGS WPG. ELECTRIC

(Continued from page 1)

company, with representatives of the management, of the bondholders and of the preferred shareholders, along with a committee of three members of the legislature and a representative of the suburban municipalities. The object would be submission of a scheme for complete purchase to the ratepayers of the city.

Such purchase would of course include the power developments on the Winnipeg River, and the distribution system in the city for both gas and electricity.

It seems difficult to believe that under present conditions ratepayers of the city could be brought to approve so extensive a transaction, and the only way to consummate it might be for the legislature to enable the city council to dispense with the vote of ratepayers. The council, elected by the voters at large, and not by the taxpayers who alone have the right to vote on money by-laws, would probably favor purchase of the whole undertaking, if terms considered reasonable could be obtained. For one thing, amalgamating the distributing system for electricity in the City of Winnipeg would mean a considerable economy in cost of operation, and more important still, might eliminate the competition which has resulted in giving extremely low rates to a number of enterprises in a position to bargain for electricity for industrial uses.

Don't Want Street Railway

For the purchase of the street railway itself there is little enthusiasm, the tendency being to claim that if the company is engaged in a business which has become unprofitable owing to the advent of the motor car, there is no reason to expect the city to take it off the company's hands.

The position of the various classes of security holders of the Winnipeg Electric will presumably be deeply affected by the nature of the decision finally reached. It might pay the bondholders of the subsidiary power enterprises, to whom the parent company's guarantee is apparently no longer valuable to develop a plan for having all water powers on the Winnipeg River, both company and municipal, placed under a common authority, with protection for interests of both the city and the security holders.

BREWING CO'S EXPECT SALES FREER BY FALL

(Continued from page 1)

the net trading profit was $4,731,692.

Decrease in sales was 16.5 per cent from the preceding year when the decrease was 21.2 per cent. Imported liquors had the largest decline in spite of price reductions. A study of the spirit and wine sales showed that the people showed a marked preference for the goods which sold at the cheaper prices. The province paid to the Dominion Government during the year in customs and excise duties and sales and excise taxes on spirits, wine and imported beers, $5,539,218. In direct taxes to the Dominion Government for malt duties, excise and sales tax on domestic beers, which included 4.4 beer, sold in Ontario, also exceeded $2,000,000. The excise and sales tax paid on the native wines sold in Ontario direct from the wineries was about $70,000. The Dominion Government therefore obtained about $7,600,000 as compared with $10,400,000 the preceding year. The reduced customs and excise duties on spirits contributed in a considerable measure to the decrease in question.

This is interesting in view of the dispatches from Ottawa to the effect that Ontario and the Dominion Government were understood to be considering the possibility of reducing taxation so that cheaper beer by the glass could be offered to the public.

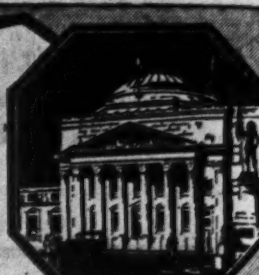
The board's levy on all domestic beers sold in Ontario, not including light beer, was 5 per cent of the gross selling value. In addition the fees were imposed on all breweries for brewery and brewery warehouse licenses.

So far as Brewing Corp. is concerned the news that Manitoba may follow Ontario's lead is of interest as it has a Manitoba subsidiary.

Estimated Earnings $4 Share

Brewing Corp. has addressed a letter to shareholders stating that March sales exceeded those of the same month in 1933 by 31.4 per cent, and that working capital has been greatly strengthened since the last fiscal year ended on October 31, 1933. The management of the company estimates that new conditions will permit sales of 600,000 barrels per annum and that on that basis net earnings available for dividends should exceed $4 a share. This compares with no earnings at all available for common last year.

E. P. Taylor, president, states that no capital expenditures are necessary, plants all being in excellent condition while location here and there in large centres of population give the company important savings in freight and cartage costs. He adds that the new laws will in his opinion promote "conditions of truer temperance," encourage law observances, curtail home brewing, spur tourist traffic, employ several thousand people, give a larger market for farm products and relieve the industry of some of its worst handicaps.



Older by half a century than the Dominion . . . yet young as the latest sound business enterprise of Canada.

Head Office Montreal

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
MODERN, EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE
. . . . the outcome of 116 years' successful operation . . . .

**Choose Church's
This Spring**

WHEN you see a pair of Church's shoes walk by, their good looks and fine leathers stand out. But when you wear Church's you get not only good looks and fine leathers, but remarkable comfort and fine balance. And, of course, you get Church's inimitable style and wearing qualities. Calf and grain leathers in light and heavy plain patterns and brogues. Sizes 6 to 12. Widths AA, A, B, C, D and E. All models now 11.50.

Simpsons—Street Floor.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS INCREASED

THE COMMERCIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office: EDMONTON, Canada

Paid to Beneficiaries of Policyholders during 1933...	$ 37,000
Paid to Living Policyholders during 1933...........	196,016
Total paid to Policyholders during 1933.............	$233,016
Total paid to Policyholders since organization, over..	$1,000,000

SPLENDID INCREASE SINCE INCORPORATION AS COMMERCIAL LIFE

	1919	1933
Assets	$ 95,428	$1,839,153
Reserves on Policies	17,732	1,451,582
Premium Income	9,400	313,714
Total Income	34,979	437,718
Interest Income	4,011	91,924
Business in Force	399,000	9,680,403

The Management of The Commercial Life has decided to take advantage of the improvement in conditions by the extension of its agency organization. Applications for agency representation will be considered from all points in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Apply Agency Department, Head Office.

Board of Directors and Officers

R. H. CAUTLEY (President), Edmonton
J. W. GLENWRIGHT (Vice-President), Edmonton; L. G. CALDER (Vice-President), Montreal; W. T. HENRY; W. W. PREVEY; H. W. B. DOUGLAS; DR. NORMAN ALLIN; JOHN GILLESPIE, Edmonton; W. FLETCHER BREDIN, Grande Prairie; F. O. HODGSON, Vancouver; JOHN A. EAST, Saskatoon; ROBERT SHANNON, Saskatoon.

Managing Director: J. W. GLENWRIGHT
Secretary: E. B. H. SHAVER
Medical Referee: NORMAN ALLIN, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S. Can., F.A.C.S., M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.
Consulting Actuary: C. C. SINCLAIR, F.A.S., Winnipeg
Statistician: D. M. ROBERTSON
Chief Accountant: H. E. CHILLMAN
Investment Dept.: E. W. GRAIS

Fourth Generation of Dack Expands Century-Old Business

Great-Grandson of Stouthearted Irish Shoemaker Turns Famous Toronto Business Into National Enterprise

By ROBERTSON Y. MacLEAN

"From shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves in three generations." How often have you heard it said or said it yourself? The grandfather creates, the son conserves and the grandson dissipates. To prove the truth of this epigram name to yourself the businesses you know that are being operated by the third generation from the original founders.

There is in Canada one business that is headed today by the great-grandson of its founder, and it is interesting to note that during the regime of the fourth generation the business has grown from a single shop to a national institution.

When Stanford E. Dack obtained control of R. Dack & Son the business was conducted in one shop on King Street West, Toronto within a block of its original location. Today, seventeen years later, the head office is still on King Street, but from it are administered a four story factory and some twelve branches stretching from Montreal to Vancouver. Not bad for the effete fourth generation.

Older Than Toronto

Some time in the early 1800's a stout-hearted Irishman found that his loyalist sympathies made the climate of old O'Connell Street Dublin, anything but healthy for him and his family. There he had a flourishing boot shop employing some thirty workmen, but loyal subjects of the crown were anathema to the Dublin of those troublous days. After experiencing more than one violent attempt both against his property and his person Matthew Dack staked his family and his fortune on the great adventure and set sail for Canada.

Landing at Montreal he established himself there for a short time but soon moved West to Kingston. He remained no more than a year or two in the Limestone City and in 1833 he was installed at the corner of Jordan and King Streets, Toronto, where the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce now stands. In 1835 he moved to the stand of the present head office of the company where ever since the business has lived and prospered continuously to the present day.

Matthew Dack died in the prime of life, only fifty-one years of age, of pneumonia contracted while fighting a fire on Christmas day 1845. An interesting sidelight of his character is to be found in the poll register for the election of 1844 where it shows M. Dack voting for Sherwood and Munro, the candidates of the "Family Compact" the ultra Tory party of the province. No doubt his political convictions were as strong and steadfast as the stitches and the leathers of his shoes.

The Second Dack

The city directory of 1846 shows a Dack, shoemaker, at the same stand on King Street but the business is listed as "Edward" Dack instead of "Matthew." These were the days when all work was done by hand, and the "Cord-wainers" union, whose origin goes back to the old guild days, was all-powerful. But Edward Dack was a progressive business man and when Goodyear adapted the sewing machine to shoemaking he was one of the first employers in Toronto to introduce the innovation. Irishmen of fighting predilections predominated in the "Cord-wainers" and for two or three years the shop on King Street was the scene of many a bitter battle.

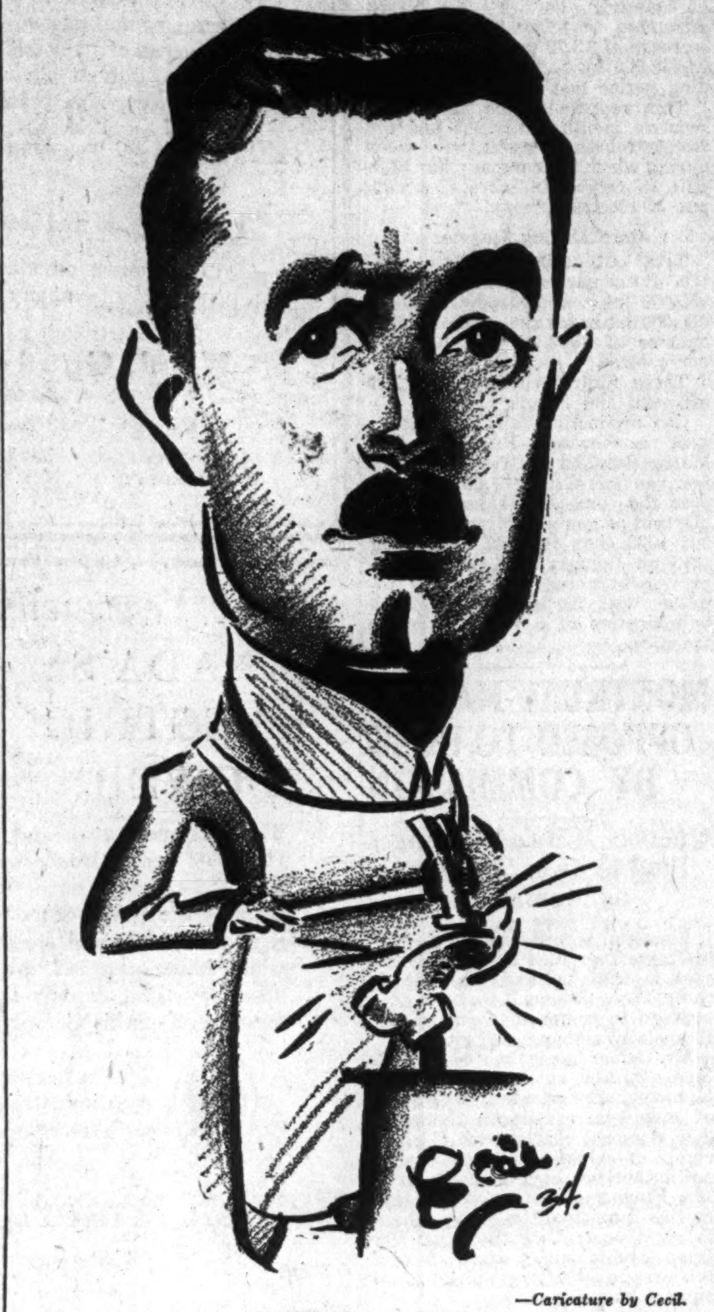
These were days of improvement and expansion in Toronto. Railroads were building, companies of all kinds were being promoted; that Dack, a man of property and modest wealth should be approached by the promoters was only natural. It is illuminating, in more ways than one, that he should have selected the stock of the Consumers' Gas Co., then just incorporating, for one of his investments, and some of this original stock still remains in the family.

Edward Dack died in 1900, aged eighty-five, but from about 1880 his interest in the business on King Street was mostly advisory. All his life he had a passion for the sea and his later years were spent in travel.

Present Name Established

In 1884 the firm name again changed and the sign so familiar to the present generation, R. Dack took the place of "Edward Dack."

During the next twenty-five years many revolutionary practices were introduced into the shoe industry, those that seemed good, Dack adopted, others that made more for quantity than quality production were passed by. The principle behind the business was always "how good" not "how many." This is well illustrated by the experience of a Canadian businessman in New York who was informed by the bootblack in the old Belmont Hotel that he had "bought those shoes in Toronto." Thirty years ago America imported English leathers and custom-made shoes were produced by but two or three boot makers.



—Caricature by Cecil.

STANFORD E. DACK

The Fourth Generation

In 1911 Stanford E. Dack left Toronto University. His career had been planned in fields far removed from the family business. Since early childhood he had shown a marked aptitude for both pencil and brush but the vein of practicability which has been so outstanding in his character prevented, perhaps, the full flowering of his artistic genius, and, as a compromise, he applied this artistic bent to the study of architecture. That an able architect was sacrificed on the altar of business success is proven by the beauty of Stanford Dack's house on Old Forest Hill Road which he designed in its broader conceptions.

The family tradition, however, proved too strong and instead of entering the profession for which he had been trained he decided his life work should be the making of more and better boots.

By 1917 outside interests occupied the full time of the elder Dack and the management of the business fell wholly on the shoulders of his son. Like many men of his generation R. Dack had been a most conservative merchant. He produced the best "mouse trap" he knew how to produce and he saw no reason why he should cry his wares from the house tops. Stanford Dack, however, had a broader vision. As the making of shoes was to be his career he was very positive in his stand that his field of activity should not be circumscribed. The mature conservatism of age and the progressive ideas of youth collided and the son purchased the father's business.

Tradition Modernized

No one appreciated more than the younger Dack the background that had been built up in almost a hundred years of continuous operation. Among his customers in 1917 were the same names that had been on the ledgers of his great-grandfather. He was making field-boots and "Strathconas" for young officers off to France and Flanders whose ancestors had bought "Wellingtons" from Matthew Dack when they took the field against the "Rebels" in 1837.

He was making the best shoes he knew how to make from the best materials he could buy. He knew that quality was there, else the business would have died long ago. His ambition reached beyond the shop on King Street with its factory in the rear, but to encompass this vision he must make more shoes and to make a profit on more shoes he must have more customers. To get more customers he must let more people know how good his shoes were. The logical way to let them know was to advertise.

Plans For Development

The factory, though small, was excellently equipped. Business during these war years was booming, but the young owner was determined that his ambitions should not over-ride good business principles. If the business was to grow it must supply the necessary capital, no money should be borrowed. Five years were spent in developing the business on King Street to its maximum. Advertising was used judiciously, the first catalogue made its appearance and an embryo mail-order business was cultivated into a thriving outlet. To meet these demands the factory had been enlarged and more modern methods introduced until production kept pace with increasing sales.

In 1922 sufficient capital had been set aside out of profits to warrant expansion and the first branch store was opened in Winnipeg. In 1924 an uptown branch was opened in Montreal and four years later Montreal got another store on St. James Street in the downtown financial section. Toronto has an uptown store on Bloor Street and the company operates branches in Hamilton, Windsor, Ottawa, London, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver.

Four years ago it became necessary to increase production and a factory was purchased on Adelaide Street. This plant is a model of efficiency and even during the difficult years just passed it has not been found necessary to reduce either personel or working hours. Last year alone Dack's sold shoes to 8,000 new customers.

Reason For Success

The success of Dack's is attributable, so says its president, to the fact that they have never deviated from the policy of men's shoes and men's shoes only. To the layman this may sound rather paradoxical because every one knows that men's shoes last much longer than do women's. Mr. Dack points out, however, that styles do not change in men's shoes as often as with the gentler sex and also, he says, the class of men for whom Dack makes shoes appreciate quality and are willing to pay for it. Further he states that to have one objective and to bend every effort on the attainment of that objective will bring bigger success than the dissipation of effort on a number of objectives.

One exception has been made to this policy, but it has been forced upon the firm by its customers. Women's shoes of the "sports" type are made in one or two styles only. This development was the outcome of the demands of some of their men customers that wives and daughters might have offered to them the same comfort and quality that they themselves enjoyed.

Serving The Individual

At first glance it would seem that if a profit could be made on a hundred pairs of shoes that a thousand times more profit could be made on one hundred thousand pairs. Time and again in the last ten years Dack's have been offered the opportunity of increased retail outlets. It would have been easier to confine the energies of the business to manufacturing only and to have shifted the burden of marketing to other shoulders, but that strain of thoroughness which is one of Stanford Dack's outstanding characteristics prevented the adoption of any such policy. He felt that his particular kind of shoes would never lend themselves to mass marketing.

To give full value to his customers he must not only make the best shoe he knew how to make, but he must take unto himself the responsibility of seeing that each individual customer was fitted with the particular pair of shoes that would give the utmost in satisfaction. For this reason Dack's have always controlled their product until it found the ultimate consumer and the distribution of Dack's shoes is still and will remain, in the hands of Dack's own stores.

Meeting New Conditions

About three years ago Mr. Dack was faced with a critical situation. The earning power of the younger man was, because of business conditions, materially decreased. Much as they desired to buy Dack's shoes they had not the money to pay Dack's prices. As any business catering to a limited class is dependent for its future growth on the younger generation it became necessary to find ways and means by which a pair of Dack's shoes would fit in with these lessened budgets.

One of the main costs in producing a pair of shoes is skilled labor. If a mechanic is trained to perform to a certain standard it is impossible to turn him to lower standards. Therefore if Dack's were to hold these younger customers it was immediately essential to find cheaper sources of raw material. Until three years ago Dack's had never used anything but imported leathers, but with the co-operation of Canadian tanners, domestic leathers were found which measured up to the Dack standard and a new line of shoes, still bearing the Dack name but selling for less money, were produced. This new line has in no way interfered with its higher priced older brother but it has accomplished what its originator intended for it by not only holding for Dack many customers who otherwise would have been lost but by enabling many others to wear Dack's shoes for the first time.

The Present Owner

In appearance this architect who turned shoemaker is a typical young Canadian business man aged 43. He is above average height, dark and thin featured. His clothes show care in selection and a fineness in material and workmanship. One would immediately gather that, while clothes by no means made this man, that he was well aware of the importance of a properly fitting jacket. His humor is of the brand known as "dry" and while he has implicit faith in himself and his business, he is inclined to underrate rather than overrate the possibilities of any project. The chances are that he has made as much by being a "bear," as he has on the "bull" side of the market.

But if you want to see this rather austere gentleman become really enthusiatic just suggest fishing. Heaven to him will look something like a four thousand acre game preserve in Northern Quebec, all the trout will be rainbow, weigh at least three pounds and be taken with a twelve ounce rod and a dry fly. His happiest hours have been spent with salmon in New Brunswick, black bass in Georgian Bay "Muskies" in the Kawarthas and of course those "heavenly" trout in Quebec.

Thoroughness is "Stan" Dack's outstanding characteristic yet his interests outside of fishing and business are catholic in their scope. He golfs, he contracts at bridge, he plays billiards at the Ontario Club, he travels far and often and he does all these things with a thoroughness, and enthusiasm and an interest.

That "sticking to your last" does get you there, he has amply proven. In 1917 R. Dack & Son was a single store in Canada's second city. Today the name Dack is a household word from Halifax to Victoria and the people of Canada pay for Dack's shoes every year enough dollars to make Dack's one of Canada's most prosperous businesses. From thirty "cord-wainers" turning out a thousand pairs of shoes a year to 150 employees and a production of 50,000 pairs is real growth even if it did take a hundred years to do it.

CONNORS BROS. MARKET BETTER IN PAST SEASON

Both Domestic and Export Trade Registered Gains

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Connors Bros., sardine packers at Black's Harbor, N.B., report operations on a better basis in 1933 than was the case in 1932. In the latter half of the season, however, sardines were so scarce that production was considerably curtailed, with the result that the pack was short of expectations.

Canadian trade was much better in 1933 than in the previous year. Steady improvement was shown from the beginning of the year, an improvement which was reflected in better sales in every part of the Dominion.

Export Trade Improved

Justifying their prophecy of last April, Connors Bros. found the export trade with Empire countries improved immeasurably when the Canadian dollar went to par or better with the pound sterling. The Norwegian, French, Portuguese or Spanish packers were no longer able to undersell Canadian packers on an equal basis, for in all of these countries where the returns were measured in terms of their respective currencies, it was just about equal to the returns termed in Canadian dollars.

During the past winter, Connors Bros. completed repair work and put their factories in shape for the 1934 season which began at the beginning of this month.

Plans are for an increased pack, in view of the brighter outlook in world conditions. The fish situation is still in a doubtful stage but hopes are being entertained for an early run of good-sized packing fish.

Higher prices for tin plate, oil and other materials, foretell increased prices on nearly all lines to be packed.

FLOOD CONTROL ON GRAND RIVER PLANS ADVANCING

Meeting Called to Consider Results of Expert Survey

Steady progress is being made with the Grand River Valley conservation plan. A meeting of representatives of interested municipalities will be held in Galt on April 20 when it is expected that a permanent committee will be appointed to consider the plans submitted by T. H. Hogg, chief hydraulic engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and L. V. Rorke, surveyor-general of Ontario, to the minister of Lands and Forests.

Chief problem to be faced now is the question of financing and it is thought sufficient backing will be obtained from interested municipalities to ensure completion of the scheme.

Elimination of flood water dangers and losses and their consequent health problems is the aim of the plan which has been sponsored from the beginning by the Grand River Valley Boards of Trade, under the leadership of C. Gordon Cockshutt of Brantford. Following considerable preliminary investigation a water conservation plan has been evolved under which a dam is proposed near Waldemar, Ont., the total cost of building the dam, re-routing highways and building bridges being estimated at approximately $770,000. This total, however, does not include land and property damage coincident with the flooding of an area north of the proposed dam.

Luther Marsh Plan

In addition to this dam, and in conjunction with it, provision for storage of water in the Luther Marsh—near the headwaters of the river—is proposed. The dam at Waldemar would act as a collecting and controlling reservoir for the storage waters released from the Luther Marsh. No survey of the Luther Marsh has been made, however, and it is suggested that this might be done so that construction on this part of the project could be carried on simultaneously with the Waldemar dam.

From preliminary observations of the headquarters' area, a material benefit in the matter of storage of water for low flow regulation could be secured at a reasonable cost and without too greatly increasing the financial obligations, according to the investigating engineers. They also remark that this area is well suited for conversion into a sanctuary for wild life due to its formation, and that this would doubtless attract considerable numbers of visitors to the district.

Form Permanent Body

The Waldemar reservoir created by the dam would be about four miles long and one-quarter mile wide, according to the engineers' report. It is proposed that a permanent commission be set up to administer the scheme whose duties would include, in addition to the supervision of construction, the administration of the storage after completion. This commission would also administer any excess lands beyond the flooded area, and convert these lands into parks or recreation grounds, and generally administer them to yield a maximum benefit and secure such revenue as may be possible.

After construction, it is stated, the operation of the dam would require a resident operator, and at times temporary assistance, as well as the part-time of a competent engineer to secure data and study meteorological conditions and give directions to the resident operator. In addition to the salaries and wages required for the above, there would be taxes and maintenance, and these, together with interest and sinking fund, would make up the annual costs which, it is estimated, at 5 per cent interest and with a 40-year sinking fund, would amount to approximately $50,000.

Executors and Trustees
Financial Agents
Investment Counsellor
Real Estate Mortgage Loans
Safety Deposit Boxes
3½% Interest Paid on Savings
Crown Trust Company
393 ST. JAMES STREET • MONTREAL
LET US SERVE YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

We will buy
$50,000
DOMINION OF CANADA
TREASURY BILLS
due Nov. 1, 1934
at 98.31%
JOHNSTON AND WARD
60 King St. West, Toronto
Head Office: THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL
Members: Montreal Stock Exchange,
Montreal Curb Market.
Branches: Kingston, Ont.; London, Ont.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Moncton, N.B.; Saint John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Sydney, N.S.; Toronto, Ont.; Sherbrooke, Que.
98

Typists!... Secretaries!... Executives!
Here's the first really practical, speedy, easily-operated
NOISELESS
TYPEWRITER
As you might expect it's by
UNDERWOOD

Underwood
Underwood Noiseless
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company

THE BUSINESS WORLD
has been waiting for this
NEW Underwood
Underwood takes particular pride in announcing the advent of the NEW Underwood Noiseless—the ideal typewriter for the office that is jointly occupied by executive and secretary, or any other place where even the "tap-tap" of ordinary typewriters may disturb the flow of thought or the continuity of an important business consultation.
All of Underwood's "recognized" resources, acquired by years of constant pioneering and development, have been combined to perfect this revolutionary writing unit.
It is unbelievably light in touch — produces sharper type impressions and clearer carbons. It is faster — more responsive—easier to operate. And yet it is NOISELESS!
SEE it today—and TRY TO HEAR it!
Typewriter Division
UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER Limited
Typewriters : : Accounting and Adding Machines
Carbon Paper, Ribbons and Office Supplies
135 Victoria St., Toronto ELgin 7431
Branches in All Principal Cities
Underwood Elliott Fisher Speeds the World's Business
The NEW Underwood Noiseless is made in Canada.
Ask for a demonstration in your own office

Utilities and Transportation

WPG. ELECTRIC COVERS CHARGES BY SLIM MARGIN

Operations in 1933 Do Not Result in Material Improvement

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Winnipeg Electric Co.'s income account for 1933 shows that senior charges were covered by a margin of $27,330, whereas in the previous year the surplus after all charges was $176,454. This is in line with earlier forecasts made by The Financial Post.

Operating conditions in the railway and gas divisions last year were not especially favorable. The loss of one of the company's largest gas customers was mainly responsible for a drop of over 16 per cent in revenues. The street railway returns have been unsatisfactory for some years past and resuts for 1933 were not more favorable. Gross receipts of the electric division were 3.3 per cent less in 1933 than in the preceding year.

Net revenue last year aggregated $1,908,935. This compared with $2,095,662 in 1932. Distribution of the earned income follows:

	1933 $	1932 $
Gross income	5,102,682	5,528,449
Less: Expenses	3,304,256	3,573,706
Oper. income	1,798,426	1,954,743
Misc. income	110,509	140,919
Net revenue	1,908,935	2,095,662
Less: Interest	961,886	969,261
Taxes	332,718	349,745
Depreciation	546,081	546,876
Exchange	36,500	48,690
Other Deduct	4,420	4,636
Net income	27,330	176,454
Previous surplus	*391,202	*218,939
Carried forward	418,532	395,393

*Adjusted.

Contingent Liabilities Burden

The financial statement of Winnipeg Electric Co. shows assets at the end of 1933 totalling $45,344,162 compared with $45,242,180 in 1932. Capital stock issued remains the same, while the funded debt in the hands of the public totals $16,380,000. This is the same figure as was reported in the previous year.

In addition the company has various contingent liabilities in respect to bonds which it has guaranteed and been unable to fullfil. These include the defaulted bonds of Northwestern Power Co. and Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Co. Other bonds guaranteed are those of Manitoba Power Co. and Suburban Rapid Transit Co.

Bank Loans Unchanged

No reduction has been made in bank loans totalling $1,250,000, but unsecured notes payable have been cut in half at $25,000.

Among the assets, it is noted that the property account at $34,495,093 shows a minor increase over that reported in 1932. Advances to and securities held of subsidiary companies are shown on the books at $7,518,953, compared with $7,380,365 a year ago.

Cash Position Stronger

The cash position of the company shows strengthening. Changes among other items do not have any particular bearing on the general balance sheet position.

Reorganization Proposed

In his report to the shareholders, Edward Anderson, president, drew attention to the fact that interest on the 6 per cent refunding bonds was deferred. On this account and the financial position of Northwestern Power, whose bonds were guaranteed by Winnipeg Electric, Mr. Anderson said that it was necessary to consider a reorganization of the whole financial structure of Winnipeg Electric and its subsidiaries. Various committees are now working on the matter and it is expected that their report will be made available before long.

Dominion Atlantic R. R. Handles Heavy Apple Traffic

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Atlantic Railway, controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, created a new record for the volume of apple shipments handled over its lines during the shipping season ended March 31 last.

For the past season, the railway handled from the Annapolis Valley, 7,953 cars, compared with 3,139 cars last year. Apples shipped to Canadian points via Truro totalled 300 cars, compared with 190 cars in the previous year, a grand total of 8,306 cars, as against 3,329 in the shipping season of 1932-33, a net increase of 4,997 cars, or well over 100 per cent.

Offering Price Raised By Corporate Investors

City & Dominion Co. announce that the offering price of shares of Corporate Investors Ltd. has been raised to $5.75 from the price of $5.50 which has prevailed since the shares were originally offered to the public late in 1932. The increase in price, it is stated, does not take full cognizance of the appreciation in values of securities held in the portfolio of the trust but is based on improved reserve and earnings position.

Since initial payment on August 15, 1933, the shares have been on an annual dividend basis of 16 cents. Last quarterly dividend of 4 cents per share was paid on February 15.

International Paper Cuts Bank Loans By $9,431,986 As Earnings Gain in 1933

Gross Revenues Higher Last Year at $135 Million

MAINTAIN POSITION

Liquid Resources Unimpaired —Accrued Dividends Shown on Subsidiaries' Stocks

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—International Paper and Power Co's cash income in 1933 exceeded cash outgo by over $9,500,000, thus enabling the company to effect a reduction of almost a like amount in bank loans.

The improvement in pulp and paper and utility operations during the last half of 1933 is reflected in the consolidated profit and loss account. Gross revenues last year aggregated $135,338,294 compared with $129,531,271 in the previous year.

Business Costs Less

An interesting feature of the year's operations was that the company handled the larger volume of business at less cost, the profit and loss account showing cost of sales and expenses, etc., at $94,831,587, as against $95,185,882 in 1932. To the latter figure should be added $1,523,804, representing profit on exchange, which was shown separately in 1932 but considered in arriving at the cost of sales in 1933.

Dividend in Arrears

In the following comparative profit and loss account for 1933 and 1932, an outstanding item is the fact that some of International Paper and Power C..'s subsidiaries have deferred dividend payments on either their preferred or Class A stocks. It will be noted tat $2,560,551 is set up as accrued dividends. Particulars of the stocks on which dividends have been deferred will not be known until publication of the complete report, as the condensed statement does not go into details.

Reserve For Bathurst

After providing for all charges, the profit and loss account for 1933 reveals a book deficit of $5,804,349, after setting up a reserve of $1,865,080 to take care of possible loss in the purchase of stock of Newsprint Bond and Share Corp. The latter holds the controlling interest in Bathurst Power and Paper Co., and its stock was jointly subscribed for by Price Bros. and Co., Abitibi Power and Paper, the old Canada Power and Paper, Brompton Pulp and Paper, Port Alfred (now part of Consolidated Paper), Canadian International Paper and the Backus interests.

Set Up Deficit

The book deficit in 1932 amounted to $8,757,729. As a result of last year's deficit the previous balance of $3,204,158 in the profit and loss account was wiped out and a deficit of $2,600,190 set up.

	1933 $	1932 $
Gross revenue	135,338,294	129,531,271
Less: Cost of sales, etc.	94,881,587	95,185,882
Add: Profit on bonds rec.	1,363,931	1,241,855
Profit on exch'ge	......	1,523,804
Net revenue	41,820,638	37,111,048
Less: Interest	20,515,849	21,182,119
Depreciation	8,657,971	8,519,317
Depletion	766,050	659,135
Amort. of disc.	1,354,677	1,594,342
Res. inc. tax	1,507,908	1,468,434
Dvds. sub. stocks	8,897,303	10,979,412
Dvds. sub. stocks acc.	2,560,551	......
Min. interest	1,499,604	1,466,018
Net loss	3,939,269	8,757,729
Add: Add. reserves	1,865,080	......
Deficit for year	5,804,349	8,757,729
Surplus Jan. 1, '33	3,204,158	11,961,887
Deficit Dec. 31, '33	2,600,190	3,204,158

Asset Values Lower

International Power and Paper Co.'s consolidated balance sheet at the end of 1933 revealed assets totalling $881,420,789. This compared with $887,283,354 in 1932.

Consolidated funded debt is shown on the books at $360,110,782, or about $830,000 less than was reported in 1932. Maturities falling due in 1934 amount to only $2,206,516.

Reduction in Loans

Bank loans at the end of last year aggregated $18,552,261, a reduction of $9,431,986 during the twelve months.

Loans of the New England Power Assoc. subsidiaries were cut from $9,636,081 to $2,512,200.

International Paper Co. and subsidiaries were able to reduce their bank loans from $18,348,166 to $16,040,061.

Current liabilities aggregate around $14,500,000, or about $2,000,000 more than in 1932.

Reserves, as group, show a general increase, while the outstanding preferred and class A stocks of subsidiaries increased during the year from $188,559,464 to $191,175,609. The latter figure includes deferred dividends amounting to $2,560,551.

Now General Manager

W. G. E. AIRD

Recently appointed general manager of The Montreal Cottons Ltd. Mr. Aird entered the textile field in 1902 with the Montmorency Cotton Co. In 1909 he accepted a position with the Wabasso Cotton Co., with which he was associated until 1932. In August of that year he joined the staff of The Montreal Cottons, Ltd., as manager of their Valleyfield plant, and now assumes the position of general manager of the company.

More Capital Stock

Minor changes are noted in the issued capital stock of International Paper and Power Co. cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding has advanced from 922,628 to 924,959 shares. There is no change in the issued cumulative 6 per cent preferred. The class A and B common stock increased in each case from 998,296 to 998,392 shares. Class C stock increased from 2,498,075 to 2,498,171 shares.

On the other side of the balance sheet plants and properties are carried on the books at $734,086,607, a gain of approximately $3,000,000 over that reported at the end of 1932.

Other assets, standing on the books at $28,247,732, are much the same as in the previous year.

Current Assets Change

Current assets totalling $57,163,080, reflect a shrinkage of less than $3,000,000 during the year. Inventories and cash advances on logging operations were off nearly $5,000,000 at $26,241,113. This was partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable from $19,414,943 to $22,411,581. Cash declined about $1,000,000 to $8,510,385.

Deferred assets at $27,666,773, do not show any material change from those reported a year ago.

MANITOBA POWER INCOME FOR 1933 NEARS 1932 LEVEL

Reorganization With Parent Company Advocated by President

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Operating revenues of Manitoba Power Co., subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric Co., were on a slightly lower basis in 1933 than was the case in 1932. Added to this was a sharp drop in miscellaneous income, which made net revenues available for interest, etc., approximately $130,000 lower.

In the report to the shareholders, Edward Anderson, president, points out that as the company is interested in continuing Winnipeg Electric as a going concern, it has been deemed advisable and necessary to include Manitoba Power in the plans of reorganization which are now being studied for the parent company and its subsidiaries.

Smaller Surplus Recorded

Net revenues for 1933 totalled $1,012,581. This compares with $1,143,866 in the previous twelve months. After taking care of senior charges, there remained a surplus of $57,952, as against $178,507 in 1932.

Particulars of the income account follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Gross income	1,214,943	1,257,850
Operating expense	221,956	253,065
Net income	992,987	1,004,785
Add: Misc. income	19,594	139,081
Net revenue	1,012,581	1,143,866
Less: Bond interest	687,500	687,500
Other interest	18,373	15,239
Bond discount	6,060	6,060
Taxes	57,495	59,731
Exchange	28,171	104,219
Other deductions	15,000	
Net profit	199,982	
Depreciation	142,030	92,610
Surplus	57,952	178,507
Previous surplus	*453,690	*353,543
Carried forward	511,642	532,050

*Adjusted.

No Major Changes

There are no major changes in the company's balance sheet, which at the end of 1933 showed assets totalling $28,519,430, compared with $28,015,757 in 1932. The capital stock is unchanged, while the funded debt outstanding in the hands of the public amounts to $11,910,200 compared with the original issue of $12,500,000.

The principal change of interest among the assets is the sharp increase in cash on hand—from $3,921 to $419,505. This is exclusive of provision for nearly $340,000 of bond interest due at the beginning of 1934.

The amount owing to the company by Northwestern Power Co. is shown on the books at $889,200. This includes arrears of interest and compares with $834,600 at the close of 1932.

Property account and other items do not show any material change from those reported a year ago.

Russets Bring Best Prices

Golden Russets have consistently led Canadian apples in prices on the British market this season. In the latest report from London, No. 1 Russets from Nova Scotia, realized 25 to 30 shillings per barrel. The next highest was Spy, at 18 to 20 shillings.

Canada-U.S. Trade Pact May Surmount Obstacles

Action of Senate on Roosevelt Bargaining Powers Cause of Delay

By DR. GAINES T. CARTINHOUR

School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, New York University

NEW YORK.—Developments in connection with American tariff policy are being watched with great interest abroad, specially where the tariff power has been lodged in the executive branch of the Government. But, due to the close relation between Canada and the U. S., Canadians are particularly interested in anything conducive to a revival of Canadian-American trade. Negotiations have been delayed because President Roosevelt has not been given tariff bargaining power but it seems probable that this handicap will be overcome in the comparatively near future.

The administration tariff bill giving the President exclusive authority to negotiate and promulgate reciprocal trade agreements with foreign Governments and to raise or lower tariff duties as much as 50 per cent of existing schedules, having been approved by the House of Representatives, is now ready to tackle its next major legislative hurdle. It would be premature to say that the measure will be enacted into law because of its passage in the House by the immense majority of 248 to 111 because, for several reasons, this vote was not wholly a reflection of the sentiment of this body. Furthermore, the bill must now overcome the opposition of an apparently more hostile Senate.

Two House Changes

While the measure was approved essentially in the form in which the President desired it, the House made two important amendments. The first limits the period of operation of presidential authority to three years in view of the criticism that there seemed to be no limit upon the length of time in which the broad powers could be exercised. In the original measure each agreement could have had a definite expiration date but it would not have necessarily been obligatory. The second amendment provides that "nothing in this act shall be construed to give any authority to cancel, or to reduce, in any manner, indebtedness of any foreign country in the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt is not given authority to shift any article from the free list to the dutiable list, or vice versa. He apparently regards this power as unnecessary to his plan. In connection with the matter of foreign indebtedness, it is probable that he prefers to still share this responsibility with Congress instead of taking it exclusively on his own shoulders.

The so-called flexible tariff provisions of the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930 are to remain in force on all articles not affected by trade treaties. On such articles rates are to remain flexible enough to equalize differences between cost of production at home and abroad. Duties and other import restrictions entering into trade agreements shall apply alike to articles brought into the U. S., whether from the country with which the particular agreement is made or any other country, except in the case of Cuba, and in cases where a country discriminates against American commerce.

Value of Powers

In my opinion, tariff bargaining, fixing of quotas, etc., can be more effectively done by the executive than by Congress for two reasons. In the first place, the usual "logrolling," so characteristic of American tariff history, with its attendant evils is overcome; and secondly, it enables the executive to act quickly and be in a better position to bargain with other nations.

During the debate in the House, critics of the measure stated that while tariff changes under the existing law are "determined by the facts," under the proposed law the president would have power to "summarily reduce tariffs without any hearing before the Tariff Commission and without consultation with anybody." This argument seemed to carry little weight, however, when the final vote on the bill was taken.

Opposition in the U. S. Senate is expected to be based on the question of constitutionality. The answer to this argument, of course, is that the Supreme Court has upheld the so-called flexible provisions of the 1930 tariff act. There will also be some reluctance on the part of this branch of the Government to give up its tariff making prerogatives.

Trade between the U. S. and Canada has fallen in about the same ratio as the total trade of the former, but more sharply than the remaining foreign trade of the latter. After Great Britain, Canada holds second place as an importer of American products, and usually also has held the same position in regard to the excess of imports over exports to the U. S. Satisfactory agreements may be effected to build up Canadian-American trade in spite of several obstacles, one of which is the commitment of the Roosevelt administration to protect agriculture while Canadian exports are chiefly agricultural, mineral, and wood raw materials. Another obstacle is in connection with the most-favored-nation principle.

Canadian Position

According to this principle, nations agreeing to reduce tariffs as between themselves would be obliged to extend the same concessions to other countries with which they have agreements calling for equal treatment. It would seem that if the administration decides to adhere to this principle opportunities for tariff bargaining would be considerably limited. Secretary Hull of the State Department actively supports it. The problem is to locate certain imports on which the U. S. could offer a substantial concession which would be very much worth while to the country securing it, even though others automatically secure the identical advantage.

The most-favored-nation doctrine is now in force between the U. S. and forty-eight nations in conditional or unconditional form. This group purchases approximately 60 per cent of American exports, while the remainder goes to countries with which no such agreements exist, such as Canada, Russia, Sweden, Australia, Switzerland, New Zealand, South Africa, and all of the British crown colonies. It is understood that if reciprocal negotiations resulted in a lowering of U. S. tariffs on live cattle, for example, in return for a lower Canadian tariff on automobiles, Canadians fear that Mexico would, under the most-favored-nation treatment, obtain all the trade in live cattle. It is believed that Canada, as a country principally exporting raw products, represents other than one of the most difficult cases with which American trade negotiators will have to cope.

May be Widespread

Several countries, including Canada, Germany, and Belgium, have made overtures to the State Department regarding trade treaties but none of the informal conversations have passed the introductory stage and will not be permitted to do so until definite action is taken by Congress. Negotiations with twenty-eight countries will be entered into according to reports, if the Senate follows the House in conferring the necessary authority on the President. Each of these countries is the principal source of one or more commodities which make up the bulk of American imports.

However, the administration is going forward with plans and machinery to put the new foreign trade policy into being. The Executive Committee on Commercial Policy, which was created last November, is to be continued and charged with the task of formulating a concerted foreign trade plan, in which all departments of the Government can co-operate. Meanwhile, it is reported that Mr. Peek, President of the Export-Import Bank, will be in immediate charge of individual tariff bargains or foreign trade deals. His recommendations will be sent to the President. No further information is available as to how the new foreign policy machinery will operate.

The Tariff Commission has been making a study of the exchanges of commodities between the United States and other nations, and also between the latter themselves, and is expected to have this information available for the use of the State Department in connection with negotiating reciprocal trade agrements. It is reported that this study shows what the U. S. can profitably take from the various nations in exchange for commodities this country wants.

Financial Aspect

The fact that the 1933 foreign short term banking assets in the U. S. were the lowest in many years is expected to be another argument which will be used to undertake reciprocal trade agreements. Unless exports, even as they are today, are to be curtailed, it will be necessary to permit a larger volume of imports. It seems that this is the only way of financing sales abroad under present circumstances, and without the benefit of the new tariff bill. As a matter of fact, it has been possible to maintain a large surplus of exports since the war only when the U. S. has been willing to lend abroad on a substantial scale.

Conferences are being held both in New York and Washington, D.C., to discuss the creation of additional credit facilities to finance American exports to Soviet Russia. The Export-Import Bank has been helped by the Government and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation but at best is only capable of financing trade of $100,000,000 as constituted at present. A Soviet trade delegation is expected in New York very soon to look into the possibilities for further trade with the U. S. according to reports. One suggestion, in connection with the matter of financing, has been for the E.I.B. to accept drafts drawn by exporters to finance shipments to Russia, and then for these in turn to be taken over by a syndicate of prominent commercial banks.

Reed Henderson and Vaux Acquire Cariboo Property

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—Re-opening of the old Camp McKinney mines, large producers in the early days, is forecast in the announcement that Reed Henderson & Vaux, of Vancouver, has acquired control of the Cariboo mine and adjoining properties.

MONTREAL POWER OUTPUT ADVANCES IN FIRST QUARTER

Production of Electricity and Gas Ahead of Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold.'s output of electric energy in March amounted to 89,316,000 kw.h., an increase of 13.72 per cent over the 78,542,000 kw.h. for the corresponding period last year.

This represents the sixth consecutive monthly increase and the twenty-fourth consecutive week during which the company has been able to record an increasing output of electric energy.

Gain During Quarter

Total output for the first quarter of the current year was 285,055,000 kw.h. compared with 235,650,000 kw.h. for the corresponding quarter of 1933, a gain of 12.47 per cent.

These figures cover output less off-peak and export power.

Gas production fails to make as good a showing. Production for March totalled 481,140,000 cubic feet, an increase of 5.60 per cent over the same month last year.

Output of gas was lower throughout 1933 than in 1932 continuing through January 1934, but an improvement noted in February together with the increase in March is indicative of a more favorable trend.

MONTREAL MAYOR OPPOSED TO RULE BY COMMISSION

Quebec City's Finances Said to be as Troubled as Montreal's

Financial significance of election of Mayor Camillien Houde in Montreal is that he and his aide de camp; R. L. Calder, K.C., have been opposed to commission rule of the financially embarrassed city.

Mr. Calder has intimated that the Mussolini-like rule of the Quebec Municipal Commission, watch-dog of municipal affairs in the province, does not conform with British rights of self-government. Municipal authorities have pointed out to The Financial Post, however, that British municipalities must submit to rigid control, if they get into financial difficulties, and state that this principle has been upheld in the highest British courts.

Premier Tachereau has intimated that rule of the city by a commissions will not be attempted in view of Mr. Houde's election.

Quebec No Better

According to Premier L. A. Taschereau of Quebec,, the city of Quebec is in nearly as involved a state financially as Montreal. In presenting his bill to compel municipalities to sell lands for arrears of taxes, instead of allowing arrears to accumulate, he recently stated, in part:

"The situation in the province of Quebec is disturbing. Ald. Alfred Legault recently declared that the city of Montreal will be in a state of bankruptcy within six months if nothing is done to aid the city. Probably, the situation is exaggerated, but it is still very troubling. The Montreal municipal administration is experiencing great difficulty in meeting its payments, and if the banks do not come to the rescue, the city will not be able to pay its policemen and its firemen. If the situation is bad in the metropolis, it is not better in the city of Quebec, and we do not yet know the worst of our municipal situation here. If there was an investigation at the present time, there would be surprises".

Canada Atlantic Railway Company

4% First Mortgage Bonds

Due January 1st, 1955

Payable in Canada, New York
or London, Eng.

Canadian National Railway Company has assumed and unconditionally guaranteed the payment of principal and interest on these Bonds, interest having been paid regularly for twenty-nine years. These Bonds were issued in 1905 and part of the original amount is listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Price: 81.45 and interest, to yield 5.50%

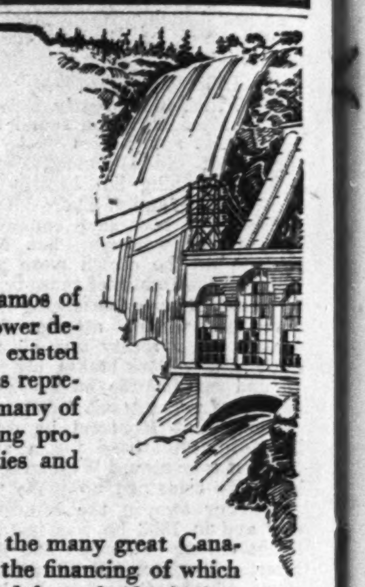
Descriptive circular gladly forwarded upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

36 King St. West, Toronto—Tel. Elgin 4321

Toronto Vancouver
Montreal New York
Winnipeg London, Eng.

Up the Years with
CANADA'S
ELECTRIC
POWER



The great generators and dynamos of Canada's vast hydro-electric power developments could never have existed without the power of money as represented in bonds and stocks—many of which have been and are being produced by the complete facilities and expert staff of this Company.

This is but one of the many great Canadian industries in the financing of which we have co-operated from the beginning.

British American Bank Note
Company, Limited
1866 1934

HOWARD W. PILLOW, *Pres.*; CHAS. G. COWAN, *Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir.*; G. HAROLD BURLAND, *Sec.-Treas.*

1110 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

HEAD OFFICE
OTTAWA

511 Place d'Armes
MONTREAL

National Steel Car
Corporation Limited

Builders of Passenger Cars — Freight Cars — Street Cars — Air Dump and Industrial Cars of all descriptions. Automobile Chassis Frames, Woodwork and Parts — Steel Pressings — Forgings — Drop Forgings.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA
621 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

Paid-in Capital and Reserve

1873	$780,000
1883	1,300,000
1893	2,000,000
1903	2,300,000
1913	4,400,000
1923	6,600,000
1933	7,000,000

The Seventieth Year

Head Office London, Ont.

The Huron & Erie
MORTGAGE CORPORATION
London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Chatham, St. Thomas,
Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY

4% First Mortgage Bonds

Due January 1st, 1955

Payable in Canada, London and New York

Assumed and unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by Canadian National Railway Company.

INTEREST on these bonds has been paid regularly since their issuance in 1905. The Company is part of the Canadian National Railway system with its lines situated in Ontario and Quebec.

PRICE: $81.45 to yield 5.50%

Full particulars furnished on request

NESBITT, THOMSON
and Company Limited
355 St. James Street West, Montreal

Branches in all the principal cities of Canada

Abitibi Power & Paper
Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

Owning and operating mills at

Beaupré, Que.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.

Daily Capacity 2,200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

New Issue

70,000 Shares
National Telephone & Telegraph Corporation
Class A Common Stock
($10 Par Value)

Price: $9.00 per Share
To yield over 6.65%

Descriptive Circular on Request

W. C. PITFIELD & COMPANY
Limited
30 King Street West TORONTO 'Phone Adelaide 6144
MONTREAL OTTAWA QUEBEC SAINT JOHN HALIFAX VANCOUVER LONDON, ENG.

News of Investment Markets

RAPID PLACEMENT BEAUHARNOIS L'N SHOWS STRENGTH

Bond Market Encouraged as Bonds Sold at 95½ Rise to 96

Early sale of last week's offering of $15,000,000 Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. 5½'s of 1973 has revealed the underlying strength of the Canadian bond market. Dealers and institutions cleared the offering off the syndicate's shelves on the first day of sale. Subsequently dealers placed most of their bonds. Whereas the market for these bonds was 94 bid, 95½ asked, on the day of the offering at the latter figure, in five days the bonds were 96 bid. Dealers holding unsold bonds could, therefore, sell them on the open market at a profit.

The Beauharnois advance was one of the best among Canadian corporation bonds in the week ended April 10. Other issues gained from fractions up to 1½ points. This section of the market was uniformly firm.

Gilt Edged Issues

Gilt-edged issues continued to sell at approximately the year's best levels. While there were no startling advances, gains were fully maintained. The stability of the gilt-edged market is indicated by the steadiness of The Financial Post's average yield below:

Average Yield on Seven High-Grade Canadian Bonds

	%		%
April 10	4.073	Apr. 5	4.074
April 9	4.080	Apr. 4	4.074
April 7	4.080	Apr. 3	4.074
April 6	4.080	Mar. 29	4.094

Municipal financing was dull. Brantford reported a sale of $170,000 of five per cent serial bonds at 97 earlier this year. There is $29,000 of this issue on sale over the counter in Brantford, The Financial Post is informed. Government and municipal issues that have recently been sold to dealers at good prices have been generally well taken, it is reported.

Western provincial bonds were without feature. These issues have been more sluggish in recovery than other sections of the market.

OFFER 4% BONDS CAN. ATLANTIC RY. TO YIELD 5.50 P.C.

Gerard Ruel Says C.N.R. Liable; Sold By J. R. Booth Estate

Offering of £750,000 ($3,645,000) Canada Atlantic Railway Co. four per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1955, at 81.45 by a syndicate headed by Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, is reported to have been well received. The bonds are payable in Canadian or American dollars or in sterling and yield 5.50 per cent at the offering price.

The issue is dated Jan., 1905, and is part of the estate of the late John R. Booth, one of Canada's 19th century timber kings. Mr. Booth was instrumental in having the railway built in the days when the Petawawa was one of the country's busiest logging rivers.

The railway holds some valuable terminal properties in Ottawa, and its line between Coteau Junction and the U. S. boundary is one of the main eastern rail channels to the Atlantic border. The road from Ottawa to Depot Harbor on Georgian Bay is the old J. R. Booth timber line. It runs through Algonquin Park, and is now only slightly used. Chief security behind the bonds is the guarantee of the C. N. R., affirmed in a legal opinion by Gerard Ruel, former vice-president of the Canadian National.

Particulars of Issue

Particulars of the issue follow:

Company—Canada Atlantic Railway Co., part of Canadian National Railways system.

Capital—First mortgage 4 per cent bonds $16,000,092, of which this issue is part. Stock all held by C.N.R.

Security—First mortgage on all lines and properties.

Guarantee — Liability originally that of Canada Atlantic Ry. Co., acquired by Grand Trunk in 1914 and bonds guaranteed by G.T.R., and in opinion of Gerard Ruel, K.C., now guaranteed by C.N.R.

Lines—Runs from Depot Harbour to Ottawa, including Ottawa terminals, to Couteau Junction, to Int. boundary. Length 394 miles.

Offering—£750,000 ($3,645,000) 4% first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1955, at 81.45, yielding 5½% by a syndicate headed by Wood, Gundy & Co.

Royal Roussillon Corp. Pays Jan. 1, 1934, Interest

School Corp. of Royal Roussillon, Que., is depositing funds to cover coupons due January 1, 1934, with bankers, the Quebec Municipal Commission reports. Coupons should therefore be presented for payment.

Creditors holding overdue bonds are asked to register with D. Dumont, Makamik, Que., so that cheques may be sent covering interest.

Commonwealth Petroleum Summons Special Meeting

Shareholders of Commonwealth Petroleum have been summoned to a special general meeting of the company at Calgary on April 16, to approve the sale of certain property and assets of the company to the Royalite Oil Co. in consideration of 6,000 shares of Royalite stock.

Bond Sales

Brantford

City of Brantford, Ont., early this year sold approximately $170,000 of five per cent serial debentures to an undisclosed purchaser at 97. An amount of $29,000 of similar bonds is being made to Brantford investors at par.

Investment Notes

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 — 100

No. of Securities:	Iron and steel 17	Pulp and paper 6	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied products 18	Beverages 8	Total industrials 87	Total utilities 20	Total co's. 113
1929-33:*										
High	383.8	118.2	267.4	416.8	110.1	193.8	241.9	311.0	163.6	235.4
Low	36.8	1.4	34.9	78.3	24.0	66.5	27.3	44.0	30.5	38.6
Monthly Figures, 1934:										
January	98.1	11.4	74.9	147.0	66.6	122.6	163.6	118.6	53.5	83.8
February	114.6	13.6	77.1	153.7	73.3	128.2	148.5	123.8	58.0	88.7
Weekly Figures, 1934:										
Mar. 1	113.6	13.1	79.5	151.9	75.4	134.1	174.0	126.2	57.5	92.7
Mar. 8	114.2	13.3	78.6	151.1	76.1	134.7	173.4	129.1	57.5	93.6
Mar. 15	114.7	13.1	77.9	154.6	76.6	135.0	172.6	133.3	60.3	97.1
Mar. 22	111.7	11.9	76.5	152.7	75.6	131.0	168.1	130.1	58.8	95.1
Mar. 29	110.2	11.3	77.0	151.4	74.8	133.7	157.1	130.2	58.8	94.9
Apr. 6	110.8	11.1	76.4	156.3	74.5	127.8	166.7	133.0	58.6	96.7

*High and low of years from 1929 to 1933 inclusive are based on weekly figures. Compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also Stock Market Indicator on page one.

Simpson's Sales Gain

SIMPSON'S, Ltd., is still experiencing greater sales in 1934 than in the same period. This should continue as Dun and Bradstreet expect the peak of the Spring movement of retail sales in Canada not to be reached until the middle of May.

Men's and women's clothing, millinery, shoes, dress accessories, men's furnishings and groceries are reported to be bulking high in sales but even jewellery, houseware, furniture, floor coverings, radios and hardware have participated in the advance. Hardware sales are higher than for three years.

It is interesting in this connection to note that The Stock Exchange Gazette, London, England, lists Simpson, Ltd., 6½ per cent cumulative redeemable preference $100 shares, selling at about 55, on its page devoted to "Promising Securities." It says:

If Canada is to recover to what we may call normal in the course of the next two years, this should prove a good purchase. The dividend is in arrears from February, 1932. The company has outstanding funded debt amounting to $10,283,500, while its own issued capital is as follows:

6½% cumulative preference shares	$11,250,000
"A" & "B" shares of no par value standing at	5,061,314
	$16,311,314

It owns Robert Simpson Co. Ltd., the well-known drapery warehousemen and retailers. The accounting identity of the subsidiary has not been lost, but Simpsons issues a consolidated balance sheet which shows the assets in separate items, which we give as on Jan. 3, 1934:

Land, buildings & equipment	$24,760,207
Stock, accounts receivable, etc., investments & cash	11,670,993
Prepaid charges	824,961
Employees' stock purchase	299,252
	$37,555,413

Against the first item of these assets is a depreciation reserve of $2,417,810.

"The consolidated profit and loss account for the year to Jan. 3, 1934, shows net earnings of $200,903, equal to 1.77 per cent on the preference shares. This, carried forward, increases the accumulated surplus to $725,819, equal to 6.45 per cent on the preference shares. The gross profit for the year was $1,826,607, considerably more than double the corresponding figure for the preceding year, an acute illustration of how bad things had become. The increase in sales was chiefly in the second half of 1933. The ratio of sales to stocks improved, and at the end of the year stocks were lower than at any year-end for ten years. On these particulars and general advices from Canada, the risks of the shares here suggested at the price named seem not alarming."

Stock Thermometer Rises

CHANGING ideas of the Canadian public as to business prospects made itself evident in trading on the Canadian Toronto Stock Exchange by sending quoted values of all stocks listed on April 1 up $229,694,606 over March 1 to $3,777,672,897. This is an important evidence of increasing confidence as the 426 issues referred to cover every phase of industrial and mining efforts in the Dominion and represent, it is estimated, 82 per cent of the corporate securities of Canada.

Stocks in the base metal group showed the greatest appreciation in quoted market values, being up some $130,000,000 to $686,211,651. The 5 point jump of International Nickel contributed most largely to this.

The senior gold issues, that is Dome, Lake Shore, Hollinger, McIntyre, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Bralorne and Pioneer Gold also appreciated $78,000,000. The opinion of the public as to the position of the oil refineries and distributors resulted in a net advance for the month of approximately $40,000,000 to $780,659,348. International Petroleum, Imperial Oil and B. A. Oil were most active and showed the greatest gain.

Public interest in the liquor stocks fell somewhat and quoted values showed a decrease of $14,000,000. Utility stocks dropped $7,000,000 and construction groups $6,000,000. Foods, finance and motor groups were down $3,000,000.

A table of market exchange rates and of gold and metal prices showed that London Gold on March 1 had its highest point at $34.94 and that in spite of fluctuations the tendency was somewhat downward to finish on March 29 at $34.74 announced. Bar silver was slightly off, came up to 55⅛, copper got up to 8 cents, lead zinc stayed at 4 cents and zinc jumped slightly to 4.69½ cents. Yields on bank stocks and on preferred and common stocks generally were somewhat less, and on gold stocks the yield dropped from February 3 at 6⅜ per cent to 5 5/6 per cent on March 31.

BROWN CORPN. REGISTER LOSS FOR PAST YEAR

Big Pulp Producer With Stake in Canada is Paying Its Way

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Brown Co. and subsidiaries' consolidated profit and loss statement for the year ended Nov. 30, 1933, shows a loss of $276,183 before depreciation, depletion and interest. After taking care of these items, the company had a deficit of $2,689,350. These figures include the returns for the Canadian company, which operates a large pulp plant at La Tuque, Que.

This showing was better than that reported in 1932, the net loss being reduced by $1,753,257, although sales were slightly less in 1933. Despite the unsatisfactory earnings of the past two years, the company has been able to meet all its obligations in respect of its funded debt, both sinking fund and bond interest being up to date.

Cut Down Surplus

Following is the profit and loss account for the year ended Nov. 30, 1933:

	1933 $
Operating loss	276,183
Add: Depreciation	763,218
Depletion	245,751
Bond interest	1,178,403
Other interest	225,795
Net loss for year	2,689,350
Previous surplus	4,549,863
Carried forward	1,860,513

Bank Loans Present

Consolidated balance sheet of Brown Co., exclusive of subsidiary log-driving companies, shows assets at November 30 last of $74,494,303. Current liabilities aggregate $4,472,858, of which $2,427,951 represent loans of one kind and another.

The bonded debt of the company stands at $21,425,500, while other long-term obligations amount to $341,145.

Capital stock totals $20,000,000, made up of $10,000,000 preferred and an equal amount of common stock.

Reserves aggregate $26,394,286 and earned surplus $1,860,513.

On the other side of the balance sheet, permanent assets, covering plants, timberlands, etc., are shown at $68,006,020.

Current assets total $6,374,278, of which inventories represent $4,132,941.

GLENEAGLES CO. CARRIES THROUGH REORGANIZATION

Letters Patent Taken Out Covering Capital Changes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Supplementary letters patent have been issued by the Quebec Government to the Gleneagles Investment Co. confirming a readjustment of the company's capital structure following upon the reorganization brought about by the company's inability to meet its obligations.

Gleneagles Investment Co. owns one of the largest apartment house dwellings in Montreal. In common with other similar properties, difficulty has been experienced with rentals, while the drop in revenue forced the company to pass the interest on its bonded debt.

Under the approved form of reorganization the 20,000 shares of old common stock were reduced to 18,009 by the cancellation of 1,991 shares. Of the 18,009 shares, 10,523 were converted into Class A shares with the power to elect a majority of the directors and 7,486 shares into Class B shares.

The equity of the old common shareholders was wiped out. The holders of 29,944 shares of old preferred were given one share of Class B stock for each four shares held.

The Class A shares, amounting to 10,523, were given to the bondholders in the ratio of one share for each $100 face value of bonds in return for waiving default of interest and deferment of interest and sinking fund payments.

Bond Tenders

10 a.m., Apr. 16, United Twps. of Figuery and Dalquier, P.Q.—$4,000, 6 per cent dated May, 1, 1934, redeemable serially from May 1, 1935, to May 1, 1944. Treffle Bolduc, sec.-treas.

8 p.m., Apr. 18, Joliette, P.Q.—$51,900, bonds dated May 1, 1934. Camille Bonin, sec.-treas.

6 p.m. April 23, Village of Dorval, P.Q.—$65,000 5½ per cent bonds dated May 1, 1934, payable May 1, 1944. Horace Melocke, sec.-treas. Dorval.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Wm. Davies A	6%	1942	May 1	104
Wabasso Cotton	*6%	1947	June 1	105
Can. For. Inv.†	7%	1949	June 1	105

*$10,000.
†$238,000.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Cost
Lachine, Sch. Mun. of	Apr. 3	Gairdner & Co.	5½%	1935-41	$21,000	100.11	5.49%
Brantford, Ont.	Mar.		5%	Ser.	170,000	97.00	.....
Brantford, Ont.	Apr.	Locally	5%	Ser.	29,000	100.00	.....

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Canada Atlantic Rly. Co.	April	Wood, Gundy & Co., and syndicate	4%	1955	$3,645,000	81.45	5.50%
Stock Issues—							
Gold Eagle Gold Mines	Apr. 5	Direct	...	....	500,000 shs.	25c.	.....
Reserve Island Gold Mining	April	Warren, Wilson & Co., Strickland & Co.	...	Treas.	300,000 shs.	25c.	.....
Lamaque Contact Gold Mines	Apr.	R. P. Barrett & Co., Milner, Ross & Co.	...	....	500,000 shs.	20c.	.....
Francoeur Gold Mines	Apr. 11	Doherty, Roadhouse & Co.	...	Treas.	400,000 shs.	30c.	.....

INVESTMENT BOND REPORTS OFF YEAR WITH PROFITS OFF

Change Policy to Increase Revenue — Equity Value Low

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Investment Bond and Share Corp. registered a further shrinkage in earning power last year. In this connection, however, the management states that recently changes were made in the investment holdings, resulting in increased revenue.

The gross income of the investment trust last year was $79,655. After providing for administration expenses and interest on the bank loan, there remained about $38,000 to take care of debenture interest charges totalling $116,050. In the previous year gross income totalled $135,151, with about $95,000 net revenue available to take care of debenture interest totalling $124,325.

Particulars of the income account follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Gross income	79,655	135,151
Less: Expenses	7,644	7,727
Loan Interest	33,639	33,291
Bond interest	116,050	124,325
Exchange	7,455	......
Taxes	1,621	......
Deficit	86,753	30,192
Previous surplus	141,743	239,495
Less: Adjustments	1,006	50
Exchange loss	......	67,609
Carried forward	53,984	141,743

At the end of last year Investment Bond and Share's balance sheet showed book assets totalling $4,774,248 compared with $5,043,414 in 1932.

Investments are shown on the books at a cost of $4,755,241, against which the market value shows a depreciation of $3,463,383. At the end of 1932 the book value of investments was $5,020,299 and the market value showing a depreciation of $3,682,014.

Among the current liabilities of $568,764, bank loans of $559,000 are shown. In 1932 current liabilities totalled $580,671 and bank loans $570,000.

The amount of debentures in the hands of the public totals $2,151,500, compared with $2,321,000 at the close of 1932.

Trail Apartments Interest Earned Before Depreciation

Trail Apartments Ltd. shows interest earned before deduction of depreciation in 1933, but had a loss of $729, after deducting $2,069 for depreciation. This compares with a net profit of $475 in 1932. Mortgage bonds outstanding total $40,000.

Rentals were down over $1,000 or about 10½ per cent, and operating expenses were up over $300, these accounting for the loss. Extra painting and upkeep costing $600, and charged to expenses, are understood to account for the higher expenses.

Profit and Loss Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Rentals	8,431	9,492
Interest, etc.	139	69
	8,570	9,561
Less: Exp., interest	7,260	6,942
Bad debts w/o	*30	82
Depreciation	2,069	2,062
Loss for year	729	†475

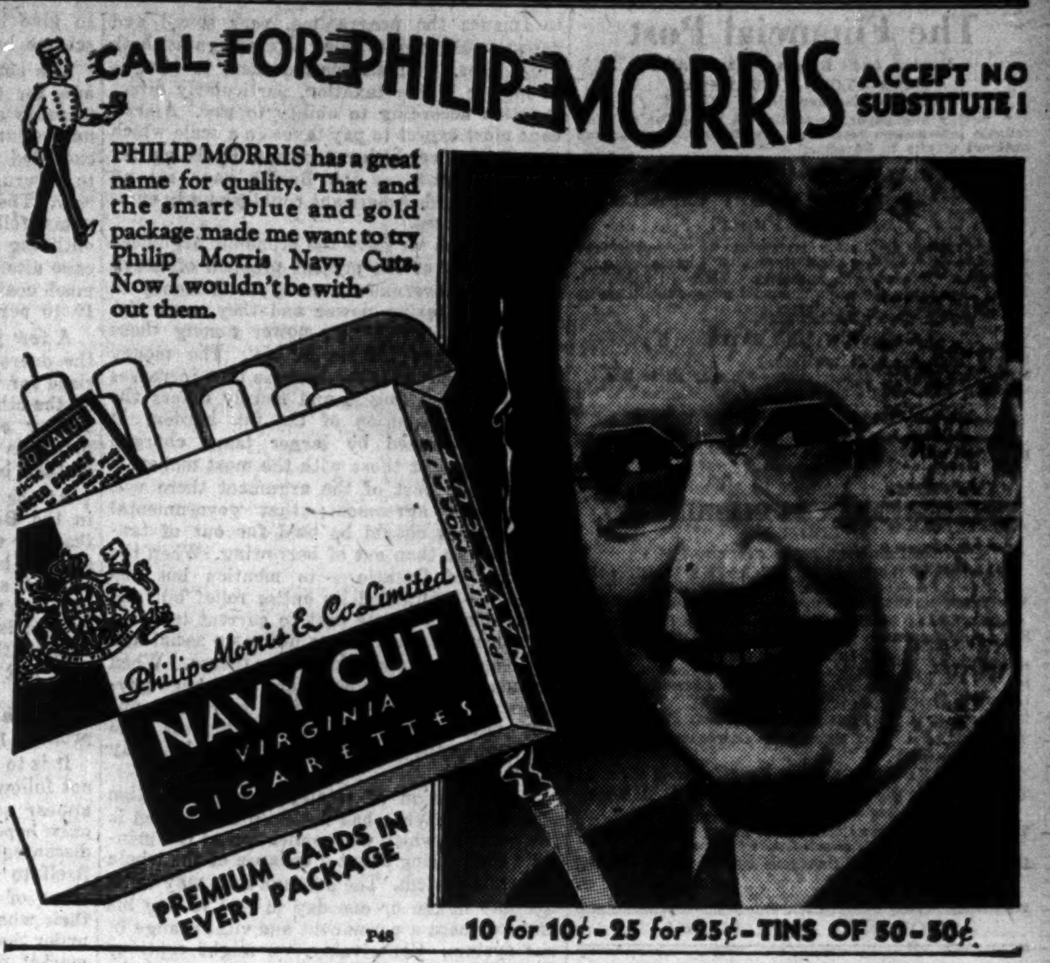
*Recovered debts. †Profit.

Ellis Park Apartments Defaulted Feb. 1 Interest

Ellis Park Apartments defaulted interest on its first mortgage 7's of 1945 on Feb. 1, after paying it for nine years, a letter to bondholders from Stewart Scully Co., sponsors of the issue reveals.

The letter further states that declining rentals have made it impossible to pay interest on the due dates, although the bonds outstanding have been reduced from $275,000 to $260,600 by the sinking fund. There were only two vacant apartments in December, 1933, but the monthly rental income was down to $2,675, compared with $3,018 in December, 1932.

All current accounts and 1933 taxes had been paid to the end of 1933, it is stated, but the company had borrowed $3,034. It was to avoid further borrowings that interest was defaulted, The Financial Post is informed.



Philip Morris & Co. Limited
NAVY CUT VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
PREMIUM CARDS IN EVERY PACKAGE
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE!

PHILIP MORRIS has a great name for quality. That and the smart blue and gold package made me want to try Philip Morris Navy Cuts. Now I wouldn't be without them.

P48

10 for 10¢—25 for 25¢—TINS OF 50—50¢

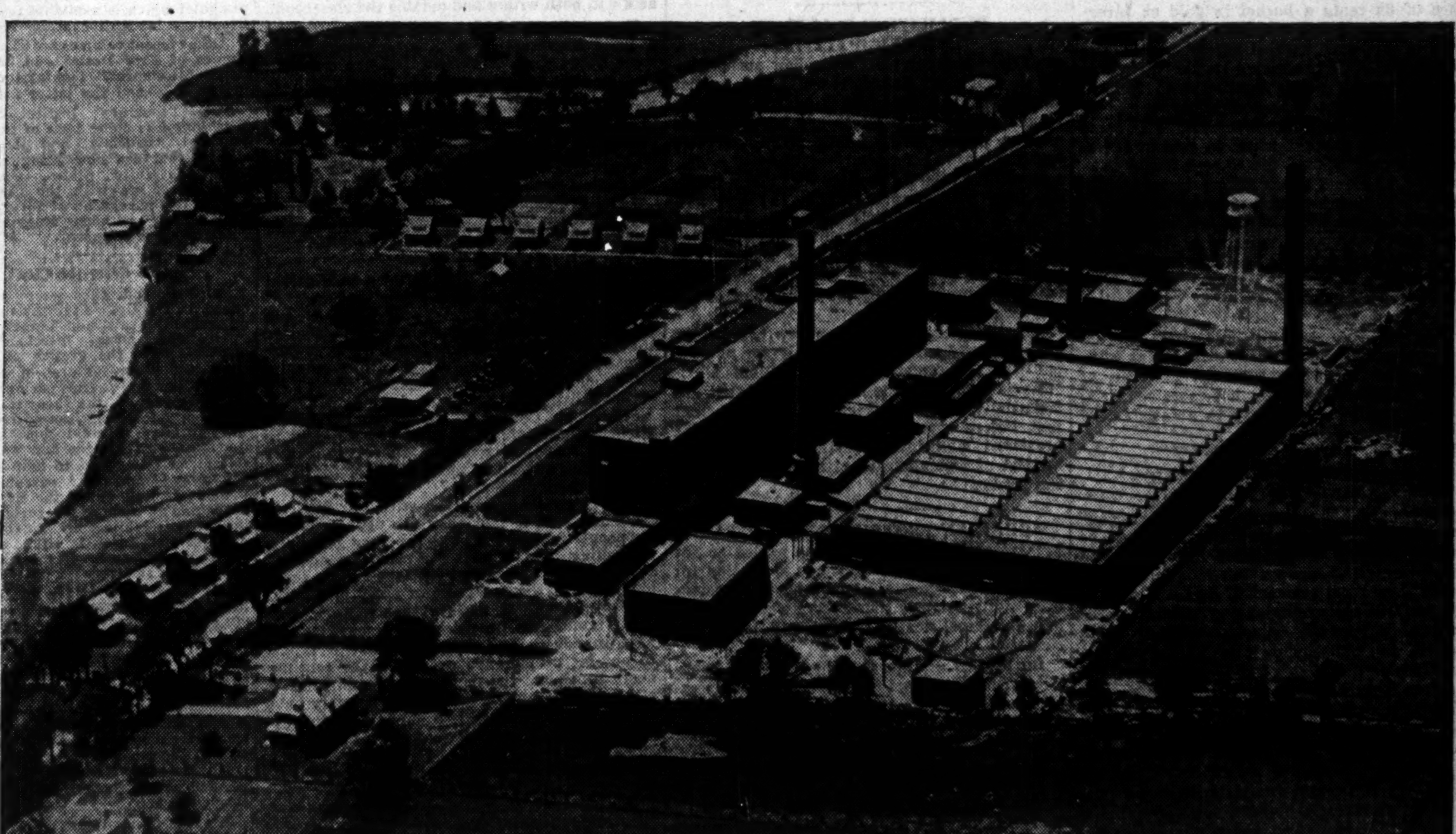
Hillsdale Fur Ranches To Sell Common Stock

Hillsdale Fur Ranches, Ltd., of Montreal, has filed a registration statement with the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, D.C., that shows it was organized March 27, 1933, to carry on a fur farming business and breed fur bearing animals, including silver fox, mink, muskrat and beaver.

The company proposes issuing 300,000 shares of common stock at an aggregate price of $330,000, the proceeds to be used for purchase of animals and equipment and for other organization expenses. Stock will be sold to underwriters at 80 cents a share and to the public at not more than $1.10 a share.

Leo S. Tobin is president of the company; E. J. Hunt, secretary-treasurer, and R. E. McIlhone, general manager, all of Montreal.

ANOTHER CONTRACT nears COMPLETION — our seventeenth for Courtaulds



Aerial view of the Cornwall plant of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, world famous textile firm.

THE most recent additions to the Courtaulds plant are the two story building at the right and several smaller buildings, now nearing completion. Work proceeded steadily throughout the past winter despite the severity of the weather. This addition constitutes the seventeenth contract received from Courtaulds--others included the original mill, power plant, garage, mill additions, housing developments, water intake, etc.

OTHER CONTRACTS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd.
Additions to sulphite mill at Hull, Que.

Province of Quebec
Substructure, Island of Orleans Bridge near Quebec. (Centre six piers in deep water.)

Vancouver Harbour Commission
Substructure second Narrows Bridge, Vancouver, B.C.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY
OF CANADA
LIMITED
General Contractors
TORONTO MONTREAL

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
Editor—FLOYD S. CHALMERS
Business Manager—D. M. GOWDY

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

The Financial Post Has the Largest Paid Circulation of Any Canadian Financial Paper.

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognised independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A.B.C. inspection.

ADVERTISING RATES

Single Insertion—$3.65 per inch.
Debenture and Dividend Notices—26c. per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada, United States, Mexico, British Empire, $5.00 per year; all other countries, $6.00.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED
481 University Ave., Toronto 2
Chairman of the Board—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Vice-President and Gen. Manager—H. VICTOR TYRRELL

MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.

GREAT BRITAIN, London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1, E. J. Dodd, Director. Telegraphic Address, Atabek, Lesquare, London.

THE FINANCIAL POST BUSINESS YEAR BOOK. Yearly, $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES. Yearly, $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES. Yearly $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES. Half yearly, $7 per volume.
THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE. $20 monthly. Special prices for selected part service.
DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS. Yearly, $10.

TORONTO, APRIL 14, 1934

GETTING NOWHERE JUST AS FAST AS EVER

EVEN those who most stoutly support the need of an international wheat agreement for Canada, and a further agreement to support a minimum world price for wheat, admit that what they are advocating is both unsound and uneconomic. They contend, however, that in recent years the entire wheat situation has become divorced from sound economic principles and therefore it is necessary to fight fire with fire in hope of some day putting out this international conflagration.

In effect, they argue that what has been done is wrong and what they are planning to do is wrong, but they hope that by some feat of necromancy these two wrongs will eventually turn out to be a right.

Nine months ago when the international parley began at London, wheat was selling in gold at Liverpool at between 55 and 60 cents a bushel. By the time the agreement was actually signed, on August 25, the price had dropped to 50 cents a bushel on the same basis. It was hoped that the agreement would raise prices and accordingly the importing nations agreed that if, as, and when this phenomena occurred and wheat again reached an average price of 63 cents a bushel in gold at Liverpool, they would take steps to curb and remove some of the onerous restrictions which have so hampered international trade in recent years. Instead, prices continued to fall, in spite of the fact that commodity prices in other lines showed improvement. For some time now the price of wheat in gold at Liverpool has been around the 40-cent level.

Now, at Rome a new effort is apparently being made to inject further artificial support into the market, some of the importing countries having apparently urged a fixed minimum price for wheat. This despite the continuous and calamitous failures which have attended such schemes in other commodities in the last decade.

Few will deny the grave and difficult problem which surrounds the world wheat situation. The number is growing, however, of those who feel that less, not more artificial tinkering will lead the way to a satisfactory solution.

"RECOVERY THROUGH TAXATION"— A MENACING PHRASE

THE phrase "recovery through taxation" seems to the average business man to be such an obvious contradiction in terms as to be a practical absurdity. But it is not absurd to the theoretical economist. And it is part of the political philosophy of one at least of the national parties in Canada. Without being part of the philosophy, it is inherent in the practices or proposals of the other two.

Often The Financial Post, in its discussion of the problem of excessive taxation in Canada, has emphasized the fact that one barrier to tax reduction in Canada is the concept of taxation as a means of redistributing wealth. The C. C. F. groups, for instance, never promise lower taxes; they seek votes by promising higher taxes. And active spokesmen for the other parties as well, while they do not promise to raise taxes, do promise policies that can be put into effect only if they are financed by the money that would be raised by increasing taxes.

It is rather remarkable—and it may not be entirely a co-incidence—that no less than three writers in a recent issue of "Current History" accept heavy taxes as socially desirable.

J. A. Spender, distinguished British journalist, who was for 26 years editor of a great London Liberal, free trade daily, surveys Britain's progress through the depression. He explains the apparent paradox of unprecedentedly heavy taxation and a rising standard of living in Britain by indicating that the taxes have borne heavily on the wealthy classes and the money has been spent by the government in such a way as to create purchasing power among the less favored groups in the community. Peter has been robbed to pay Paul, but both Peter and Paul are Englishmen. Money taken from the pockets of the richer English goes into the pockets of the poorer English but it stays in the country. He believes that the sacrifices required of the rich have benefitted them. Not only have these sacrifices helped to maintain social order but they have maintained the credit of the country.

England apparently then has been having a genuine New Deal, a substantial dose of Socialism, via the tax route.

How does the United States New Deal measure up by this standard of "recovery through taxation"? To Abraham Epstein, writer of numerous books on social problems, it fails to meet the test. His complaint is that in financing the various New Deal programmes by the issuance of interest-bearing loans rather than by taxation, the administration strengthens rather than abates the present maladjustment between those who cannot consume more and those who have no purchasing power at all. As a result he sees no really vital or lasting benefits that can be expected from the New Deal programme.

A third writer in "Current History," Prof. Harold M. Groves, of the University of Wisconsin, is seized of the same philosophy as the Liberal Englishman and the Socialist American writer. Like Epstein, he feels that it is a mistake for the Federal Government to finance its programme with borrowed money. Nor does he believe that inflation is the way to finance the programme, very sound and adequate arguments being offered against both procedures. The alternative then, to him, is to impose higher taxation, particularly direct taxation according to ability to pay. Americans must expect to pay taxes on a scale which they have never hitherto known. In the matter of imposing taxes the British have set an example which Americans could properly emulate, he argues.

There then we have the economic argument that is back of the present problem of heavy taxation. Governments must spend money to create purchasing power and they must distribute that purchasing power among those whose average income is low. The money should not be borrowed because that increases the cost of raising it and merely defers the ultimate distribution of the tax burden. It should be raised by larger taxes charged directly against those with the most money.

With one part of the argument there will be general agreement; that governmental expenditures should be paid for out of taxation rather than out of borrowing. When the province of Ontario — to mention but one example—capitalized its entire relief bill and charged not a single cent to current taxation revenues last year, it was piling up social and economic problems for the future. When Canada increases its debts and runs huge governmental deficits year after year it is not only undermining its credit but it is also postponing the decision as to who shall pay the bills.

Redistribution of wealth through taxation is not new. What has not been determined is the point at which the application of the principle could bring about a collapse of the whole economic system. The average man may work one day in ten or one day in five to pay his taxes without a permanent and vital change in our system. Conceivably, we might continue for a few years to let governments spend the present one day in three of the national income or even increase it to one day in two without completely ending the era of individualism. But, while conceivable, such a situation is not a reasonable expectation. The power to tax is the power to destroy and misuse of that power can shatter our whole social structure.

When we let the State spend a third of the national income it means that we are letting the politicians spend it, for the government rules the State and the politicians ultimately rule the government. The State muddles and regiments, it curbs the exercise of ambition and free will, it forges shackles for initiative and constructive effort. There can be no compromise between personal liberty and the dictatorship that is implied in State spending of a third or more of the national income.

The question is not then only economic and social but political as well. Redistribution of wealth by taxation means the gradual undermining of the personal liberty that is the be all and end all of Democracy. When we seek recovery through taxation we make some form of political dictatorship—be it under Communism, Socialism or Fascism—inevitable.

It is not worth the price.

PUBLICIZING SOLVENCY OF MUNICIPALITIES

ONE of the foremost Canadian authorities on municipal finance recently took special pains to point out to The Financial Post the importance of financially sound municipalities making the investing public aware of their soundness.

Because of the difficulties that many municipalities have encountered in the last two years, probably too little stress has been laid on the fact that most Canadian municipalities are keeping their heads above water. The position of some sound municipalities may have been prejudiced by the difficulties of the comparatively few.

Moreover, interest rates on new borrowings are unusually favorable, but only for municipalities in a sound financial position. Obviously it is vital to the municipalities that are financially stable to keep this all-important fact before investors. Accurate and clearly presented municipal statistics form the best method of communicating the information to the public.

AGRARIAN PROTECTION IN BRITAIN

NOW that Great Britain has moved so far in the direction of extreme protection for agricultural products, Canada has to consider even more seriously than before where present day fiscal policies in Europe will leave this country.

In the past, Britain and the industrial countries of the continent complained of the excessive tariff on industrial products imposed by Canada and other "overseas" countries. In recent years, the industrial countries have resorted to measures of agrarian protection so formidable as to make the barriers imposed by agricultural countries on industrial goods seem moderate. In the days before the depression, it was customary to regard tariffs of 15 to 25 per cent as respectable. Today tariffs on agricultural products running up to 300 per cent are not uncommon and the countries of Europe have attained a large measure of self-sufficiency in the growing of foods. Great Britain has imposed quotas on various food products which have had the effect of stimulating farm production in the Old Country and, as Major Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, seems to regard the present quotas on imported food products and subsidies to domestic foods products as merely experimental, Britain may be regarded as having only started in its state support of agrarian development. A London Times writer warns that countries like Canada may be forced, in self defense, to restrict imports drastically and to develop many forms of secondary industries for which they are far from being economically well fitted. At a time when the agricultural countries are perhaps willing to admit that they may have over-stimulated their industrial development, they are being forced into further measures of similar character.

There was little indication at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa that Great Britain was about to undertake a vast stimulation of her own agriculture. In granting concessions on Britain's industrial products the Dominions did not know that they might shortly be severely restricted in the export of their own products to the British market.

The writer in the Times wonders if the Dominions are not as much entitled to a reasonable competitive advantage in the British market as Britain is in the Dominion markets. He feels that it is essential that the industrial countries should limit their agricultural development. Europe, for instance, should not budget for 100 per cent of its wheat requirements as she is doing today.

Apart from the possible effect of the various quota and subsidy schemes on Dominion exports to Great Britain, the keenest criticism has arisen because of the effect of these schemes on the cost of living and the cost of production in Great Britain. A while ago the Department of Agriculture devised a scheme to raise milk prices. The scheme evoked an over-supply of milk. To bridge the gaps between falling market prices and the guaranteed market price Major Elliot had to ask Parliament to advance money to be spent on a two-year campaign to drink more milk and to give it free to school children. The pig scheme has run into similar trouble.

The subsidy that was granted a few years ago for the growing of beets has cost the treasury a great deal. Last year for instance, nature intervened and the yield of sugar beets exceeded all hopes. Additional estimates had to be wrung from Parliament to meet the subsidy. The Economist calls it "egregious economy folly." One member introduced a bill outlining a scheme to grow bananas and sugar cane alternately each half year, thus utilizing much coal and labor. He thought a subsidy of 19/10 per banana would suffice.

A few years ago, it was the Dominions and the overseas countries who were being criticized for their tariff policies. Now the shoe is on the other foot and England and Europe are setting out to raise hot-house agricultural plants in abundance, regardless of the effect on their best customers.

At the moment there is larger opportunity in the British market for Canadian exports than we are taking full advantage of. There cannot be serious complaints against the present situation. But the general trend of political policy in agrarian matters of Great Britain is such as to arouse genuine misgivings in the country. There is a real danger that just when we are giving Britain advantages in our industrial markets, Britain will become a steadily decreasing market for our primary products.

It is to be hoped that the British market will not follow European markets and entirely disappear so far as Canada is concerned. Our only hope now in Europe is that the social discontent that is arising will communicate itself to the dictators in charge and that the mass of consumers will insist upon buying their wheat and other foodstuffs at something under the level of three or four times the world market price that now prevails.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Works Programme is Only Solution," says headline. It is too thin a solution to dissolve a depression in.

* * *

The average Canadian, we are now officially told, spends more than he takes in. Which won't be news to the average Canadian.

* * *

Two million persons saw Whistler's "Mother" on its recent tour and two million persons learned for the first time that the real title of the picture is "An Arrangement in Gray and Black."

Post-Scripts

ALFRED TENNYSON DeLURY, dean of the Faculty of Arts, and for 42 years a teacher of mathematics at University College, University of Toronto, is retiring. Professor DeLury, affectionately known to thousands of graduates of the university scattered throughout the world, has a well-deserved reputation as a wit, both within and outside the classroom.

The readiness of his humor is illustrated by a brief conversation with an undergraduate some years ago. Professor DeLury was sitting on the Ontario provincial board considering pleas of scholars who had failed at matriculation, and who were asking for a "pass" standing on the basis of illness and other special circumstances.

Commenting on the dean's work, the undergraduate remarked:

"You are something like the Grace of God, aren't you?" "Yes," answered Professor DeLury, "which passeth all understanding."

* * *

IT IS very unusual to pick up a publication and read the headline "Small Chance of Immediate War." Almost every paper one picks up today has a war scare in it. One of the Toronto luncheon clubs had three successive war scare speakers within two weeks.

The publication which now attempts to throw a little cold water on these war scares is Canadian Comment. In it, an article by Nicholas Ignatieff, a Russian now resident in Canada, analyzes some of the current war discussions and finds most of them far from solidly based.

One thing about war scares that is difficult to understand is that they are usually raised by people who are crying the need of peace. Travelling spokesmen for the League of Nations and advocates of disarmament shout loudly about the prospects of early and bitter warfare. Pacifists declare that a world war is in immediate prospect. It is hard to see how an advocate of disarmament can expect to put his propaganda over when he continuously proclaims the danger and imminence of warfare. The only effect he can possibly have is to encourage people to support their governments in increasing their own armaments so as to be prepared when this war breaks out.

There are two considerations which should be kept in mind by those who wonder what reception they should give to war-scare articles and speeches. One of these is mentioned by Mr. Ignatieff; namely, the danger of industrial and social unrest in any country that goes to war. There are few governments or dictatorships in Europe, for instance, that can stand the strain of a war. In nearly every large country in the world today, war would mean internal revolution and internal revolution would mean economic and social disturbances of a far-reaching character.

The other point is that wars are fought with bullets of gold. The countries that are today in a position to finance a war are precisely the countries that have the least to gain from it.

Mr. Ignatieff contends that the greater the war talk the greater the certainty of peace. But this is a superficial view. If enough people throughout the world are convinced that war is inevitable, then nothing can prevent war from breaking out. War is not inevitable and if this can be recognized, the danger of conflicts can be lessened materially.

Sayings of the Week

"High prices and trade are natural antagonists."—*Henry Ford.*

* * *

"A country's first need is good brains not blue eyes."—*Aldous Huxley.*

* * *

"There can be no recovery without reconstruction."—*David Lloyd George.*

* * *

"Today's burdens we can carry. No one could ever carry to-morrow's."—*B. C. Forbes.*

* * *

"I am more anxious now about political events than economic events."—*Sir Arthur Salter.*

* * *

"President Roosevelt is the incarnation of the spirit of recovery."—*Sir Frederick Whyte.*

* * *

"Nearly all the best thinkers in this world have little or no news value."—*Senator John Lewis.*

* * *

"Our society is more militarized today than it has ever been in history."—*Philip J. Noel Baker, M.P.*

* * *

"We all feel in our bones that the jolly rake is morally preferable to Mrs. Grundy."—*The Archbishop of York.*

* * *

"German boundaries have always changed. They will continue to change until all German people are united in one."—*Herr Hitler.*

* * *

"I believe that without variety of opinion, life would be intolerable—especially without variety of opinion about trifles."—*Robert Lynd.*

* * *

"After stumbling around looking for contentment for years I suddenly learned that you cannot find it by hunting furiously for it."—*John Barrymore.*

New Books

"Canadian Trade Index, 1934"

The 1934 edition of Canadian Trade Index, which is published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has made its appearance. The chief purpose of the book is to provide an alphabetical classified directory of Canadian manufacturers. There is a special, export section giving details of government services, export procedure, selling costs, and financing and there is an export produce section containing a list of Canadian exporters of agricultural produce.

The volume includes a complete and up-to-date list of all Canadian manufacturers having more than a local distribution for their products. All of the names are cross-indexed, that is to say, there is one section giving the names of the manufacturers and their products and another section giving the names of the products and those who produce them.

There is a French index of articles manufactured in Canada which enables those using that language to refer to the names of manufactures under the English listing.

The Canadian Trade Index, now in its 10th annual edition, is published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, at $6.

"The A. B. C. of the N. R. A."

It was obvious that at some time someone would write a book called "The A. B. C. of the N. R. A." Such a book was desirable, a volume that would interpret the philosophy of the N. R. A., elaborate upon its operating mechanism and then document the recovery act itself and subsequent official statements. Since such a book had to be written, it is well that an independent and thoroughly efficient research institution has done it. The Brookings Institution of Washington has published the book, written by four authors.

The volume does not attempt to appraise the results of the National Industrial Recovery Act of President Roosevelt but it does give its background, the provisions of the act and its economic implications. It then proceeds to outline in some detail the administrative organization, the code making process and the procedure in regard to administration and enforcement of codes.

"The A. B. C. of the N. R. A." is published by the Brookings Institution, Washington, at $1.50.

Other smaller pamphlets have been published by the Brookings Institution dealing with various phases of the business problems that have come under consideration in the code making process. One that has just been published is "Price Control Devices in N. R. A. Codes" and at this time when we have a parliamentary committee discussing margins of profits and the desirability or otherwise of price fixing arrangements its analysis is of untold value. Various forms of price control embodied in the first 250 codes have been analyzed in this pamphlet which is available from the Brookings Institution at 50 cents.

Other recent volumes are "The Economics of Free Deals" and "Advertising Allowances," the former selling at $1.50 and the latter at $1.00.

The Brookings Institution of Washington is doing some of the best practical economic and business studies that are now being carried on in the United States. One can hardly keep up with the changing aspects of the relation of government to business without studying its volumes as they appear.

"Flight From the City"

Ralph Borsodi once wrote a book called "This Ugly Civilization." It expressed his attitude toward mass production, mass merchandising, mechanization, the growth of large cities and other features of society today. Borsodi is no parlor pink; while very much the theorist, he is still the typical American citizen who has revolted against his typical American environment and who has felt himself impelled to help people get away from their surroundings without feeling under the necessity of leading an economic or social revolution. His philosophy is that industrial civilization is either on the verge of collapse or of rebirth on a new social basis.

His newest effort is a frank history of a personal experiment. In "Flight from the City," he tells how he moved his family to the country twelve years ago and established it on a self-subsistence homestead. He has met with a very large measure of success, not only in dollars and cents, but in sheer happiness and enjoyment. He discusses the intimate details of the capital cost of his experiment, the sort of life his family has led and how the problems have been surmounted.

Then he proceeds to adapt his own experiences to the larger needs of society in general and he makes a frank and vigorous appeal for a larger movement of population back to the land where independence and security can be found.

An interesting feature of the volume is an extensive bibliography which typically enough cites the social philosophy of rural life less than it does the practical problems of raising ducks, building the farm house, knitting rag rugs, etc. At this time when the industrial depression forces the most serious consideration to be given to plans for encouragement of rural and subsistence settlement and when thousands of individuals are seeking a way out of their own particular social and industrial problems, Mr. Borsodi's little volume is not without its inspiration and value.

"Flight from the City" is published by Harper & Bros., New York.

Introduction to Psychology

Prescribed originally as a text book for those writing the exams. of the Institute of Chartered Life Underwriters and of the Canadian Credit Institute, there is plenty of stimulation for the average reader, in "An Introduction to Psychology" written by Dr. Karl S. Bernhardt and published under the auspices of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada.

Dr. Bernhardt has for the past six years conducted extension lectures in psychology at the University of Toronto and in that time has apparently learned much as to how to interest the general seeker-after-knowledge (if there is such a person) in this fascinating subject. The book does not attempt to be a profound treatise on the subject but it does sit down with you and arrest your thinking processes along lines most calculated to demonstrate the use and value of the psychologists in our modern scheme of things.

Another good feature of the book is that except on one page, the author ignores the audience to whom his study is primarily directed and builds his case and his arguments along general lines. This would seem to be a much more valuable method of approach than if he had directed his remarks primarily to the life insurance fraternity.

If you know little or aught about psychology you will probably find this book stimulating and informative.

Published by The Life Underwriters Association of Canada, 159 Bay St., Toronto. Price $2 postpaid.

As Others See Us

Middle Course Needed

Fredericton Gleaner: Under the heading of "This New Economics Is So Simple" The Financial Post makes caustic reference to the wide-assorted advice being tendered so freely these days. Setting down apparently conflicting statements in such fashion does over-look one very important principle, namely that between every two extremes there is a middle ground. An individual needs food to keep alive. That does not mean he must either die from starvation or kill himself from over-eating. That principle can be applied to nations as well as individuals.

An N.R.A. for Canada?

Timmins Press: The Stevens Committee have been unearthing many evils of the Canadian Industrial system during the probe that is now being held in Ottawa. Opinion seems to be moving to the view that competition in the Dominion will have to be controlled.

The Financial Post suggests that as a finishing touch to their education, the Hon. Mr. Stevens and the other members of his committee should visit Washington and the other American cities to investigate the operation of the codes under the N.R.A.

If something approaching codes is to be adopted in this country, as seems possible, as enquiry into the operation in the United States would perhaps reveal not only what features of the methods employed there should be adopted, but also what features should be adopted

People Should Know Facts

Orillia Packet-Times—According to The Financial Post, the surplus in Ontario's accounts has been brought about by a change in bookkeeping. In 1932, a fifth of the direct relief expenditure on unemployment relief was written off, and it was announced that this practice would be continued, so that the whole amount would be wiped out in five years. In 1933, not only were payments for the previous year suspended, but the whole of the direct relief expenditure for last year, amounting to $10,905,286, was capitalized. If the practice begun in 1932 had been continued, The Financial Post estimates that there would have been a deficit of $2,428,569, instead of announced surplus of $476,425. Paradoxical as it may seem, we believe it would have been better politics for the Government to admit a deficit, and say how it came about, than to announce a surplus which will not stand analysis.

That Provincial Surplus

Brockville Recorder-Times: When is a surplus not a surplus? Now comes forward The Financial Post, an independent business publication. In its current issue it contends that "the kind of surplus Ontario has shown is a dangerous illusion" in that it "has been achieved by the simple process of charging to capital account every single cent of relief expenditures, excepting the ordinary costs of the staff necessary to administer relief."

There has been a good deal of mystery about this surplus from the beginning. At first it was predicted that the close of the fiscal year would again find the Government heavily in the red. That must have been before the transfer of relief expenditures to capital account was decided upon. Then came the announcement that, in place of the expected deficit, there would be a surplus of perhaps a million dollars. But when the accounts were finally brought down, it was less than half that sum in spite of the best efforts of the Provincial Treasurer. All of these different predictions, it is worth remembering, were made within the space of a month or two.

It is obvious that, but for the change in bookkeeping methods that has been introduced, differing radically from the practice of the preceding year, Ontario would have closed its books with another large deficit. But as deficits do not look well for governments that are about to go to the people, matters were so arranged by transferring relief expenditures to capital account that this large deficit should become a small surplus.

Other People's Views

Not His Problem

National Revenue Review.—Here is a story of the Income Tax division which the editor is informed is quite true. A farmer owed a sum of money for tax. The customary form letters were sent, but to no avail. He did not even bother answering them. Finally he was informed that action would have to be taken under Section 72. This brought the reply that he didn't own Section 72, but it was owned by his neighbor on the next concession.

Clean, Pure Seed Grain

Nor'west Farmer.—If Canada is to realize fully upon the investment in research work, experimental farms, agricultural colleges, seed branches, seed growers' associations, and the work they do, more of the clean, pure seed grain of the approved varieties so produced must pass through the farmers' drills.

How to get pure seed into the drill boxes is a nice problem for research at present. It is now known how to breed it, how to grow it, how to inspect it, how to register it, but it has not yet been discovered how to induce farmers to use it.

The Waterway Treaty

Saint John Telegraph-Journal. — The United States Senate may have disappointed the president in refusing to ratify the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty, but there will be a large number of people who will be glad that a highly controversial project has been cleared out of the way. There were plenty of advantages offered in the proposed waterway, but on both sides of the border these would have benefitted sections rather than the two nations involved and, since the nations would have been footing the bill, there were other sections ranging from lukewarm to very cold.

Criticisms of Mr. Bennett

Vancouver Province.—But whatever is true as to this, the critics of the Prime Minister can not have it both ways. They can not condemn him in the name of the New Deal in the United States, and at the same time demand of him policies which have no relation to the New Deal in the United States.

Let it not be forgotten that President Roosevelt's New Deal is not the repudiation of national debt and it is not default.

But it is, so far—and so far this is the only certainty about it—an immense addition to the public debt and a draft upon the future in which no man faces, or even contemplates, the day of settlement.

Bureaucratic Inquisition

Efficiency Magazine: "Scarcely a week passes," wails an American writer—Mr. David Lawrence—"that the 'Brain Trust' doesn't think up new ways and means of tormenting American business."

This is quite true. It seems as though the spirit of the Spanish Inquisition has come into our bureaucracies.

They are diligently inventing new laws to plague and "torment" honest business men.

Their main idea seems to be to restrict and punish the people in the business world—the people whose servants they are supposed to be.

However, when they go too far, they suffer. I venture to predict that one year from today there will be 300,000 Civil Servants out of a job in America, wondering what struck them.

Security Versus Liberty

New York Times.—A good many people are attracted by the Mussolini-Hitler-Stalin view of Liberty as a dead and ridiculous tradition. Abstractly stated, it has the appeal of novelty. How much better than freedom are protection and security! But possibly the formula may lose some of its charm when protection and security are translated by hard fact into serfdom and slavery.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One"

In the answers given to questions on the income tax form there are occasional flashes of unconscious humor For instance, one taxpayer stated: "My parents are partly but not wholly dependable."

Another said: "I am married now with a widow and four children."

A lady taxpayer stated that her occupation was "wrecking automobiles."

A man, in a labored and quite unnecessary attempt to fill in the assets and liabilities statement of his individual income tax return, wrote against "Sundry": "None; I remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."—National Revenue Review.

The Origin of Renewed Strength in the Bond Market

Our March Investment Letter contains a discussion, under the above heading, of the influence of central bank policies upon bond prices.

A copy will be sent gladly to interested investors upon request.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

CANADA
Federal and Provincial
Funded Debts and
Statements
Corrected to April 1934
Telephone or write us for a copy

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161

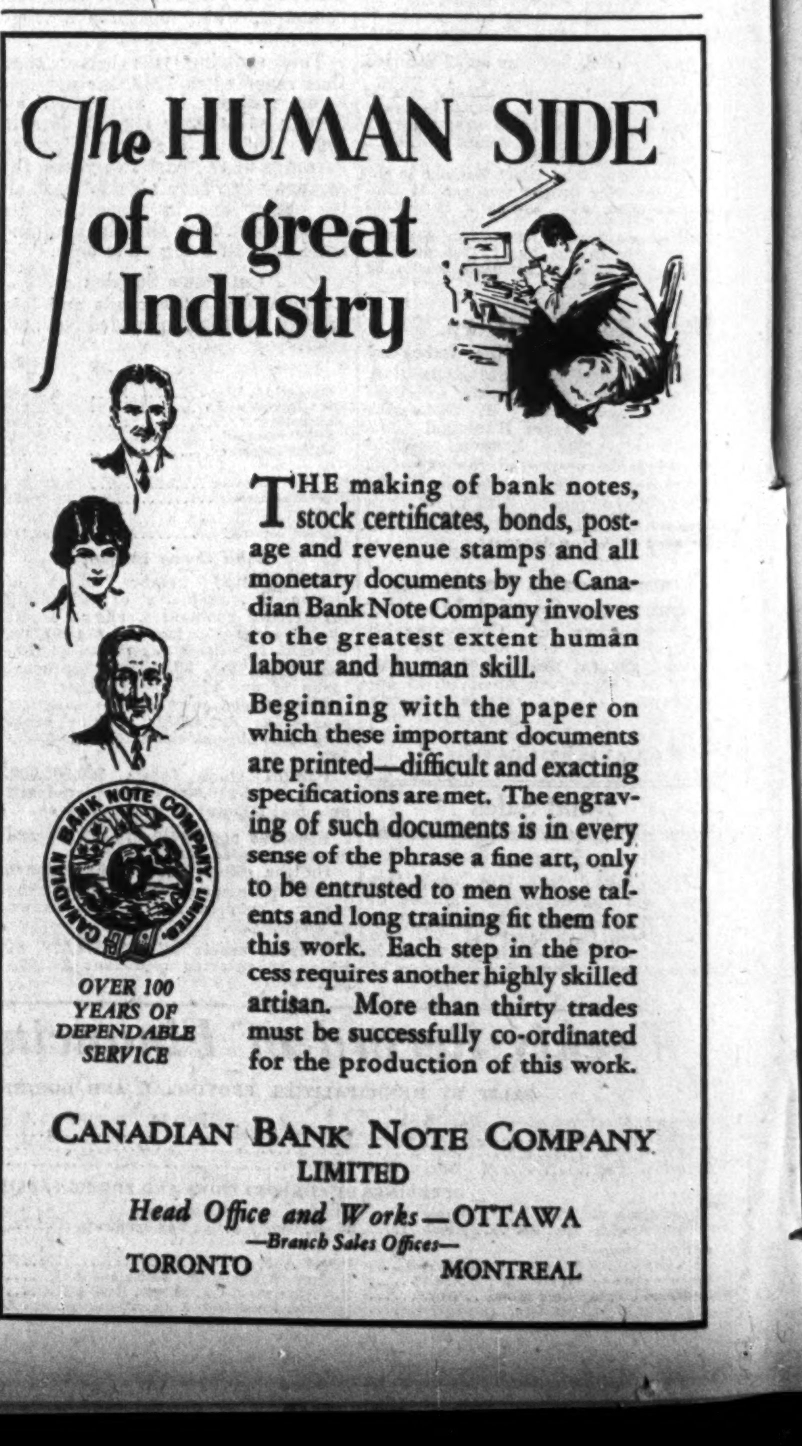
Montreal Harbour 2276 · Ottawa Queen 878 · London Metcalf 1465 · Hamilton Regent 0010

To Directors who direct
and to
Managers who manage

If you are keenly interested in improving your company's advertising without adding to its cost, it may be to your advantage to consult me. No obligation involved. No confidence violated. Consultations by appointment.

330 Bay Street
TORONTO
ADelaide 6221

Thornton Purkis
Advertising Counsellor



The HUMAN SIDE of a great Industry

THE making of bank notes, stock certificates, bonds, postage and revenue stamps and all monetary documents by the Canadian Bank Note Company involves to the greatest extent human labour and human skill.

Beginning with the paper on which these important documents are printed—difficult and exacting specifications are met. The engraving of such documents is in every sense of the phrase a fine art, only to be entrusted to men whose talents and long training fit them for this work. Each step in the process requires another highly skilled artisan. More than thirty trades must be successfully co-ordinated for the production of this work.

OVER 100 YEARS OF DEPENDABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
Head Office and Works—OTTAWA
—*Branch Sales Offices*—
TORONTO MONTREAL

The Week in Business

Spring Sunshine

WARM spring weather is not the only thing that is bringing cheer to winter-weary hearts. Within the last few weeks some of the largest Canadian corporations have announced wage and salary increases in their plants.

A few of those noted by The Financial Post include Bell Telephone Co. which this month restored a 5 per cent pay cut, while this week the Robert Simpson Co. put into effect a similar boost to all employees who had previously been cut. Canada Packers, Ltd., at the end of the month declared bonuses to the majority of its employees to celebrate a successful fiscal year.

Nothing so dramatically symbolizes that "depression's over" than a fatter pay envelope.

* * *

Prices Up, Business Better

NOT all manufacturers have fallen in line with the increase in paint prices which became effective on April 1 among members of the Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, but the new lists issued by some of the leading firms reflect the recommended increases. The increase was set for that date so that retailers would have a chance to place their spring orders at the lower rates. Recommended advances were: at least 20 cents a gallon on first grade house paints, floor paints and floor enamels; and 15 cents on second grade paints and flat wall paints.

Paint manufacturers state that business was particularly good in March, according to Hardware and Metal, Toronto, both industrial and store trade showing big increases over last year. The prospect of higher prices is given as one cause of the increase in store trade.

* * *

Farmers Increase Earnings

SOME encouragement toward a diversion of land from wheat to feed grains is to be found in recent spectacular advances in hog prices, according to the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service, Winnipeg. The following table shows comparative prices of the chief groups of animals going through the Winnipeg yards, in January of this year and last.

Average Prices per Head of Livestock

	January, 1934 $	January, 1933 $
Cattle	30.35	27.37
Calves	12.97	12.72
Hogs	13.96	5.23
Sheep	4.44	3.61

Commodity Prices

SWITCHING from May to July futures was the feature of otherwise quiet commodity markets during the past week. Lack of any sustained demand accounted for slight declines in wheat and cotton while metal markets had difficulty in maintaining their position.

Coffee and crude rubber made further slight price advances as world stocks continue to be reduced.

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle, cwt.	$6.50	$6.50	$5.15
Copper, lb.	.08¼	.08	.05¼
Cotton, lb.	.1225	.1225	.0655
Rubber, lb.	.1145	.11	.0310
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0283	.0297	.0305
Silk, lb.	1.37½	1.40	1.20
Wheat (Man.) bu.	.66	.66⅝	.50¾
Hides, lb.	.10½	.09½	.05½
Coffee, lb.	.10⅝	.10⅝	.07¾

Weekly Indices

N. Y. Annalist	107.7	107.4	81.7
Fishers'	73.5	74.0	†63.6
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	74.0	73.8	54.8
Crumps (Brit.)	64.6	64.6	†62.4
U. S. Labor	73.4	73.5	60.1

†Average, 1933.

Monthly Indices

	Latest w'sale	Prev. month	Same month last year
Canada (D.B.S.)			
W'sale (Mar.)	72.0	72.1	64.4
Retail (Feb.)	79.2	78.7	78.4
U. S. Labor (Feb.)	73.6	72.2	59.8
Gt. Brit. (Feb.)	71.1	70.7	66.8

Note: Indices all on base 1926 = 100 except N. Y. Annalist which is 1913 ± 100. British index is Board of Trade converted to 1926 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price, Toronto: copper—electrolytic, New York: silk—Japanese, 13-15, New York: sugar — 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York: wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis: hides—heavy native steers: coffee—Rio, No. 7, spot, New York.

May Renew Offer To Cosgrave Brewery

The offer of Brewing Corporation to shareholders of Cosgrave's Export Brewery Company to exchange share for share, expired on April 7. Of a total of 100,000 shares, Brewing Corporation now holds 69,000 shares. It had held 35,000 shares before making the offer and had 35,000 shares deposited.

It is not known yet whether the offer may be renewed. The Brewing Corporation Board will meet next week and the matter will probably be decided then.

Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

List of current offerings furnished on request

Royal Securities Corporation Limited

244 St. James Street MONTREAL
330 Bay Street TORONTO

Business Conditions in Canada

QUESTION OF COST DELAYS DECISION AIR MAIL SERVICE

Landing Fields, Equipment Ready Across Canada

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA—With plans complete for the beginning of a transcontinental air mail service in Canada this year, the final decision is now up to the government.

Physical equipment, landing fields, lights, and other aids to flying are ready to be placed in operation across the Prairie Provinces and this section of the route can be opened late in the fall if the cabinet so decides. The Montreal-Toronto section is rapidly nearing completion with thousands of unemployed single men mobilized in various camps, building the landing fields and this part of the route will be ready for use in 1935. The far eastern and western sections can also be placed in operation in 1935.

U. K. To Vancouver

With a ship-to-shore air mail service operating from the eastern end of the Strait of Belle Isle in the summer months, the air route from Great Britain to Vancouver can quickly be made a reality.

Information here is to the effect that the chief factor in the problem is not one of technical or physical equipment but of money. The government must decide if the financial position of the Dominion is such that the cost of a transcontinental air service can be shouldered. It would run to about $1,000,000 per year.

If the decision is in the affirmative, a vote will be included in the supplementary estimates to be brought down toward the close of the session. And the operation of the route, from then on, will be merely a matter of carrying out the schedule which has been drawn up to the last detail by the departmental officials directly responsible for air mail.

Plan 200 m.p.h. Speed

It is understood that this schedule is much more ambitious than anything hitherto attempted in Canada. The government contracts will call for large planes with a speed in excess of 200 miles per hour.

The intention is to run a transcontinental service from Montreal to Vancouver, leaving Montreal in the evening. The Montreal plane will connect with a Toronto plane in the vicinity of North Bay and having picked up Toronto mail and passengers will proceed to Winnipeg. Arrival at Winnipeg will be scheduled some six hours after leaving Montreal and the service will continue through to the coast at relatively the same speed.

Passengers will leave Montreal or Toronto early in the evening and reach Winnipeg about 3 a.m. Calgary will afford an opportunity for a late breakfast and Vancouver will be within less than 18 hours of eastern metropoli.

Canadian Airways Benefit

The contract for the service undoubtedly will go to the Canadian Airways, in which the two railway companies are largely interested.

Meantime, and entirely apart from the government's decision on the larger question the ship-to-shore service from Rimouski to Montreal will be started with the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence. With regard to the more ambitious ship-to-shore service, from the Strait of Belle Isle to Montreal and from London to Southern Ireland, the final decision has yet to be made. An announcement from London that this service would be operated this summer is discounted at Ottawa. Officials declare that the London announcement indicates the willingness of the British authorities to proceed with the London to Ireland service, but the Bennett Government has still to decide if the Belle Isle service will be carried through.

WHOLESALE PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER

Declines in Animal Products Force Prices Down in March

Wholesale prices showed a slightly downward tendency in March, the index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics changing from 72.1 to 72.0 (preliminary) under the influence of a decline in the animal and animal products group, largely seasonal, and lower quotations for base metals.

Of the 567 items making up the index, 94 quotations were higher in March than in February, 99 were lower and 374 remained unchanged. Changes of the main groups are shown in the following table:

Indices of Wholesale Prices

	Mar., 1934	Feb., 1934	Mar., 1933
Vegetable products	65.7	65.6	52.1
Animals and products	69.9	70.7	58.2
Fibres and textiles	74.3	73.8	67.9
Wood and paper prod.	65.7	65.6	63.2
Iron and products	87.2	87.0	85.0
Non-ferrous metals	66.1	66.8	59.8
Non-metallic minerals	86.1	86.0	84.3
Chemicals	80.8	80.6	82.6
General index	72.0	72.1	64.4

Business Briefs

Petroleum Imports in February totalled 44,368,612 gallons of crude as compared with 57,602,000 gallons in January and 37,556,000 gallons in February a year ago.

Boot and Shoe production in February amounted to 1,324,048 pairs, an increase of 293,381 pairs, or 28 per cent, over January and 123,772 pairs, or 10 per cent greater than in February a year ago.

Car Loadings for the week ended March 31 amounted to 38,512 cars, a decrease of 3,801 cars from the previous week and 3,928 cars greater than in the corresponding week of 1933. Good Friday holiday accounted for the decline, the index after seasonal adjustment rising from 70.59 to 71.67 as against 59.11 a year ago.

Manitoba Poultry Output

Maintaining the present size of flocks, the value of poultry killed in Manitoba in 1933 was $1,168,000. The value of eggs was $3,208,000, according to the annual report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Proposed Alberta Act Bars Competition from Outsiders

Trade Code Governing Wholesalers and Retailers Aims at Elimination of Price Abuses and Low Wages — Asks Dictatorial Powers

Proposing to bar competition of wholesale and retail firms outside of Alberta from competing with firms operating under jurisdiction of the act within the province, Alberta's "Bureau of Trade and Industry Act" seeks to codify wholesalers and retailers with a view to preventing ruinous price cutting and other merchandising evils. Similar jurisdiction is expected from Saskatchewan and British Columbia, Premier Brownlee stated in the legislature during the second reading of the act.

Strong resemblance to N. R. A. legislation in the United States can be seen in the plans to allow different trade groups to draft their own legislation which must then be approved by the director in charge of administration of the act. Agreement of 60 per cent of persons engaged in any trade will be considered sufficient to pronounce it binding of all members of the trade. In the event of refusal or inability of any trade group to draft a "code," the director and his advisory board would draw up a code themselves.

Set Wage Scales

Investigation of wages paid in trade groups and powers to set minimum wage scales is also provided in the act. Licensing of persons engaged in any trade will be compulsory with unlicensed persons prohibited from carrying on business; under this power, outside business will be forced either to comply with code regulations or to withdraw from the province.

Merchants will be prohibited from selling goods at less than invoice cost plus cost of carrying on business under provision of the act.

Covers Merchants

The act will apply to wholesale dealers, retail dealers, druggists, printers, restaurant keepers, dry cleaners, barbers, hairdressers, plumbing, heating and sanitary engineers, "and any other class, category, or description of persons engaged in any trade, business or industry as may be from time to time designated by order in council as a class, category or description to which this act applies."

The advisory board to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council shall consist of not less than three nor more than five persons, whose remuneration and times and manner of discharging duties shall be prescribed.

Protects Employee Unions

Besides providing that employers may get together to control prices, the act provides protection for employees wishing to join form association from employer discrimination. Penalties in the form of fines and imprisonment are provided for contraventions of the act.

Briefly, the bill provides for:

(1) A bureau of trade and industry headed by a director.

(2) Inquiry by the director at any time into any trade or industry where he believes conditions therein are detrimental to the industry or to the public.

(3) To promote formation of associations of persons engaged in any business or trade not at present organized.

Director Calls Conference

(4) The director to arrange conferences of representatives of associations so formed to draw up a code for each with the object of ending unfair competition and setting fair prices, regulating hours and wages. If 60 per cent of the persons engaged in any trade agree on the code it will be binding for all members of that trade. Amendments to codes may be made on the same basis. If members of a trade do not agree on a code the director and his advisory board will draw up a code themselves.

(5) Registration of all persons engaged in any trade and prohibiting unregistered persons from carrying on that trade.

(6) Licensing of all persons engaged in any trade and prohibiting unlicensed persons from carrying on that trade.

Eliminate Loss-leaders

(7) Prohibiting the sale of any commodity designated at a price less than the invoice cost plus cost of carrying on business.

(8) Inquiry by the director into wages paid in any business or industry with the object of setting a minimum wage scale. If no agreement is reached within the industry a scale may be set by the director.

(9) Formation of associations of employes of any trade or industry without interference by employers.

(10) Maximum fine of $500 and costs or six months imprisonment gor an individual and a maximum fine of $2,000 and costs for a corporation contravening any provision of the Act.

Board of Trade Objects

Objection to the proposed legislation has been taken by the Calgary Board of Trade on the grounds that it will be impossible to control the operations of mail order houses and that this type of merchandising will be made easier by the higher prices necessary of Alberta retailers through operation under the code. The Calgary Board of Trade feels that the act should not come into force until similar legislation has been passed by the Dominion Government and brought into force in other provinces.

The Board of Trade objects to the powers being placed in the hands of the director and suggests that an independent board of three members be placed in charge of administration so as to eliminate political influences. The Board also thinks that the approval of 75 per cent of persons engaged in any trade should be required instead of 60 per cent as contained in the act.

B. C. Market Act Most Sweeping Among Provinces

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Explaining his far-reaching Special Powers Act and the reasons for his seeking autocratic authority to deal with the economic situation as it developed in British Columbia, Premier T. D. Pattullo declared that as it was not known what Ottawa would do, B. C. must be prepared for any emergency.

A similar policy was pursued when the legislature dealt with its new marketing legislation, which proved to be the most sweeping of its kind ever placed on provincial statutes of Canada.

The provincial measure does not deal only with agricultural products, but with all natural products, including lumber, fish "or any product derived from the land, forest or sea."

The provincial bill provides for a provincial marketing board of not more than three members with power over the marketing of the products specified within the provincial jurisdiction, as the federal marketing board will have control in the federal field. There will be a separate board for each industry. The actual working of the law will depend a good deal on what Ottawa does. No attempt will be made to codify industry under this law, it was explained, although the much discussed Special Powers Act would provide such authority if required.

Failures Down 44 p.c. in First Quarter, 1934

Failures under the Bankruptcy Act during the week ended March 31 numbered 18 as compared with 45 in the corresponding week of 1933. Failures to date total 292 as against 525 in the corresponding period of 1933, a decrease of 44 per cent.

Failures by provinces during the first three months of 1934 as compared with the same period of 1933 are shown in the following table:

	1933	1934	Decrease
P. E. I.	6	4	2
N. S.	21	12	9
N. B.	17	12	5
P. Q.	150	94	56
Ont.	237	110	127
Man.	25	14	11
Sask.	17	14	3
Alta.	31	15	16
B. C.	21	17	4
	525	292	233

Two Records Are Smashed By Wabana's Mine No. 6

Records for both daily and weekly production for a recent regular four-day period were made by Wabana, No. 6 mine.

The total output for the week was 7,848 tons, a figure never before reached by a single mine in one shift. In one day of the week, the output was 2,040 tons, a figure which eclipsed the record made May 6, 1933, when mine No. 6 broke, for the first time, the 2,000 ton mark, with a total of 2,016 tons.

New equipment and a healthy rivalry between shifts is being credited with stimulated output.

New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

Canada Match Co., Hull, has let a contract for a one story addition to its plant. Cost of the work will be $25,000, Ottawa Journal states.

Score Sporting Goods Co., Toronto manufacturers of leather windbreakers, etc., will move their plant to Fenelon Falls at April 1, according to a report in the Fenelon Falls Gazette.

Standard Brands is making plans to add a one story addition to their Hamilton offices, Hamilton Spectator states.

Toronto Industrial Commission announces:

Easy Washing Machine Co., Toronto, has completed arrangements with a large United States concern to manufacture the latter's line of electric ironing machines in Toronto for the Canadian and export market.

FISHERIES HELPED BY SALMON QUOTA GIVEN BY FRANCE

British Columbia's Total Catch Best Since 1930

British Columbia benefitted greatly during 1933 from the canned salmon quota allotted to Canada by France, it is revealed in the annual review of the Dominion Department of Fisheries, approximately 250,000 cases being disposed of to that country.

The treaty with France also resulted in a considerable change in the make up of the 1933 pack, special efforts being made to pack pinks and chums these being the qualities desired by the French market. These fall salmon are difficult to dispose of in some years.

British Columbia's fisheries in 1933 made the best showing since 1930 with total value being $12,000,000 as compared with less than $10,000,000 in 1932 and $11,000,000 in 1931. However, the total for last year is only slightly more than one half of the 1930 figure of $23,103,000.

Halibut Follows Salmon

Salmon was easily the chief variety with a market value of $9,160,000, followed by halibut valued at $1,398,000 while herring accounted for $756,000. Pilchard, usually among the leaders, is low down the scale, the run failing to materialize in 1933.

Salmon canneries produced 1,265,072 cases in 1933, as compared with 1,081,031 cases in 1932. The average pack of all varieties of salmon canned in British Columbia covering the past fifteen years and arranged in five-year groups follows:

	Cases
1919-23	1,163,265
1924-28	1,785,882
1929-33	1,330,743

Better Quality Needed

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia salmon packers are more than ever convinced of the necessity of building up superior quality in order to win an entrée to world markets and hold them in the face of stern competition from Japan and other countries. Working in close co-operation with the federal inspection service, the packers are determined to prevent justification for any complaints such as were received from some markets before the new policy was adopted.

Big Fur Catch Ends Depression In Hinterland

Canada's 1933-34 catch is stated to be the largest in history, individual bags ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 as compared with 300 to 400 in previous years, it is reported in Dun & Bradstreet's current weekly review. Meanwhile, prices have remained reasonably stable in spite of heavy supplies, it is stated.

Prices at the March sales in London and Paris were maintained at the January level with approximately 60 per cent of offerings sold, according to George A. Callbeck, president of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, recently returned from Europe. Mr. Callbeck stated that there was a keen demand for the better grades of silver fox pelts, fur dealers reporting business much improved over a year ago. Indications point to keen demand at the May sales, he stated.

Fur traders in the North find the depression is over. Airplanes are being used extensively to take in supplies and bring out pelts, shipments in both directions being well ahead of recent years.

February Newsprint Export

During the month of February, Canada supplied 263,838,600 pounds of newsprint paper to 28 other countries. The largest purchaser was the United States, the next largest was Argentina, and the third on the list was Japan. The paper had a value of $4,396,700.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	Weekly Latest 1934	1933	Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1934	1933
Transportation—				
Car loadings (Mar. 31)	▲38,512	34,584	529,791	430,799
C.P.R. gross earn. (Mar. 31)	$ ▲3,269,000	$ 2,802,000	$ 27,487,000	$ 23,576,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (Mar. 31)	$ ▲4,878,096	$ 4,095,969	$ 37,366,442	$ 30,578,027
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index D.B.S. (Mar. 31)	▲89.2	68.1	......	......
	Monthly			
C.P.R. net earn. (Feb.)	$ 818,520	$ 96,611	$ 1,707,509	$ 419,983
C.N.R. net earn. (Feb.)	$ ‡724,990	$ ‡1,860,512	$ ‡1,533,956	$ ‡3,767,936
Iron and Steel—				
Pig iron, tons (Feb.)	12,199	6,144	42,876	35,353
Steel, tons (Feb.)	57,979	12,374	118,766	53,140
Auto. prod. No. (Feb.)	8,571	3,298	15,475	6,656
Auto Vehicles—				
Passenger, sales, No. (Feb.)	3,636	2,158	5,505	3,782
Trucks & buses, sales, No. (February)	594	242	834	420
Auto. exports, No. (Feb.)	3,045	256	5,449	831
Construction—				
Building permits (Feb.)	$ 881,152	$ 925,894	$ 1,574,114	$ 2,111,855
Contracts (Mar.)	$ 7,517,500	$ 3,191,600	$ 19,855,500	$ 9,703,300
Newsprint—				
Production, tons (Feb.)	174,447	125,916	362,821	266,455
Exports, tons (Feb.)	131,919	107,446	319,739	235,225
Sugar—				
Imports, raw, lbs. (Jan.)	10,751,800	8,621,900	......	......
Melt. & ship., lbs.*	20,069,718	19,041,407	36,690,823	37,808,036
Manufactured, lbs.*	19,844,708	20,347,109	42,502,105	47,650,242
Flour—				
Production, bbls. (Feb.)	▲1,102,043	844,899	2,144,548	1,704,006
Wheat flour exp., bbls. (February)	328,376	338,114	776,874	730,418
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: Plank & Board Exports, mill. ft. (Feb.)	104.95	37.71	198.93	76.88
Boots and shoes, pr. (Feb.)	▲1,324,048	1,200,276	2,354,715	2,122,174
Petroleum, imp., crude gal. (February)	44,369,000	37,555,919	101,971,586	72,640,869
Cotton, imp., raw, lbs. (Feb.)	11,000,000	6,026,000	19,499,000	14,791,000
Rubber, raw, imp. lbs. (Feb.)	4,153,000	2,631,000	8,007,298	5,294,427
Coal imports, tons (Feb.)	431,994	455,272	974,545	941,478
Gasoline sales, gals. (Dec.)	28,070,000	29,674,000	485,550,000	503,781,000
Trade—				
Imports (Feb.)	$ 33,591,884	$ 23,514,114	$ 65,983,308	$ 47,955,247
Exports (Feb.)	$ 37,842,403	$ 26,397,528	$ 84,494,420	$ 57,959,341
Wheat exports, bu. (Feb.)	6,512,686	10,922,337	13,600,997	25,629,138
Labor—				
Employment Index (Mar.)	92.7	76.9	......	......
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Feb.)	1,612,680	1,299,580	3,341,241	2,696,241
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Dec.)	159	196	2,044	2,420
Failures, Liabilities (Dec.)	$ 2,344,772	$ 7,836,377	$ 32,953,858	$ 51,629,303
Bank debits (Feb.)†	$ 2,089,346	$ 1,830,277	$ 4,686,362	$ 3,799,153
Bond sales (Feb.)	$ 282,654	$ 209,000	$ 44,200,654	$ 20,401,610
Insurance sales (Feb.)	$ 29,493,000	$ 28,776,000	$ 57,418,000	$ 59,890,000
Automobile Financing—				
Used cars (February)	$ 508,423	$ 638,935	$ 958,549	$ 1,183,413
New cars (February)	$ 615,516	$ 532,639	$ 979,363	$ 988,914

*Four weeks period, Feb. 3 to Feb. 28. †(000's omitted). ‡Deficit.

EMPLOYEE'S RIGHT TO SUE DIRECTORS CHALLENGED IN N.B.

Section 113 of Dominion Companies Act Said Ultra Vires

Because the New Brunswick Companies Act does not contain a section corresponding with sections 113 of the Federal Act under which an employee may sue a director of the company by which he was employed for unpaid wages, Justice Richard recently awarded judgment in St. John supreme court against an employee in suit for wages against a company having a Dominion charter.

Section 113 of the Dominion Companies Act states that "the directors of a company shall be jointly and severally liable to the clerks, laborers, servants and apprentices thereof for all debts not exceeding six month's wages." Suit can only be taken against a director in the event of an execution against the company being unsatisfied and such action must take place within one year from which the debt became due.

Special Civil Powers Only

In giving judgment for the defendant, Justice Richard drew attention to the fact that the British North America Act allocated to the Provincial Legislature the exclusive right to legislate with respect to civil and property rights within the province. The New Brunswick Companies' Act contained no provision similar to section 113 of the Federal Act and the only way in which the Dominion parliament could exercise authority would be under the residum of authority reposing in it in certain situations.

Mr. Justice Richards expressed the view that Dominion legislation could entrench on provincial only in matters of urgent necessity and he found that no such authority existed in the present case and accordingly held that section 113 was ultra vires in this instance.

Section 113 reads as follows: "The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the clerks, laborers, servants and apprentices thereof, for all debts not exceeding six months' wages due for service performed for the company while they are such directors respectively; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor unless the company is sued therefor within one year after the debt becomes due, nor unless such director is sued therefor within one year from the time when he ceases to be such director, nor unless an execution against the company in respect of such debt is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part. The amount unsatisfied on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs from the directors."

Expect Heavy Wheat Movement

Accumulation of export orders for wheat at the head of the lakes indicates a brisk movement when the shipping season opens, according to Fort William elevator and shipping offices. A total of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat held in local elevators have been sold.

TRANSFER AGENT

This institution is fully equipped to render a complete service as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agent, Agent under Escrow or Pooling Agreement, etc.

Should you desire to use any of these services, we would be pleased to discuss them with you.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
61 Yonge St., Toronto
J. F. HOBKIRK, Manager

THE HAT OF THE MONTH

A real headliner, this new hat by Brock, THE MONT BLANC. The ultra smart proportions and the jaunty roll to the brim are as pleasing to the eye as the price will be to the pocket.

The Mont Blanc

HATS BY Brock

WOLTHAUSEN • BROCKVILLE
Hatters to Gentlemen for over Half a Century

ALTA. MINERS SEEK NEW WAGE RATES

Operators Ask for Help in Shipment to East — Say Maritimes Favored

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE.—Southern Alberta coal operators and their employees are negotiating for new wage and working agreements. Most of the existing agreements expire on March 31 and while there is bound to be the usual dickering, renewal of the agreements is anticipated without serious difficulty.

Several camps have already renewed their contracts on the old basis. Michel and Fernie miners have signed with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal and Coke Company. Committees from the mine workers' locals at Coleman have opened negotiations with the International and McGillivray coal companies but little progress is reported at this writing. However, a peaceful settlement is looked for, also at Blairmore and Bellevue where the West Canadian Collieries are offering their workers renewal without wage cuts. The men are not holding out for an increase so it is expected the expiring agreements will be signed with only minor changes.

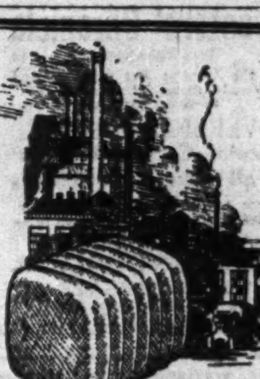
In the Crow's Nest Pass bituminous field the camps enjoyed a fairly steady run during January and February but two days a week is about the best they are doing now. The wage scale in existence now runs from $4.45 to $5.40 a day for day men while diggers make all the way from $7 to $12 a day depending on their skill and the working conditions.

Galt Collieries in Lethbridge and the Cadillac Coal Company of Lethbridge and Shaughnessy, report that negotiations for new agreements have been under way for some time but the men have not signed yet.

In the meantime steam coal operators are urging an extension of the subvention on coal to Ontario and Manitoba from Eastern British Columbia and Alberta. It is claimed that the Maritime Provinces have been favored with the greater measure of aid by the federal government and more equitable treatment is being asked for, not only in the interests of the companies and the capital invested but also from an employment standpoint in aid of the mine workers and their families.

GENERAL TRUST OF CANADA
Complete Trust Service
112 ST. JAMES ST., WEST •• MONTREAL

COTTON
FABRICS & YARNS



Basic raw materials for many Canadian Industries.

DOMINION TEXTILE
Company Limited
MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

J. S. Mitchell & Company
Limited
Geo. W. Murphy — Vice-Pres. and General Manager
Wholesale and Retail
Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Asbestos and Galvanized Roofing, Plumbing Supplies
Specializing in Mining, Mill and Contractors Supplies
Steam Coal, Hard Coal and Coke, Electric Supplies, Sporting Goods
78-80 Wellington St. North SHERBROOKE, QUE.

1832 1934

Experience

A FUND of experience, the result of over one hundred years of successful banking history, becomes an invaluable asset to every customer of this Bank.

World-wide facilities in every department of banking

Coast to Coast in Canada
NEWFOUNDLAND,
JAMAICA,
CUBA,
PUERTO RICO,
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO,
BOSTON,
LONDON, ENGLAND

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

FAIRBANKS
AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNER
MADE ENTIRELY IN CANADA
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE COMPANY LIMITED
Montreal, Toronto and Branches

THERE ARE
Join the Ely circle
ADVANTAGES

Winnipeg's Newest Hotel
The Marlborough
In the Heart of the City
Fireproof Construction
European Plan
Rates in Keeping with the Times
220 Rooms

Canadian Pacific Express
Travellers Cheques
Are World Currency
Carry them on your next trip and be assured of travel comfort.
Get them from any agent of the Canadian Pacific & most Banks

Investors' Chronicle
6d Established 1860 6d
Has the Largest Net Sales of any Weekly Financial Newspaper in Great Britain
OVERSEAS FINANCE
Special Correspondents in all Financial Centres
A free specimen copy will be forwarded on post-card application to:—
THE PUBLISHER, INVESTORS' CHRONICLE,
20, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON, E.C. 2, ENG.

NEW RUBBER BELTING
all sizes up to 24" and used Leather Belting at Special Sale prices. Rubber Hose for Steam, Water, Suction. Wood Split Pulleys. Ball Bearings, Hangers, Shafting and machinery of all kinds.
Write for Price List.
N. SMITH BELTING WORKS
138 York St., Toronto.

TOOLE, PEET & CO.
LIMITED
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Appraisers and Valuators
Estates Managed
CALGARY CANADA

5000 Facts About Canada
By Frank Yeigh. 1934 Edition out. 50 Chapters. An indispensable tabloid cyclopedia of the Dominion. Agents wanted. Send 35 cents for a copy or 3 for a Dollar to
588 Huron St., Toronto

John D. Gilmour,
B.Sc.A., B.Sc.F., (Toronto)
CONSULTING FOREST ENGINEER
MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE, PACIFIC LOGGING CONGRESS. MEMBER CANADIAN SOCIETY AND QUEBEC ASSOCIATION, OF FOREST ENGINEERS
Seventeen years in practical active charge of eastern pulpwood logging operations, continuously for the same interests.
Experienced in all phases of organization and management of logging operations, logging engineering, transportation, timber valuations, cost estimates, budgetting and control.
QUEBEC, QUE.

REMIT by
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS
Money Order
Safe. Convenient. Payable at Par Everywhere
For Sale at all
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES

£
5%
On Guaranteed Trust Certificates
Safe beyond question and unconditionally guaranteed
Send for descriptive circular without obligation.
THE
STERLING TRUSTS
CORPORATION
Sterling Tower, TORONTO

Careful Selection of Families Vital to Land Settlement Plans

Crown Land Settlement Only Part Answer to the Relief Problem; Experience Shows Success

Canada's back-to-the-land movement is broadly divided into three phases:

(1) Establishing families on Crown lands;

(2) Establishment of families on abandoned farms in areas that have already been developed;

(3) Encouragement of cultivation of garden plots in cities.

Subsistence, independent subsistence, for families thrown on the community through industrial depression, is at the root of back-to-the-land movement in Canada and abroad. In the first instance, at least, it has been the intention to place properly qualified unemployed families in a position to sustain only themselves. But the movement also looks toward permanent establishment of these families on the land as commercial farmers.

Establishment of families on the land is only one of the means of solving the unemployment problem. Governments know this. Honorable Wesley A. Gordon, Dominion Minister of Labor, the initiator of the colonization movement, states:

> "The domestic colonization movement is not advanced by the government by any means as a complete solution of the unemployed problem. It is one of the practical avenues of relieving pressure of unemployment in cities and in affording qualified families a means of self-support."

Colonizing Crown Lands

The first phase of this movement to attempt to rehabilitate the unemployed on a self-supporting basis is colonization of Crown land. Ontario, Quebec and Alberta have conducted their relief settlements entirely on Crown lands. Saskatchewan has settled two-thirds on provincial Crown lands, the rest on privately-owned land. Manitoba has settled families wholly on privately-owned land, chiefly for the reason, it is understood, that suitable Crown lands are not available.

Settlement of Crown lands has the advantage to governments and municipalities that the land costs next to nothing and the settler is not burdened with debt because the land is practically given to him. There is also the advantage that the soil, never having been sapped by cultivation, is frequently exceedingly fertile. Despite these advantages, however, there are many problems involved in settlement of impoverished families on large acreages in this manner. The principal of these are:

(1) Selection of settlers;
(2) Selection of land;
(3) Availability of markets;
(4) Provision of equipment;
(5) Social facilities.

Selection of Settlers

From its outset, selection of settlers developed as the most important requirement for successful settlement of Crown lands. When the scheme was started in 1932, it was planned to have the municipalities choose the families. At that time, colonization authorities informed those sponsoring the movement that such a plan would be unsuccessful, The Financial Post understands. This prediction proved correct. Consequently, there was considerable dissatisfaction with the settlement scheme and various newspapers carried lurid reports of the hardships of the families. The experience that has now been gained in this type of settlement indicates that a good deal of this trouble might have been avoided by proper selection of settlers.

Only a small proportion of the unemployed relief recipients that the settlement schemes are intended to benefit are qualified to cultivate the land. Many of the applicants for land have been found to be thoroughly unqualified for homesteading or farming. At the same time, there are a great many relief recipients who are unwilling to endure the hardships and hard work of pioneering. They are content to accept public charity rather than struggle for subsistence on Crown lands.

Despite all this, it has been urged that the back-to-the-land movement be speeded up. From past experience, those who have had opportunities to study settlement experiments in Canada, feel that it is much better to make haste slowly than to rush into another colonization fiasco. And although governments have been urged to put thousands of Canadian unemployed on the land, The Financial Post is reliably informed that most of these people would not go even if they were qualified. Authorities also feel that any such attempt at a wholesale movement would result in a dismal failure for the same reason that some previous colonization efforts in Canada have collapsed through lack of qualification of the settlers.

1932 Difficulties

As instances, the City of Hamilton, Ontario, sent nine families to Northern Ontario to settle Crown lands in 1932. Six stayed, the other three, investigation indicated, should never have been sent, not being the type of people for pioneering. In Saskatchewan, applications were received from 187 families desiring to take advantage of the land settlement scheme in 1933. Of these, 114 were approved, and of these families only one had left the land by the end of 1933. In 1932, Saskatchewan settled 394 families on the land, of which 41 had abandoned the soil by the end of 1933. Careful selection of settlers is, therefore, essential. It means some delay, but Canadian authorities have at last learned from their past failures that to rush settlement at a headlong pace would probably mean disaster instead of success.

Reasons for Crown Lands

Crown lands have been selected for settlement in most cases where the provinces have found it possible. One of the reasons is that of the $600 given to establish a family on the land, no part may be used for rental or payment for land. Also Crown lands mean insignificant taxes. Moreover, Crown lands have been found fertile.

Burned over Crown lands have been used for settlement where possible. Such land is easily cleared, and natural processes have restored fertility. Crops are, therefore, possible long before green bush lots could be successfully cultivated. Efforts have also been made to settle families near main highways, thus obviating expenditures for new roads, lessening pioneering hardships and providing better access to markets. Although there have been complaints in some quarters of the rigors of the climate in some of the areas settled, it appears that in this respect conditions in the new areas are much the same as in many older settled districts of Canada.

Marketing Problem

Markets are not an early problem with families settled on Crown lands. Their first job is to erect houses and to get sufficient land under cultivation to provide for their own immediate needs. But sooner or later the marketing problem will arise. In some sections of Northern Ontario, close proximity of mining towns is expected to solve the problem. In other areas, however, markets are not readily available in the Crown lands districts. In Western Canada, markets may be found limited because large centres of population are already well supplied. In the Maritimes, distances to markets are comparatively short. The marketing problem will have to develop with time.

So far the attitude of farmers already on the land does not appear to have been canvassed. Certainly, however, settlers who are potential commercial farmers will be competing with those already on the soil. Whether government subsidy of new farmers will be acceptable to the already hard hit agriculturists of the Dominion remains to be seen. At present this does not seem to be a pressing situation because the settlements are not major marketing units.

Spending the $600

How much equipment a settler needs has been the subject of much controversy. The $600 that has been furnished gratis is expected to be increased to $700. With adequately qualified settlers, however, the $600 has been found ample in many cases. In Ontario, for instance, the disbursement of the amount has been approximately as follows:

Transportation	$80
Cabin	100
Contribution to maintenance first year	120
Contribution second year	100
Livestock and equipment	200
Total	600

In a few cases it has actually been found that the shrewd settler had money left over, in which case it became his property. Cabins are erected by the settlers with supervision. The exact material necessary is laid down on the acreage and complete building instructions are supplied. The maintenance contributions are for groceries and supplies during the time in which first crops are being raised. Shrewdly administered, $200 is believed sufficient to buy a cow or a horse, hogs and chickens. The additional $100 that is expected to be furnished may be used to increase or lengthen maintenance allowances.

Social facilities have been found lacking for some settlers. Religious instruction has been deficient, it is reported. Schooling for children has been difficult in some areas, depending on the location. Lending libraries have been established in schools where much facilities exist, or in settlers' homes in other cases. Since settlements have been grouped, the back-to-the-landers have not been completely isolated, although they inhabit sparsely populated districts in many cases, and have to rely on themselves for much of their social life.

Is it all successful? This is the question that serious people ask, and one to which a responsible answer has been lacking. Sufficient information for all the provinces is not yet available to make an accurate answer possible. Ontario has come nearest to giving one. And it appears to be that the settlement plan has been satisfactory on the whole, but that many mistakes have been made, and that the worst of these was in attempting to settle unqualified families.

The Ontario experience, under William Magladery, secretary of the Relief Land Settlement Committee of the province, has been covered recently in the first report of the committee. It is the most complete official document on the subject available as yet. Unusual in a government document, the report contains a lengthy examination of the scheme by Rev. J. C. Cochrane, United Church superintendent of Missions. In his comment, Mr. Cochrane points out the mistakes that have been made and tells how they are being rectified. He visited 125 families and tabulated his findings as follows:

Experience in Ontario

Satisfied families determined to to stay on land		81
Families experiencing difficulty and doubtful of the outcome		16
Families non-committal		7
Families dissatisfied, determined to leave land		21
Total families visited		125
Average length of residence on homestead	months	9½
Average amount of land cleared,	acres	4½
Homes erected		125
Barns or stables erected		85
Raised full winter vegetable supply		85
(Others raised partial supply)		

Mr. Cochrane concludes that the plan is worth while, and that it has been justified from expressions of satisfaction of the great majority of those visited.

Settlement Statistics

That the plan is not fool-proof, especially as to qualifications of the settlers to till the soil, is indicated by settlement statistics. In Saskatchewan 508 families were settled in 1932 and 1933, and 42 of these had abandoned the land by the end of 1933. In Ontario, of 383 families sent to Crown lands, 28 returned to direct relief before taking up location, and 26 returned after locating, leaving 329 on the land at the end of 1933.

If the family is willing to work for independent sustenance, and to keep the hoe handle polished in the process, the scheme has advantages for the settler and for governments. The proof as far as families are concerned, is that some of those that have been returned to cities have soon expressed a wish to get back on their homesteads, and that many of the settlers are satisfied with their new lot.

From the government viewpoint, the Dominion's relief outlays of $17,242,421 in 1933 are evidence of the advantages of subsistence settlements. This is in addition to amounts paid by provinces and municipalities. And in February, there were 1,270,599 people on relief in Canada. So far there have been over 100,000 direct relief recipients placed on the land, not counting all provincial settlements and voluntary settlers. But the field is far from exhausted, although the proportion of relief recipients suitable for pioneer settlement is very much smaller than the total. Nevertheless, every family settled reduces the enormous relief bill.

This is the second article in a series dealing with back-to-the-land movements. The next article, dealing with settlement of abandoned farm lands and part-time farming will appear in an early issue.

ACADIA SUGAR CO. RETURNS FOR 1933 ON STRONG BASIS

Position of Maritime Concern Strengthened Over Past Twelve Months

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Acadia Sugar Co. continued to improve its net earning power and financial position during the year ended December 30, 1933. During that period the cash and working capital position of the company underwent futher strengthening, while the maintenance of operating revenues at approximately the same figures as in 1932, enabled the company to pay out a larger amount in the form of dividends on the preferred stock.

For some time past the management of Acadia Sugar Refining has been steadily reducing the arrears on the preferred stock. The regular dividend is being paid, but in addition the company has been paying extras. At the beginning of 1933 the preferred stock dividend arrears was 20 per cent, but at the end of the year the figure had been reduced to 15 per cent. Since the beginning of 1934, further payments have been made on account of arrears and this contingent liability has been reduced to 13½ per cent.

Surplus Shows Increase

Comparative figures on the profit and loss accounts are as follows:

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earnings	713,152	715,973
Less: Depreciation	279,249	279,249
Bond interest	146,731	160,120
Net profit	287,172	276,604
Less: Pfd. dividends	164,997	134,997
Surplus	122,175	141,607
Brought forward	*388,022	249,680
Carried forward	510,197	391,287

*Adjusted.

Excise Tax Heavy

At the end of 1933 Acadia Sugar Refining Co.'s balance sheet showed assets totalling $8,252,942, compared with $7,854,025 in 1932. Current liabilities are somewhat larger due to the inclusion of a new item—Dominion excise tax on sugar, amounting to $100,773. Had it not been for the imposition of this tax, the current liabilities of the company would have been about the same as at the end of 1932, when they totalled $239,810.

The funded debt of the company underwent a reduction during the year, the outstanding first mortgage bonds being reduced from $2,128,000 to $2,051,800, while the general mortgage bonds were reduced from $638,333 to $610,333.

Liquid Position Enhanced

Outstanding change among the current assets is an increase in investments from $616,373 in 1932 to $1,013,018 in 1933. This account includes the purchases of the company's own bonds, but details are not given as to the amount of such bonds held in the treasury.

No change has taken place in the fixed assets which stand on the books at $5,461,310. Other assets, covering sinking fund and cash, prepaid insurance and taxes, etc. remains much the same as in 1932 at $283,619.

CAN. WOOL GROWERS EARNINGS HIGHER

Rise in Price of Wool Increased Receipts from Members

Revenue of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd. was beneficially affected by increased price for wool and improvement in the rate of Sterling exchange during 1933. Receipts of wool increased by 25 per cent over 1932 while sales of supplies increased by 40 per cent. Net revenue increased to $124,420 from $74,399 in 1932 while net profit was up to $44,302 from $5,864. General reserve was increased by $10,000 and $25,735 was provided for rebates to wool growers and local associations.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Feb. 28/29

	1934 $	1933 $
Revenue	124,420	74,399
Less: Expenses	77,729	66,148
Depreciation	2,388	2,388
Net profit	44,302	5,864
Less: Dividend	6,907	5,756
Surplus for year	37,395	108
Add: Prev. surp.	8,785	8,677
Less: Transfer to:		
Gen. reserve	10,000	......
Rebates reserve	25,735	......
Balance forward	10,445	8,785

Working capital position was improved with increase shown in current assets of $232,494 from $186,822 while current liabilities are up to $19,269 from $13,689. Working capital has been increased to $213,225 from $173,133. Included in current assets is cash of $21,144 and investments, chiefly Dominion of Canada bonds, of $120,825. Inventories are shown at $50,161 and accounts receivable at $40,364. Current liabilities consist of accounts payable of $7,562, expenses of annual meeting estimated at $4,800, and provision of $6,907 for payment of 6 per cent on paid-up capital.

Fixed assets are carried at $79,278 and include warehouses at Weston, Ont. and Lennoxville, Que., after reserve for depreciation. General reserve is shown at $90,120 and building reserve at $36,601.

Brantford Alarmed By Tipster Menace

Following up an article in last week's Financial Post, and a resolution passed by the Brantford Board of Trade some weeks ago, the latter body last week again wrote to the Ontario Securities Act commissioner, urging that drastic and immediate steps be taken to prevent unscrupulous brokers and others from sending tipster sheets and flamboyant advertising through the mails, with the intention of luring the unwary investor to place his money in questionable securities.

In the resolution, a copy of which was sent to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, the Postmaster General, Attorney General W. H. Price and the registrar under the Securities Act, the Brantford board states it is seriously alarmed over the amount of propaganda which, under the guise of legitimate mining information, is besieging business men. The resolution urges that the distribution of propaganda in the form of pamphlets, letters, brochures or any other form of advertising, be prohibited.

OUTSIDE FIRMS DISLIKE ONTARIO COMPANY TAX

But Tax in Line With Principle Set by House of Lords

Some British firms have complained about the Province of Ontario's tax of one per cent of net revenue obtained within the province. This tax applies to both resident and non-resident companies. Some complainants abroad claim it means duplication of taxation, and appear to feel that taxation of non-residents is outside provincial jurisdiction and might make for reprisals by other countries and their states or provinces.

It will be remembered that a stir was caused last year when it was thought that the Dominion was likely to attempt to tax all firms exporting to this country. The basis of taxing income of outsiders by the Dominion has since been revised to taxation of income obtained within Canada through agents or representatives here.

Ontario and other provinces tax in the same manner on income obtained within their borders. Taxation is levied similarly in the U. S. and by the states of the Union. The same principal is followed in most of the leading nations of the world; the income is taxed where it is obtained. And this principal of taxation has been upheld by the House of Lords as regards English law, for which the peers are the supreme legal authority.

Equalizes Competitors

The Dominion and some of the Canadian provinces, then, tax both resident and non-resident companies on the income received within their jurisdictions. Tax officials point out that otherwise outside firms would be getting an advantage over the local concerns. Of course, a firm being taxed for income obtained in Canada should be able to get exemption from its domestic taxes on such income obtained and taxed elsewhere. A case in point is International Petroleum Co., which obtains all its income outside Canada and is not taxed on it here, although it is a Canadian company.

The Province of Ontario's tax is a tax on net revenue obtained in the province. It is collected where an outside firm has established an agency or a representative in the province. In the same way, British Columbia taxes income generally. Manitoba levies five per cent tax on corporations obtaining income within the province and Quebec has a tax of 1½ per cent on profits earned within the province. Where corporations are taxable under other special provincial taxes, they are exempted from these levies in some cases.

Domicile Necessary

The provincial taxes are not levied on all who export goods to the provinces. But as soon as an agent, representative, or branch plant is established, the income of their firms obtained in Ontario becomes taxable.

It was at this point that the friction was caused by the Dominion last year. It was thought that the Dominion intended to tax income obtained in Canada by firms not having repesentatives here. This was opposed legally on the ground that as long as domicile had not been established, either directly or through some representative, the income tax could not be levied on outside firms. As soon as a British firm establishes domicile in Ontario or the Dominion, however, the net income it obtains in such places becomes taxable, according to legal authorities.

As for reprisals, taxing officials point out that other countries already tax Canadian firms on the business they do in such countries, and that Ontario and the Dominion are, therefore, only following others' footsteps.

Canadian Inter. Paper Restores Wage Schedule

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian International Paper Co. announces a wage increase for all employees. This is the first time in the past eighteen months that the company has made an upward revision in rates.

The latest increase will restore wages back to the level at which they were prior to the decreases which went into effect during the depression. The new rate of pay will be effective from March 15th and amounts to 6 per cent on the hourly rate and on all salaries of $100 and less a month. The increase will not be so great on salaries in excess of $100 per month.

Manitoba Wool Cleaner

The 1933 wool production in Manitoba is estimated at approximately 1,048,000 pounds for a total value of $102,180. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited reports the 1933 wool crop as being in a much cleaner condition than any in the last ten years.

CANADIAN DREDGE CASH LIABILITIES ALL ELIMINATED

Had Least Work in 1933 Ever — Net Earnings Down

Because Canadian Dredge & Dock Company had less work offered in the year ended January 31, 1934, than in any year since the company's inception, net earnings were only $154,928 before depreciation as compared with $513,745 in the preceding year. The company was able to pay the preferred dividends and 50 cents a share on the common dividend in the year and maintained its general position so well that operating surplus only dropped, after all adjustments from $781,233 to $777,093 during the year.

CONS. INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Jan. 31,

	1934 $	1933 $
Net earnings	154,928	513,745
Less: Depr. res.	93,874	130,676
Tax reserve	8,394	50,062
Net profit	52,660	333,007
Less: Pref. divds.	5,838	5,838
Common divs.	46,249	92,498
Surplus for year	573	234,671
Add: Prev. surplus	781,233	546,562
Less: Adj. inc. tax	4,713	......
Balance forward	777,093	781,233

Really Earned More

This income statement is to be read in connection with remarks made by the president, D. S. Pratt, in the report to the shareholders to the effect that the company has further substantial earnings for certain work that cannot be definitely ascertained until the summer of 1934 and therefore is not shown in the foregoing table. He points out that the policy of the Government has been to restrict expenditures to the lowest possible amount in 1933.

Such a year enabled the company to liquidate its whole situation so far that its current liabilities practically disappeared and the drop in current assets was only to correspond with that fact so that the working capital is almost the same. The bank loans were all paid off; there are no accounts payable and all it was necessary to do was to make provision for income tax.

Working Capital

	1934 $	1933 $
Current assets	737,627	1,104,286
Current liabilities	8,394	362,367
Working capital	729,233	741,919
Ratio	87.81—1	3.05—1

Paid Off Bank Loans

The changes in the current assets item were such as were to be expected in a year of the kind just described. In order to eliminate bank loan to $255,000, accounts payable of $718 and retentions on sub-contracts of $62,754 and to bring income tax reserve from $42,895 to $8,394, there naturally had to be liquidation of current assets. The net result was brought about by the following changes — Cash went up from $8,246 to $22,034; accounts receivable dropped from $10,131 to $4,574; bonds remained the same at $92,625; retentions on contracts dropped from $257,157 to $139,972 and the amount due for work done on contract dropped from $662,039 to $427,804; accrued bond interest dropped from $912 to $868; and inventories of supplies and equipment dropped from $73,176 to $49,750. As to the amount due from the Government on existing contracts, Mr. Pratt states that nearly all is expected to be paid during the present session of Parliament. That would mean a larger cash and bond holding.

Common Stock Equity $33.30

The only addition to plant of the company during the year was the purchase of the Davis Dry Dock property in Kingston to be used as a permanent base and repair yard for the plant. However, the balance sheet valuation of plant and equipment only increased during the year by $21,355.

It is apparent that the par valuation of the preferred stock at $83,400 is covered by the net current assets alone nearly 9 times, leaving $645,833, or $6.98 a share, of net current assets behind 92,498 no par value common shares outstanding. The common stock has also $26.32 a share equity in the remaining assets consisting almost altogether of plant and equipment, which has been more than one-third depreciated. This makes a total equity of $33.30 in net tangible assets for the common stock.

NAT. BREWERIES UPHOLD POSITION OVER PAST YEAR

Earnings on Parity With 1932, While Working Capital Gains

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Lower depreciation charges offset the decline in operating income, with the result that National Breweries was able to show share earnings in 1933 on approximately the same basis as in the previous year.

Examination of the balance sheet indicates that the company has not only been able to maintain a strong liquid position, but nearly $350,000 was added to the net working capital. In addition the company spent substantial sums, out of earnings, on property, machinery, investments, etc.

Build up Surplus

Profit and loss account figures compare as follows:

	1933 $	1932 $	1931 $
Profits	1,711,152	1,908,615	1,981,629
Deprec.	341,642	543,705	541,928
Net profit	1,369,510	1,364,910	1,439,701
Pfd. div.	194,250	194,250	194,250
Balance	1,175,260	1,170,660	1,245,451
Com. div.	1,154,195	1,154,195	1,154,195
Surplus	21,065	16,465	91,256
Prev. surp.	5,327,587	5,311,122	5,219,866
P. & L. bal.	5,348,652	5,327,587	5,311,122

Working Capital Position

	1933 $	1932 $	1931 $
Curr. assets	5,405,672	5,054,464	4,433,837
Curr. liabs.	503,921	499,237	490,157
Work. cap.	4,901,751	4,555,227	3,943,680

At the end of last year National Breweries' balance sheet showed assets totalling $19,306,622 compared with $18,939,230 in 1932. There is no particular change of importance among the liabilities, capital stock outstanding remaining unchanged, while the depreciation reserve has been added to to the extent provided for in the income account. Current liabilities show a minor increase, while the general reserve is unchanged at $500,000.

Liquid Position Stronger

Principal of the changes among the assets is an increase in investments from $1,985,055 to $2,990,279. Accounts receivable at $499,249 have been cut in half, while inventories are much the same at $1,142,109.

The cash position continues strong, call loans, investment receipts and cash aggregating $1,425,548, or almost the same as in 1932.

Capital expenditures made during the year resulted in increasing the property account from $7,323,222 to $7,378,042. Machinery, equipment, etc. shows a decline in book value from $4,313,214 to $4,248,107. This was primarily due to the writing down of garage and stable equipment from $203,711 to $122,757.

A new item in the balance sheet for 1933 is a contingent liability covering a guarantee of a $538,000 bank loan to the Frontenac Breweries Ltd.

Rest for Sick Lungs

"I am one of the lucky ones. Thanks to modern treatment, I was able to come home from the sanatorium months before I had expected. I am going back to work Monday."

TREMENDOUS progress has been made during the past twenty years in reducing the loss of life from tuberculosis. This success has been the result chiefly of popular education and the development and use of modern methods of treatment.

Yet in spite of the progress made, this disease took more than 77,000 lives last year in Canada and the United States. Tuberculosis is today the principal cause of death of persons between fifteen and forty-five years of age. The hope for further progress lies in an increasing recognition of the necessity for early diagnosis and in more extended use of modern treatment.

It is frequently difficult to diagnose tuberculosis in the early stages when the usual symptoms—loss of weight, lack of appetite, indigestion, fatigue and a persistent cough—are absent. Often the only way to detect tuberculosis is by means of X-ray or fluoroscope. The sooner the diagnosis is made, the greater is the opportunity for proper treatment to bring about recovery.

Of the four factors in modern treatment — rest, sunshine, fresh air and proper nourishment—the chief one is rest. Medical science has discovered several ways of aiding Nature, when advisable, through artificial methods for resting an infected lung. The method used depends upon the particular case.

Pneumothorax treatment (lung collapsing), together with other kindred methods, concentrates rest where it will do the greatest good—in the sick lung. The relief from continuous motion and irritation due to breathing or coughing enables the resting lung to heal more rapidly.

The majority of cases of tuberculosis can be arrested when prompt action is taken and the four items of treatment—sunshine, fresh air, proper nourishment and REST—are faithfully and continually observed under medical care.

METROPOLITAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE OTTAWA
SERVING CANADA SINCE 1872

CANADIAN FOREIGN INVESTMENT NET WELL MAINTAINED

Statement for 1933 Shows Strengthening of Position

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though gross operating revenue of Canadian Foreign Investments Corp., holding company for the Brazilian Portland Cement Co., registered a decline in 1933 as compared with 1932, net profits at $239,218 were only about $8,000 less than in the previous year. The lower revenue was due to the fact that in view of the uncertainty in the exchange situation, the management deemed it advisable to convert dividends from the Brazilian Portland Cement Co. at the nominal rate of 6 cents to the milreis. The official rate as at December 31, 1933, was 8.4 cents to the milreis.

During the year dividends on the preferred stock were declared to the end of 1933 and two dividends of 15 cents each were declared on the no par value common shares. Further dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred stock for the quarter ending March 31, 1934, of 25 cents a share on the common stock were paid on April 1, 1934.

More Dividends Paid

Profit and loss account figures compare as follows:

	1933 $	1932 $	1931 $
*Earnings	325,768	372,472	366,420
Exp. and int.	86,550	125,261	103,434
Net profit	239,218	247,211	262,986
Prev. surp.	639,381	§392,169	270,400
Totals	878,599	639,380	533,386
Pfd. divds.	138,594	......	139,716
Com. divds.	36,708	......	......
†Pfd. divds.	139,176	......	......
P. & L. bal.	564,121	639,380	393,670

*Revenue from Brazilian Portland Cement Co. §Adjusted. †In respect of 1932 fiscal year.

Reduced Funded Debt

At the end of 1933 Canadian Foreign Investments' balance sheet showed assets totalling $3,340,189, compared with $3,696,550 in 1932. During the year the company reduced its outstanding debentures from $824,000 to $499,000. In this connection, it is noted that the company has called for a redemption on June 1, 1934, a total of $232,000 par value of debentures, which will reduce the amount outstanding to only $267,000.

The amount of preferred stock outstanding has been cut from $1,741,200 to $1,725,100, while the common stock issued remains unchanged.

The discount on securities has increased from $5,706 to $16,987, presumably due to the premium paid on the redemption of debentures.

Cash Resources Larger

Among the assets held by the company, cash on hand at the end of 1933 amounted to $195,081 compared with $80,450 in 1932. Foreign currency held by the company showed an increase from $29,945 to $115,277 in 1933. Other current items do not show any material change from those reported in 1932.

Debentures held by the company have declined $140,000 to $2,260,000, while capital stock held shows a slight increase, or from $392,844 to $395,507.

Operations on Good Basis

In his report to shareholders, H. H. Vaughan, president, had the following to say in part:

"The Brazilian plant operated at its full available capacity during the year, one kiln being out of service for several months for reconstruction to an improved design. During that period, however, the consumption of cement in Brazil would not have justified its operation and the shipments for the year were very satisfactory under the existing conditions.

"While business during the first two months of the year remained quiet, an improvement commenced in March and at the present time, the outlook is decidedly encouraging."

Mersey Paper Output Establishes New Mark

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Mersey Paper Co. established a record output during the past month. The plant averaged 295 tons of newsprint a day, compared with its previous record of 292 tons daily. In addition, production of 300 tons daily for the final week, broke the plant's record of 292 tons a day for a week's operation.

For the past year, operations of the Mersey Paper Co. have been around capacity figures and well in excess of that reported for the Dominion as a whole.

Dominion Coal Co. Output Shows Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Coal Co. reports an output in March of 220,677 tons, an increase of 47,600 tons over February.

In the past four years, the March production of Dominion Coal totalled as follows: 212,170 tons in 1931; 163,954 tons in 1932; 133,372 tons in 1933; 228,677 tons in 1934.

Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

Associated Breweries

Is Associated Breweries preferred stock a good one to buy? What are the prospects?

As far as Associated Breweries preferred stock is concerned, the principal interest at present would be a speculative one, due to the fact that the company in 1933 entered into commitments providing for a total outlay in American breweries of about $400,000. It obtained two Montana breweries in this way and also got a large interest in a substantial brewery being constructed in Seattle, Washington, but the Century Brewing Association.

On December 9 the company declared a dividend of 25c. a share on the common stock, as compared with 15c. a share on December 31, 1932. The company has paid the preferred dividends regularly since it was inaugurated in 1928 and has paid preferred and common dividends in every year during that period, though common dividends dropped off from 1930 until the recent increase was made.

The company is a holding company, controlling through 100 per cent stock ownership Lethbridge Breweries, in Lethbridge, Alta.; Edmonton Breweries in Edmonton, Regina Brewing Company in Regina, Prince Albert Breweries in Prince Albert. Its four plants have a total capacity of 350,000 barrels per year. They make beer, ale, stout, ginger ale and other carbonated beverages.

Working capital is shown as strong, being $760,609, if account is not taken of an amount of $1,055,143 loaned from constituent companies. The financial statement does not include a consolidated statement and the exact position is therefore hard to determine. The company is pursuing an aggressive policy in connection with its United States expansion. It proposes to expand in British Columbia also.

Canners 1st Preferred

What do you think of the present position of Canadian Canners first preferred stock as an investment?

The position of Canadian Canner 1st preferred stock improved from the investment standpoint considerably during 1933. It is understood that the dividends were well covered after depreciation,, and the expectation of a good financial statement is still further increased by the action of the company in increasing the dividends on the second preferred stock. During a period of price stability or price increase the company has a better chance to make profits than during a period of declining prices such as that from 1930 to 1933.

Paramount

I own some Paramount Publix common shares. Is there any chance for them?

Apparently the one great hope is for a big come-back in general purchasing power and for a series of successful films put out by the company. It has been having some successes in the present season but its obligations entered into in 1929 and 1930 were huge and are difficult to adjust.

St. Lawrence Paper

I would appreciate your opinion on St. Lawrence Paper Mills. I hold some of the preferred and common stocks of this company and would like to know how it is getting along.

St. Lawrence Paper Mills' operating position in the last two or three months has undergone an improvement, though earning power is still far from being satisfactory. Though the volume of business handled by the company in recent months is appreciably ahead of that reported for the same time last year, we do not anticipate that the company will be able to show substantial earnings on its preferred stock during 1934. Prospects for the newsprint industry, however, have become more promising and the long-term possibilities have appreciated accordingly.

Laura Secord

What is your opinion of the shares of Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd., and Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., as an investment with particular reference to safety of principal and permanence of dividends?

Control of both Laura Secord Candy Shops Ltd., and Fanny Farmer Candy Shops Inc., is held by Frank P. O'Connor and the management and policies of the two companies are practically identical except that Fanny Farmer operates over a broad territory in the U.S., while operations of Laura Secord to date have largely been concentrated in Ontario and in and around Montreal. There is no corporate connection between the two companies although Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd., holds a substantial interest in Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.

Both companies operate in what might be called a luxury field and sales are naturally affected by decreasing purchasing power of the public. Both companies have a very strong working capital position and the policy of the management has been to invest surplus funds in government, municipal and other bonds of such character that income from these investments tends to stabilize earnings. The preferred shares of Laura Secord were converted into common stock between 1927 and 1930 and there is now outstanding only 57,500 shares of no par value common. The equity of the common shares has increased from $7.96 in 1927 to $32.90 in 1933. The preferred stock of Fanny Farmer is being retired each year with 14,990 shares outstanding at December 31, 1933, as compared with 28,376 shares outstanding at the end of 1927. The equity of the common stock has increased each year from $1.81 per share in 1927 to $11.11 in 1933.

Sales of Laura Secord totalled $1,642,270 in the year ended September 30, 1933, as compared with $1,901,566 in the previous year. Prices, however, were lower and more poundage was sold in 1933 than in 1932. A subsidiary, Candyteria Ltd., was formed in 1933 and in the latter part of the year opened shops in Toronto and Montreal through which a lower priced candy is being offered. This type of business is now being developed and, if successful, will serve to lower manufacturing costs and at the same time will not compete with candy offered through the regular Laura Secord Shops.

Sales of Fanny Farmer in 1933 amounted to $3,496,987, a gain of approximately $290,000 over sales in 1932. Net profit was up to $219,256 in 1933 from $147,725 in 1932, and the company earned $1.77 per share of common stock. Dividends have been paid regularly on the common stock of Laura Secord since 1929. Fanny Farmer dropped two dividends in 1932 but made payments regularly during 1933 and 1934 to date.

Western Savings & Loan

I have a certificate in the Western Savings & Loan Association, Winnipeg, Man. Would you please advise me of the financial standing of this company, and if this investment is good?

We have but recently received a statement of condition of Western Savings & Loan Association, showing that at December 31, 1933, the company had total assets of $505,084 against liabilities to certificate-holders of $382,555. This gives a margin of surplus security to certificate holders of $122,529.

Assets of the association consisted of $19,298 in cash, $186,191 in Dominion and provincial bonds with accrued interest, $291,669 in loans on security of first mortgages after deduction of reserve and $7,925 in loans on terminating certificates. On the basis of this statement, the company would appear to have a strong liquid position.

The success of the investment will depend in part upon your ability to maintain periodic payments over the contract period. It will also depend upon the continued sound management of the company throughout the period.

Can. Rail & Harbour Terminals

I hold a first mortgage bond of Canadian Rail & Harbour Terminal Ltd. and understand that the company is going to be reorganized. What will be the position of the first mortgage bonds in this event?

Canadian Rail & Harbor Terminals Ltd., has never earned all of its fixed charges since the warehouse was placed in operation in 1928 but first mortgage interest charges were earned each year to 1933 when there was a slight deficiency. A committee has been appointed to represent the first mortgage bondholders and effect a reorganization of the company but the retails of such reorganization are not as yet available. G. T. Clarkson is acting as receiver and manager of the company until the reorganization is effected.

The company has a sound working capital position and even if business continues at the low level of 1933 some payments of interest on the first mortgage bonds should be possible. Much will depend upon the trend of general business conditions which have a more or less direct effect upon the company's earnings. Late in 1933 business of the company showed a slight improvement and we understand that this improvement has continued in the present year.

While first mortgage bondholders may be asked to accept a lower rate of interest than they have been receiving in the past, it would seem probable that their present preferred position would be retained. The company has a valuable property under a 999-year lease and the warehouse is quite modern.

Corporate Investors

I would like your comment upon the management of Corporate Investors, Ltd., and what connection this company has with City & Dominion Co.

Corporate Investors Ltd., is an investment trust of the management type formed in 1932. City and Dominion Co. is a separate company formed to sell the shares of Corporate Investors Ltd. Directors of Corporate Investors Ltd., are all business and professional men of some standing. Management of the trust is conservative and while growth has been slow we believe it to be sound.

No high-pressure methods have been used in selling the shares to the public. Original capital was raised during 1932 from a group of business men who form the founders group. Public offering of the shares was made late in 1932 and is continuing. Costs of management have been negligible to date as officers and certain shareholders have contributed their services. Investments are confined principally to Canadian securities. While original holders were largely in bonds and preferred stocks more emphasis is being placed on preferred stocks and common stocks at the present time.

Dominion Stores

What is your opinion of the future of Dominion Stores Ltd.? Is the present enquiry at Ottawa apt to be harmful to such chains as this one?

Dominion Stores, Ltd., passed through a period of readjustment during 1933 and, while the dividend was not earned in the first six months, improvement both in sales and earnings was shown during the latter half of the year and the company earned its annual dividends of $1.20 per share. Sales reported in the first 12 weeks of 1934 are slightly under sales in the corresponding period of 1933 but fewer stores are in operation and it would appear that sales per unit are higher and that net profit is up.

At the end of 1931 the company had 572 stores in operation but started to reduce the number of units late in 1932 and at the end of that year had 534 stores while at the end of 1933 the number was further reduced to 505 stores. These figures reflect the elimination of unprofitable units and in some cases the consolidation of two stores into a larger unit. A number of the stores have been enlarged. Full results of this policy will not be apparent until purchasing power of the public improves and prices of commodities sold move up.

It is not clear at the present time as to just what the effect of the Stevens' Enquiry will be upon the chain stores but the chain stores are organized and are prepared to defend themselves ably against any charges that may be made.

Simpson's Dividends

As a holder of Simpson's 6½ per cent preferred, who has been suffering from lack of dividends for some time now, I was surprised to read that the company has increased salaries and is going to spend $200,000 on a new parking station in Toronto. We shareholders in Montreal have been awaiting another kind of announcement and that is the payment of a portion anyway of back dividends or a renewal of regular dividends. As you are right at their door, so to speak, possibly you could enlighten me as to dividend prospects in view of this proposed expenditure.

The expenditures mentioned in The Financial Post as having been made or about to be made by Simpson's Ltd., are not regarded as likely to endanger the position of shareholders. It is a necessary part of a recovery programme to give employees the first fruit of better business and it is also a good thing for Simpson's Ltd., to increase its parking facilities for customers. Downtown Toronto is a very congested area with limited parking facilities close to the large departmental stores other than what they themselves provide and something of this kind is necessary to entice the buying of shoppers who always travel by motor car.

Southern Canada Power

Would you be kind enough to let me have your opinion on the common stock of Southern Canada Power Co.? I had thought of purchasing this stock as a long hold investment.

Southern Canada Power Co.'s record over a period of years has been a favorable one. While its operations in the last two or three years have been affected by conditions in the territories served, earnings have held at a fairly satisfactory level. The reduction in the dividend on the common stock was due to two factors, namely, a large premium paid on the purchase of U. S. funds to meet bond interest requirements, and the larger percentage of earnings required to meet preferred dividends. Since the action of the directors in cutting the common stock dividend, the premium on United States funds has disappeared, thus relieving the company of a burden. There has been no change, of course, in the amount of outstanding preferred stock. The field served by Southern Canada Power is highly industrialized and it is to be expected that earning power will be re-established with a pick-up in business.

Canadian Airways

Can you tell me when the stock of Canadian Airways is being offered for public sale? I am interested and would like to know details of the offering.

When Canadian Airways was organized a few years back, the capital stock was all subscribed privately or was given in exchange for stocks in companies acquired by Canadian Airways. Consequently the stock was never publicly offered in the usual sense of the term. We have not heard of any plan to make a public offering of stock in Canadian Airways.

National Steel Car

Can you tell me whether or not the volume of business handled by National Steel Car has shown any marked increase. I would like to know something of the current earnings of the company.

National Steel Car is in the same position as the other rolling stock equipment manufacturers, namely, of having a limited volume of business due to the lack of orders from either the Canadian National or Canadian Pacific Railways. The company's plant and equipment have been kept in first-class shape, while the finances are satisfactory. But until the railways re-enter the market for additional equipment, the earning power of National Steel Car is likely to be limited.

Regulating Stock Exchanges

For some time the New York Stock Exchange has been reacting unfavorably to the proposed legislation of President Roosevelt in regard to the regulation of the Exchange; this has been followed by somewhat similar action by the Montreal market. My question is this: is this merely a passing phase, or is it liable to develop (as for instance through a heavy selling movement) into something which might arrest the progress of business recovery in Canada and the United States? I may explain that my interest lies in the ability of the corporations of which I am a shareholder to maintain or increase their earning power rather than with the purely speculative side of the recovery.

No one can say what the permanent effect on business will be of the Fletcher-Rayburn bill concerning stock exchanges because there may still be drastic revision before it has finally won its way through Congress. Many changes have already been made and every step of the way is being contested by those who fear that the bill will have a very deleterious effect on business.

In so far as this bill and other security bills passed under the present United States administration tend to curb rapacious and dishonest manipulation of security markets they can only lead in the end to greater confidence in security markets; the problem is to secure these admirable objectives without at the same time restricting and penalizing honest effort. The promoters of the bill say it will cure the disease; the representatives of stock exchanges say it will also kill the patient. The latter may be unduly pessimistic but there did seem a tendency in the bill as first drafted to trust too much to legislative devices to bring about reform rather than to create machinery for fact-gathering and control that would still leave leeway for consideration by experienced men of each new situation as it arises.

Wherever the new U. S. security laws insist on companies giving their shareholders and the public more information it is a move in the right direction. In the final analysis the public did not lose its money because of inadequate margins, short selling or option trading but because it did not have or did not heed the facts concerning the companies whose shares it bought.

If the new bill sees to it that facts displace fiction and audited figures puncture inflated reports of earnings or prospects, manipulation of a dishonest kind becomes impossible. A 10 per cent margin on some gilt-edge stocks is safer for the investor than a 60 per cent cent margin on speculative and much-touted stocks selling on wind and tips. Short selling is a useful check and balance in the machinery by which the market arrives from minute to minute at changing security prices. The bill sponsors apparently expected much from limiting margin-trading and short selling, but publicity as to facts of any security, and knowledge by manipulators that all their actions are checked and may be reviewed at any time if there is a suspicion of skulduggery, are the real way in which reform can be obtained and in which investors can be brought to use stock exchange machinery with confidence that the cards are not stacked against them.

If that end is reached it will have nothing but good effects on honest business no matter what it does to the other kind. But meanwhile the final bill is not passed, and, still more important, experience of its working when passed will still remain to be gained. Where it is found in actual practice too extreme, there will be changes eventually in other years. In other respects it may need jacking up.

Amal. Electric

Please let me have a report on the current position of Amalgamated Electric Corp. and the prospects of a distribution on the capital stock this year.

Amalgamated Electric Corp. has experienced a contraction in earning power which has made it necessary for the management to defer dividends on the preferred stock. With a return to more normal conditions in the building trade, and business generally, it is to be expected that the company will have a better opportunity to re-establish its earning power. Meantime there is little prospect of a resumption of dividends in the near future.

Rackets

Racket: "A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line of business or action."—Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

Snare for Songsters

THE egoism of the creative mind is well known. Most artists know they're good. That makes them easy prey for the racketeer. Take the case of a certain Toronto taxi-driver.

He wrote verses for songs, but had to keep on driving a hack for a living, because he couldn't find anybody who would write the lyrics for his verses. Another reason, which he didn't think of, was that they were not very good verses.

He never got anywhere with them, but kept on writing. Given the slightest encouragement, he would read them to his fares.

One day he saw an ad in a Buffalo paper, left on the back seat of his cab. It seemed written right "at him." It said the reason so many good song writers never got anywhere with their songs was because they didn't know where to peddle them. Radio and stage singers were hungry for new songs, and the company advertising knew just where to sell them. They urged the reader to send along his verses. They would do the rest, and, if the songs were found not good enough to publish, they would be returned, without it costing the sender one cent.

The song-writing cab driver sent along four or five of his songs. In a few days he got good news. His songs had been accepted and would be published. Of course there was a little initial expense in connection with the publishing and, as he probably knew, all the big song writers paid this initial expense, then sat back and lived gloriously on the royalties. If the cab driver would send along $35 for each song the company would attend to all the bother and fuss and would give him 90 per cent of the royalties. For their trouble all they wanted was ten per cent of the royalties.

The cab driver only had $50 saved up, but a pal of his lent him another $20 so he could start off with two songs. The plan was that with the royalties from the first two songs, he could get other songs published. He mailed the $70, and got a receipt with assuring promptness. On the back of the receipt were the same conditions—90 per cent royalties to the cab driver and only ten per cent to the company.

Some weeks went by, and the cabbie didn't hear from Buffalo. He wrote asking how things were going. They replied that things weren't going very well. They hadn't been able to sell any songs, although they had been published.

He waited a whole month, then wrote again. This time they replied that it looked as if these particular songs of his weren't going to sell at all. Perhaps they were too sentimental. However, a couple of his other songs were more the sort of thing singers were using at the moment. They were returning the printed copy of his first two songs. If he would send a small initial cost for two more, they would be glad to attend to all the bother and fuss of having them published, asking nothing more than a mere ten per cent of royalties.

The hack driver's wife propped the single sheet of music, with the verses underneath, on the piano, and tried to play them. It didn't sound so good.

* * *

Social Butterfly

READING the society pages in the daily papers was not merely a hobby for an erstwhile respected citizen of Toronto, recently sentenced to six years for housebreaking. It was a profession.

To police, when arrested, this man disclosed his mode of living, unique enough to earn for him a membership in the Queer Trades Club, or at least a place in the Racket Roster.

Every day our candidate would read carefully the society pages of the press. He would make copious notes of families wintering or summering away from the city. Then, he'd carefully lay his plans.

First, as a check on the newspapers, he would telephone the home he was about to honor with a visit. If a maid or some city-shackled member of the family answered, he apologized for having dialled the wrong number. If nobody answered, he prepared to go to work, always fairly late at night.

Tucking a brief case under his arm, containing samples of cloth, he would step out to his expensive new car, and drive to within a block or two of the address. Then he would walk to the home, cast a weather eye up and down the street, and, if all was clear, proceed to do a neat job of forcibly entering the home through the kitchen window, happy in the knowledge he would not be disturbed. If stopped by a policeman coming or going to the home, he would expose his sample case, and pretend to be a law-abiding salesman, working late so that his brother might have an education.

If things went well, and he felt in the mood, he would sometimes cover two or three homes of an evening, making a getaway in his limousine. Toronto police do not know for how many years he had been in this business, or how widespread it is. They do know, however, that the convicted man had supported himself in comparative luxury, drove a big new car, and had thousands in the bank.

And, like Will Rogers, all he knew was what he saw in the papers.

How Investor Buys Into Rhodesian Copper Mines

Interest May be Secured Directly in Rhokana and Roan Antelope and Only Indirectly in Mufilira — Investors' Chronicle Untangles

Canadians interested in Rhodesian copper producers have been somewhat confused by the tangle of holdings and cross-holdings through which the producers are represented in dealings on exchanges.

Investors' Chronicle and Money Market Review in an effort to straighten the matter out for the benefit of its readers, points out that there are only three producing companies at present, that is Rhokana, Roan Antelope and Mufulira, the latter having been brought into operation last October with an intended output of 36,000 long tons a year. The Rhokana Corporation was formed in March, 1931, to consolidate the old Rhodesian Congo Border Concession Limited with the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co. and N'Changa Copper Mines, Limited. And besides Bwana and N'Changa it now holds properties including N'Kana, Chingola, Mimbula and Kakosa.

Rhokana shares, dealt in publicly on the London Stock Exchange, offer the investor a direct interest. As Rhokana offered its own shares in return for the whole of the Bwana M'Kubwa properties in 1931, Bwana shares now represent little else than a sub-division of the Rhokana shares. Virtually the only Bwana asset is 550,000 Rhokana £1 shares valued at £3,388,117, from which there has to be deducted a loan and interest amounting on the last balance sheet to £298,855. One Bwana share is roughly equivalent to one twenty-fifth of a Rhokana share, which attract investors who do not like high-priced securities.

Three Types of Interest

"Of indirect interests which the investor may take in Rhokana, the most important is through Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., which holds 44 per cent of the capital, besides a large holding in Bwana. Other indirect interests are open through Rio Tinto and Minerals Separation, Ltd. To trace out the third-remove interests in Rhokana through concerns who in turn hold Rhodesian Anglo-American shares would lead one too far afield; but the companies covered in the third-remove list would include Johnnies, Anglo-American Corporation, Rand Selection and, inevitably, Chartered," says Investor's Chronicle.

"The other two groups are less complicated. They fall mainly in the Selection Trust orbit. Roan Antelope shares are held largely by the public direct; but also by the Canadian Selection Trust and the Rhodesian Selection Trust. Mufulira shares, on the other hand, are not directly available to the public at all. The Rhodesian Selection Trust owns 64 per cent; Rhokana 34 per cent (here is the most important of the important crossholdings referred to above); and Chartered owns 2 per cent. An indication of the value of the Mufulira shares is given by the fact that Rhokana's holding of 2,666,845 two shillings shares is valued in the balance sheet at £950,393, or at rather over seven shillings per two shillings share, which valuation the chairman of Rhokana considered "conservative" when he referred to the point in his speech on November 8.

In the Rhodesian Selection Trust's balance sheet, the Mufulira shares, which are almost the only asset, except for some £208,000 of cash, are valued at about 11s. 4d. each, the latest acquisitions having been made at 12s. 6d. A Mufulira dividend of 10 per cent on the Rhodesian Selection Trust's holding would mean earnings of 2½ per cent on the Trust's shares. A 10 per cent Mufulira dividend on the Rhokana holding would mean about 1 per cent on the Rhokana capital. Therefore, if Mufulira (which is considered to be the richest copper mine in the world) should give promise of higher profits than Rhokana or Roan Antelope at any time, the "highest-geared" interest in the concern is offered by a holding in Rhodesian Selection Trust."

Canada and Rhodesia Agree

Canadians have shown a continuing and sometimes a growing interest in Rhodesian copper companies. That interest has been whetted by the fact that the imposition of the copper tariff of the United States virtually separated that country from the rest of the copper world, and because Canada will be a competitor in some measure with Rhodesia for outside world markets.

Outside the United States, copper stocks are light and though the surplus stocks in the United States have continued to exert continued pressure on prices, the non-United States producers have fair prospects. Over-production is still a real menace because the copper mines outside the United States are more than competent to fill the demand.

In this situation the extremely cheap production costs of the new Rhodesian producers give them an advantage if they can agree with other producers outside the United States to maintain production at about the level of consumption from year to year. So far they seem willing to do this.

Rhokana's latest production costs are under £21.12 per long ton landed in London and Roan Antelope are not much over £22. At the present prices of about £32 per ton for standard copper there is a good margin.

5% DEBENTURES
A Legal Investment for Trust Funds
SAFETY-SECURITY
THIS COMPANY DOES NOT TAKE DEPOSITS, an added element of security for our Debenture Holders.
The Real Estate Loan Co. of Canada Ltd.
Incorporated 1879
521 Confederation Life Bldg.
TORONTO CANADA
EL. 0530

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO
LONDON, CANADA
63 Years in Business
Capital $2,000,000—Reserve Fund $3,200,000
Make Mortgage Loans on Owners' Homes at reasonable rates of interest.
ARCHIBALD McPHERSON, *President* T. H. MAIN, *Manager*

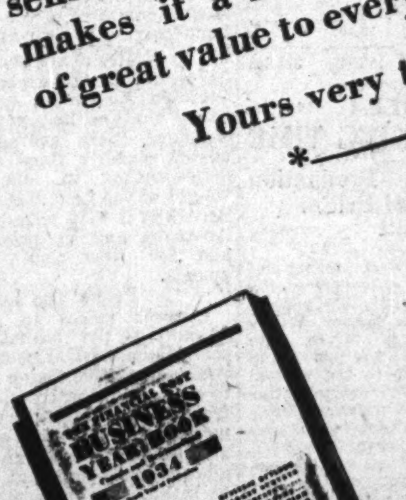
CANADIAN SECURITIES
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility and Industrial Financing
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

3½% ON DEPOSITS
Interest at the rate of 3½% per annum compounded half-yearly makes your savings grow surprisingly fast. Your savings with the Canada Permanent earn this rate with safety.
Founded 1855
CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
320 BAY STREET TORONTO
ASSETS EXCEED $70,000,000

THERE IS MORE THAN MONEY IN A STRONG INVESTMENT
We will be glad to mail investors a clear explanation of some definitely helpful facts. Write for FULFILLING INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES.
L. S. JACKSON & CO. LIMITED
320 BAY STREET, TORONTO

THE DOMINION BANK ESTABLISHED 1871
OUR OFFICE ... *in New York*
The Dominion Bank maintains its own Agency at 49 Wall Street, in New York's financial centre.
Foreign exchange and security transactions are undertaken, collections and remittances made.
Private telegraph wires connect the New York Office with our branches at Toronto and Montreal.
The New York accounts of Canadians are a main feature of the business conducted at this Agency, and Canadian business men are invited to use our New York facilities.
THE DOMINION BANK
ESTABLISHED 1871
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
379-F
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND OFFICES IN NEW YORK AND LONDON

"The enormous compilation of statistics and facts contained in this publication, with a sense of accuracy highly praised, makes it a real 'vade mecum' of great value to every journalist"
Yours very truly,
*



* *Name on request*
MANY letters received from users of The Financial Post BUSINESS YEAR BOOK reveal its great practical value to all classes of business and professional men in Canada. The ease and quickness with which information can be found makes this book especially popular with busy executives and sales managers.
The new 1934 edition covers all phases of Canadian business activities including market data, industry, prices, agriculture, taxation, trade, transportation, tourist trade, labor and wages, power, mining, banking, finance, insurance, etc., etc. A 15-page section covers the buying power of 84 leading Canadian cities.
176 Pages, 12" x 9". Price $2. Send in Your Order.
THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Avenue,
Toronto 2, Canada
Please send me postpaid a copy of The Financial Post BUSINESS YEAR BOOK, 1934. Enclosed is my $2 in payment.
Name ....
Address 441

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad, $1.75. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads payable in advance.

Executive Available

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT, 35, UNIVERSITY graduate, holding several senior accountancy diplomas, married, 9 years auditing with chartered accountants, several years executive experience as secretary-treasurer, desires to locate with reputable concern. Excellent knowledge banking, finance, company law, economics, statistics, costing, and general accounting. Fluent correspondent and first-class organizer. Will travel if necessary. Salary secondary to opportunity. Bankers', barristers' and chartered accountants' references. Extremely urgent please. Box 270, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto.

Representatives Wanted

AN OLD ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL publishing house, whose name is a household word, requires the services of representatives capable of meeting and interviewing business executives, all over the Dominion. A proved record of successful salesmanship and a desire for a permanent and remunerative connection are essential. Promotion to Managerial position assured to right type of man, who must have energy, ambition, and initiative and have earned upwards of $5,000 per year. Remuneration which is liberal, is based on results. Apply in the first instance by letter, giving two references and full particulars of previous experience to Box 268, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto.

WANTED

Wanted to borrow Twelve Thousand Dollars for term of about three years. Security acceptable to a Bank is offered. Full details supplied upon receipt of inquiry.

Box 266, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Business Wanted

FIRM WITH LONG AND SUCCESSFUL manufacturing and selling experience is in a position to add a new line capable of national and export development. Will invest in or buy outright; preferably in old established business of high repute where owners are thinking of retiring. Address in confidence. Box 222, The Financial Post.

Meetings Reported

BE QUOTED correctly! At every gathering where it is desirable to record accurately all that has been said, let Stenotype Service take the responsibility. Mechanical shorthand is employed to ensure speedy, trustworthy verbatim reports. Conventions, club gatherings, boards of directors, political associations, etc., etc., can employ this service at all meetings with assurance of satisfaction. Fees are moderate. For further information write The Stenotype Reporting Bureau, 481 University Ave., Toronto.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Montreal Tramways Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($2.25) per share, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1934, has been declared upon the paid-in Capital Stock of the Company, to shareholders of record on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1934, at 4 o'clock p.m. and payable on Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1934.

By order of the Board.
PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
March 19th, 1934.

Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 25

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend of one and three-quarter per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of 7% per annum, has been declared on the outstanding 7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preferred Shares of Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Limited, for the quarter ending April 30th, 1934, payable May 1st, 1934, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on April 19th, 1934.

By Order of the Board.
T. C. LUKE,
Secretary.

Midland, Ontario,
April 6th, 1934.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 35

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1934, payable April 16th, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business, March 31st, 1934.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, March 23rd, 1934.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 36

A DIVIDEND of Twenty Cents (20c) per share, being at the rate of 80c., per annum, on the no par value COMMON STOCK of Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending April 30th, 1934, payable May 15th, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1934.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL
Secretary.
Montreal, March 23rd, 1934

Oshawa Collected 67.6 p.c. Current Tax Levy in 1933

City of Oshawa has released a financial statement to The Financial Post showing collections of $639,336 of the $945,956 tax levy in 1933, a collection ratio of 67.6 per cent. Total tax arrears at the end of the year were $647,962, compared with $587,731 at the end of 1932.

Bank loans were $790,000 at the end of 1933. This compares with $696,783 in 1932. While tax arrears increased $60,000 in 1933, the bank loan rose about $95,000. Debenture debt decreased approximately $320,000 in 1933 to $4,617,562.

Wheat

From Our Grain Correspondent

Government Commended

WINNIPEG. — The Winnipeg wheat market is doing little more these days than register transactions which essentially take place between the government agency and importers abroad. The market has every appearance of being narrowly controlled, with the Government agency careful to keep the price at a level where export business can be done, but to limit its selling to quantities actually required to keep business. The Government commitments form so large a part of the market that export business would be practically impossible except through release of Government holdings for sale, for the new wheat delivered by farmers is not very much more than would be required for Canadian consumption.

The present conduct of operations is receiving praise, as grain is being fed out rapidly enough to take care of export demand as it makes its appearance, instead of such demand resulting in throwing our prices out of line, as had at times during former months been felt to be the case.

* * *

Lake Freights Steady

LAKE freights for the opening of navigation are remaining steady at six cents a bushel, and to this several important factors contribute. One is the small amount of business done from Vancouver of late, so there are no great supplies of Canadian wheat afloat by the longer route for Great Britain and the Continent as was the case last year at this time. Consequently a fairly steady volume of business is looked for across the lakes during the season of navigation. Then it is believed that the Government agency, reversing policies of former years, of dealing with futures contract instead of with cash wheat, intends to take delivery of considerable quantities of cash wheat in May and in July, and to move it across the lakes in order to be sure that plentiful supplies of all grades are available in the East to fill whatever export orders develop.

Such at least is one explanation of the narrowing spread between May and July wheat, which is taken to indicate some slackening of former Government efforts to support the price of more distant futures, which had the effect of preventing wheat from moving forward to market as rapidly as might otherwise have been the case. Then N.R.A. administration in the United States enters the picture, as it is assumed that vessels of United States ownership may be restrained from cutting lake freights in the way that was practised during previous seasons.

* * *

Wheat Market Factors

OUTSTANDING bullish factors in the current wheat market situation include moderate conditions of European crops; poor conditions in U. S. A. spring wheat area; expected large grasshopper outbreak and reduction in Australian wheat acreage, according to the monthly review of the Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg.

Bearish factors of an outstanding nature are: improvement in U. S. A. winter wheat; continuing large Argentine shipments; increased acreage in Russia and European countries.

The spread between Canadian and Australian wheat at Liverpool narrowed by 1⅝ cents, but the similar spread between Canadian and Argentine wheat increased by 1¼ cents. This makes Argentine wheat even a better buy for European millers than last month. It is refreshing, however, states the Searle review, to find that the price of wheat, in sterling, is beginning to rise at Liverpool, and also shows a 2⅝ cents rise in gold.

NOTICES

The Ontario Municipal Board

Notice is hereby given that the Municipality of the Town of Pembroke has become subject to the provisions of Part VI of "The Ontario Municipal Board Act, 1932," by an Order of The Ontario Municipal Board bearing date the Twentieth Day of March, 1934, and from and after the first publication of this Notice in the "Ontario Gazette" all actions or proceedings against the said Municipality are stayed, and thereafter no action or other proceedings against the said Municipality shall be commenced or continued, nor shall a levy be made under a Writ of Execution against it without leave of The Ontario Municipal Board.

Dated this Twentieth Day of March, A.D. 1934.

H. C. SMALL,
Secretary,
The Ontario Municipal Board.

NOTICE

To Canadian Policyholders of the Alliance Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

On June 1, 1933, the Alliance Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., reinsured, with the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., all of its unexpired policies, outstanding obligations and liabilities. On June 16, 1934, application will be made to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities deposited and now held by the Receiver General and any Canadian Policyholders opposing such release should file their opposition with the Minister of Finance on or before that date.

ALLIANCE CASUALTY
COMPANY,
FRANK A. EGER,
Secretary.

Grain and Milling in Canada

NEWS FROM ROME HAS GOOD EFFECT LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Little Confidence Felt in Plan for Minimum Export Price

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Developments, or rather disclosures, at the Rome wheat conference appear to have had a strengthening influence at Liverpool. Some confidence has apparently been felt in the idea that a compulsory low extraction of flour, making necessary the use of a greater quantity of wheat for each barrel of flour, would result in a greater wheat consumption. It is apparent, however, that in the high duty countries where bread is already expensive and out of normal relation to other foods, that such a plan may result in still higher bread prices and lower consumption of it, with greater use of substitutes.

No great confidence appears to be felt in various plans suggested for enforcing minimum export prices for wheat, partly because of technical difficulties involved in working out relationships between various classes of wheat and types of flour, and partly because of the difficulty in enforcing such a plan.

Tired of High Price

The real reason for improved sentiment as a result of conference deliberations lies in the apparent fact that the very high duty countries are wearying of the cost of their wheat policies, and may be brought to a relaxation of attempts to promote wheat growing and to prohibit imports sooner than had been expected.

Demands from the Argentine for an increase in her wheat quota seem to have been accepted rather as a steadying influence than otherwise, for the possibility had been foreseen that the Argentine, instead of seeking to modify the agreement in her favor, might seek to repudiate it altogether. Increase of the Argentine quota need not necessarily be at the expense of Canada, for it appears that the United States is not able to fill the quotas allotted to that country without carrying the policy of subsidizing exports farther than is likely to be practicable.

Prairie Rainfall Above Average Past 7 Months

Slightly larger than normal amounts of precipitation were received at meteorological stations in the Prairie Provinces during March, according to the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service, Winnipeg, although it was largely concentrated in a few areas. On the whole, it is stated, moisture conditions throughout the West are reported as fair to good with only a few areas being short of reserves.

Precipitation for the seven months since the end of the 1933 growing season exceeds normal by about 28 per cent. Distribution may be termed excellent judging by reports of the thirteen stations situated at strategic points throughout the three provinces. Calgary and Qu'Appelle are the only stations appreciably below average while every station is better as compared with a year ago.

March precipitation as compared with normal and the totals for the past months showing the same comparison are shown in the following table:

Rainfall at Thirteen Stations in the Prairies
(In Inches)

	March	Normal	7 Mos.	Normal
Winnipeg	1.18	1.18	9.67	7.96
Minnedosa	.16	.82	7.24	6.61
Qu'Appelle	.36	1.02	6.45	7.36
Regina	.43	.49	7.91	5.18
Moose Jaw	.34	.35	6.98	4.39
Swift Current	.50	.75	5.98	5.94
Saskatoon	.44	.61	6.96	4.64
Prince Albert	.34	.87	6.68	6.81
Battleford	.10	.57	7.03	4.20
Medicine Hat	1.30	.61	6.73	4.90
Lethbridge	2.46	.59	9.35	5.66
Calgary	1.32	.74	5.30	5.63
Edmonton	.83	.67	9.72	5.61
Average	.75	.71	7.38	5.76

HAMILTON BRIDGE SURPLUS DROPPED

Net Loss is Shown at $194,479 For 1933

Hamilton Bridge income and surplus account shows drop in accumulated surplus in 1933 from $278,688 to $100,642 as shown by the following table:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended December 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net loss	194,479	189,586
Less appropriations:		
First pref. dividends	......	71,500
Deficit for year	194,479	261,086
Add: Previous surplus	278,688	533,562
Profit on pref. shares redeemed	......	6,212
Life ins. surr. value	4,273	......
Profit on sale of sec.	12,160	......
Balance carried forward	100,642	278,688

WAITE-AMULET MARKING TIME

Will Resume Production When Metal Prices Permit

The seventh annual report of Waite-Amulet Mines, covering the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1933, reflects the merger of the former Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery Mines with the Amulet Mines and the increase in the capital structure to the present authorized and issued capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of no par value.

No mining operations were conducted during the year, but J. Y. Murdoch, K.C., president of the company, also president of Noranda Mines which controls the company, expresses the intention to resume production just as soon as copper and zinc prices rise to a point making possible profitable operations.

Current assets total $284,554 including $208,752 in bonds; $24,206 in cash and supplies valued at $35,291. Current liabilities total $4,407. The funded indebtedness comprising $155,000 in 7 per cent first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1935, have accrued interest unpaid amounting to $2,712. The annual meeting of the company is called for April 19, in Toronto.

Thinks New Marketing Act May Bar Compulsory Pool

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Attacks Legislation on This Score—But Others Feel That Nothing in Act Would Prevent Formation

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Some alarm lest the proposed new marketing act at Ottawa should not provide the possibility of establishing a compulsory wheat pool is expressed in an article contributed to the Western Producer, the official organ owned and controlled by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and published at Saskatoon. The article concludes with the declaration that the proposed legislation "in no way meets the views either of the Wheat Pool or any other of the co-operative organizations as to the establishment of marketing boards with complete control over the marketing and movement of the crop by producers."

Criticism from such a source is considered surprising, inasmuch as it had been assumed here that the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool officials had been the prime movers in the legislation in question, and that its principal intention had been to make possible the efforts to provide complete pool control of wheat marketing in this province, along the lines of the scheme which failed in 1931 only because the legislation passed to that end in the local legislature was found to be ultra vires.

Surprise At Attack

The fact that the solicitor of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool had been engaged in preliminary drafting of the legislation in question had been taken as further guarantee that wishes of pool officials were being met. But western lawyers who have examined the Ottawa bill declare that the criticisms in question are not well founded, and that there is practically no limit to what might be done under provisions of the bill.

The misconception, they state, arises from the fact that the Dominion Marketing Board to be set up is to be equipped only with regulatory powers, so far as the bill is concerned, and does not appear to be given any powers itself to act directly as a merchandising agent, and to be lacking in powers either to buy or to sell. From that fact the critic drew the conclusion that the Dominion Marketing Board could not convey such powers to one of the special boards for dealing with different commodities, termed local boards, provided for in the bill.

It is pointed out in reply, however, that while the local or commodity boards may derive powers from the Dominion Marketing Board, they can derive much wider powers than those of the Dominion Board from their creation under marketing schemes, and will derive their essential powers, not from the central board, but from the terms of the scheme itself, which may be as inclusive as it is desired to make them.

The interest of the matter lies in the fact that the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is expected to press for a compulsory pooling for this province if it is at all possible to create one. Although the Alberta Wheat Pool has been asking for the Dominion Government to create a Wheat Board, which as a government institution would assume complete control of wheat handling and marketing, that is not the plan favored by wheat pool interests in this province.

Saskatchewan's Plan

Their plan was made clear at a conference in Regina last summer attended by representatives of various commodity marketing organizations when a resolution demanding Dominion legislation was prefaced by the following preamble:

"Whereas after many years experience in the marketing of farm products under the various systems used it has been amply demonstrated that anything short of complete producer control is inadequate for the establishment of orderly marketing on a permanent basis; and

"Whereas attempts at bringing about complete producer control by voluntary agreement seem incapable of accomplishment; and

"Whereas grave doubt has been cast upon the power of provincial legislatures under the B. N. A. act to enact adequate marketing legislation without first obtaining the necessary federal enactment."

Wants Compulsory Pool

Comment has been noted here, emanating from Ottawa, to the effect that although the new marketing legislation may appear to be drastic, the Government has no intention of exercising the very wide powers provided under the bill, and that no revolutionary changes in methods are sought. That may represent the Government's intention, and may forecast accurately what will occur with other commodities. But so far as wheat and this province are concerned, compulsory pooling is still a goal to be pursued, and the pending legislation will have little interest for Saskatchewan except as it bears on that project.

Opponents of compulsory pooling are numerous among Saskatchewan farmers, although their organization formed two years ago has been disbanded. There is already talk of organizing again in preparation for the fight foreseen on the subject.

Expects Move to Produce Higher Protein Wheat

Although climate is more important in determining wheat quality than soil or wheat variety, and wheat with high protein content can be grown most successfully in a short warm summer with only just sufficient rainfall, there is great improvement possible in the protein content of wheat grown in humid climates, it is stated in the current issue of Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University. If present isolationist policies in world trade continue, strenuous efforts to breed varieties of wheat higher in protein are to be expected so as to eliminate the necessity of importing even a small amount of high-protein content wheat, the Institute thinks, and these efforts are likely to be successful.

Ratio of protein to starch in the wheat kernel is largely determined by moisture conditions, it is stated, especially at the time of blossoming and in the post-floral period. Wheat highest in protein content tends to be produced where summers are dry and hot, and moisture has not been too far above the minimum during the earlier stages of growth and rather scant, but not too scant, in the post floral period.

Although wheat variety in itself does not determine wheat quality, some varieties within a given climate have higher protein content than others, the study continues. Hence, wheat quality in humid climates is susceptible to vast improvement. Stimulus toward this improvement has been lacking because an improvement in protein content has usually been accomplished by a reduction in yield. Governmental policies directed toward self-sufficiency of importing countries is providing a new stimulus, however.

AUSTRAL'N WHEAT HELD BY FARMERS FOR HIGHER PRICE

Advance of 1s 6d a Bus. Enables Them to Carry On

Australian farmers are unwilling to accept the extremely low prices offered for their wheat and are holding in the view that any change must be for the better, according to a review of the situation in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Weekly shipments since the new crop has been harvested have been only one half to one third of the corresponding figures of a year ago.

The quality of the season's wheat harvest, with the exception of the Western Australian crop, is well below that of last year, and the standard "fair average quality" bushel recently fixed reflects the deterioration in quality. The weight of the f.a.q. bushel for West Australia is 61½ pounds, for South Australia and Victoria 60 pounds and for New South Wales 59 pounds.

Prices Too Low

Current prices to growers of 2 shillings per bushel (about 40 cents Canadian) at country sidings is not attractive, being insufficient to cover working costs, quite apart from paying interest on debts and mortgages. As the growers are able to obtain an advance of 1s. 6d. a bushel on their wheat, they prefer to retain the ownership of it for the time being in hopes that prices may improve.

The discrepancy in exports is most marked in New South Wales, being only about 20 per cent of the 1933 figure. This is accounted for both by the small difference between the advance of 1s. 6d. a bushel and the country siding price of about 2s. a bushel, and also the fact that the majority of the New South Wales wheat farmers are also in the sheep business and wool prices have been satisfactory and enabled them to carry on and hold their wheat.

Depressed conditions prevail in the flour market and some mills have shut down while most of the others are working on short time with reduced staffs. Business is eagerly sought in a dull market and export prices have been materially reduced. Dairen took a fair volume of wheat earlier in the season but this business later dwindled to almost nothing.

INTER-CITY WEST BAKERIES PROFIT OFF LAST YEAR

Bondholders' Committee Take Over Control for Two Years

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earning power of Inter-City Western Bakeries declined during the year ended January 27, 1934.

This company, brought into being by Lake of the Woods Milling Co., failed to meet its obligations in respect to funded debt and at the end of last January a bondholders' protective committee obtained voting control of the property for a period of two years.

The income account for the fiscal year of 1934 shows a loss for the year of $119,112, compared with $115,091 for the previous year. Net operating profit declined from $85,243 in 1933 to $50,193 in 1934. The improved showing is largely due to a reduction in the head office expenses from $25,577 to $9,837. At the same time, however, it is noted that the bondholders' committee expenses of $4,000 are included in the profit and loss account, with the result that administrative expenses for 1934 aggregated $13,837.

Record Another Deficit

Particulars of the profit and loss accounts for the past two years follow:

	Year ended Jan. 27, 1934 $	Year ended Jan. 28, 1933 $
Net oper. profit	50,193	85,243
Misc. revenue	1,136	709
Int. on bonds (held for sinking fund)	......	818
	51,329	86,770
Bond interest	94,653	96,788
U. S. exch. on bond int.	......	15,869
Depreciation	50,000	50,000
Bad debts	11,951	13,627
Head office exp.	9,837	25,577
Committee expense	4,000	......
Loss for year	119,112	115,091
Add: Prev. deficit	257,237	121,905
Prior year adjust.	......	20,241
Less: U. S. exch. over provided	2,332	......
Debit bal. forward	374,017	257,237

Weak Financial Position

As at January 27, 1934, Inter-City Western Bakeries' balance sheet showed assets totalling $3,739,747, compared with $3,645,821 at the end of the previous year. The increase is due to an advance in the profit and loss debit balance.

Current liabilities show an increase from $40,447 to $55,526. Accrued interest on bonds has advanced from $23,663 to $118,316. An amount of $64,407 shown as being owed to Lake of the Woods in the 1933 report has been eliminated.

No change has taken place in the outstanding funded debt, while the bond redemption reserve is unchanged at $18,499.

Examination of the assets shows no particular change. Current items aggregate $182,409 or approximately the same as in 1933. Property account is unchanged, while buildings, equipment etc. are carried at a slightly lower figure of $2,096,996. Goodwill stands on the books at $909,021.

Elect New Board

Following is the personnel of the new board of directors: Messrs. Thomas Cull, of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg; Hugh Mackay, M. A. Thomson and W. C. Pitfield, all members of the bondholders' committee from Montreal, and C. H. G. Short and Hugh Mackay, K.C., of Montreal, and W. A. Hastings of Winnipeg — the last three representing Lake of the Woods Milling Co. At a subsequent directors' meeting Mr. Short was elected president and general manager and Hugh Mackay, chairman of the bondholders' committee, vice-president of the company.

Farm Receipts Almost Double 1933 Figures

Each month during the present year is showing the favorable effects upon farm income of higher average prices for produce of all kinds, the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service, Winnipeg, comments. Compared with a year ago, revenue in January was almost doubled while the same appears to be true of February, judging from available figures.

Total value of cash crops in January, 1934, amounted to $9,765,216, according to the Service, as compared with $5,218,892 in January a year ago. Of the January, 1934, total, wheat accounted for $4,829,668 and livestock for $3,192,000. Butterfat receipts and other grains made up the balance.

Receipts from wheat in February were slightly lower than in the previous month, at $3,600,000. Value received from other grains was $1,721,000 compared with $1,140,000, however. Livestock values are not available for February.

Key Facts About Wheat

	Total (bu.)	Prev. Week (bu.)	Same Week Year Ago (bu.)
Canadian Wheat in Store:			
Fort William, April 6	72,458,904	71,921,021	71,944,830
Country elevators, March 30	104,165,674	104,104,503	108,008,079
Total, all points, March 30	228,982,177	224,781,418	225,529,231
World Shipments, incl. flour, weeks ended:			
North American, April 2	3,542,000	3,302,000	4,739,000
Argentine, April 6	2,412,000	3,891,000	4,659,000
Black Sea*, April 5	656,000	200,000	......
Australian, April 6	1,323,000	1,099,000	2,431,000
World Wheat on Passage, April 8	36,568,000	37,424,000	52,392,000
Canadian Marketings and Exports:†			
Canadian exports (March 30)	1,414,596	1,837,619	2,668,855
Cumulative to March 30 (35 weeks)	108,569,468	107,154,872	164,148,712
Prairie Marketings, D.B.S. (March 23)	1,981,647	2,052,549	5,159,028
Cumulative to March 23 (34 weeks)	186,484,034	184,502,387	315,487,778
Country deliveries, April 6‡	1,797,000	1,607,000	3,446,000
Country loadings, April 6‡	2,161,440	1,537,024	3,625,100

*Includes South Russia. †Excluding flour. ‡Sanford Evans Weekly Report.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to April 10, 1934

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1933 High	Crop year from Aug. 1, 1933 Low		Open Apr. 4	High for week	Low for week	Close Apr. 10
		Wheat				
.95	.59¼	* May	.68	.68	.67¼	.67¾
.71½	.62¼	July	.69⅛	.69⅛	.67⅞	.68⅝
.71¼	.70⅛	Oct.	.70⅜	.70⅜	.69½	.70¼
		Oats				
.48½	.29½	May	.34⅞	.34⅞	.33¾	.34⅝
.38⅝	.32⅛	July	.35½	.35½	.34⅝	.34⅞
.36¼	.34⅝	Oct.	.35½	.35⅜	.34⅝	.35¼
		Barley				
.59¾	.32½	May	.40⅜	.40⅜	.39½	.39⅝
.44⅜	.36¼	July	.41¼	.41½	.40½	.40½
.43⅛	.41¾	Oct.	.....	.42⅛	.41⅜	.42
		Flax				
1.71½	1.15	May	1.54	1.56¾	1.52	1.55½
1.58	1.39½	July	1.53½	1.56	1.51⅞	1.55
1.55	1.52	Oct.	1.56¼	1.55	1.52	1.53¾
		Rye				
.68½	.39¼	May	.48	.48¼	.47⅜	.48½
.58¼	.43⅜	July	.49¼	.49½	.48⅜	.49½
.52⅛	.50⅝	Oct.	.52⅛	.52⅛	.50⅝	.51⅛

PURITY FLOUR

A high patent flour milled from Western Canada hard spring wheat

PURITY FLOUR
98 Lbs.
PURITY FLOUR

Mills operated at Goderich, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and Victoria. Offices maintained from coast to coast.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
Head Office, Toronto, Ontario

Other leading products:
Purity Rolled Oats, Purity Salt, Hovis Flour, Pioneer Poultry Foods.

St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co. Limited

• • •

St. Lawrence Flour

Four brands of equal purity
REGAL FLEUR DE LIS
PREMIER DAILY BREAD

D. A. CAMPBELL, *President.*
T. WILLIAMSON, *Vice-President and Managing Director.*

Made in the most modern and best equipped mills of North America, at the cheapest point of distribution in the world.

Mills at Montreal, Canada
Offices: 2110 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

From Wagon to Sea-Board—
---Fair and Efficient dealing is the "A.P." Standard of Service.

The ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY Ltd.
LICENSED AND BONDED WITH THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

RELIANCE
GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Owners and Operators Country Elevators and Terminals
Exporters and Shippers
SMITH, MURPHY CO. INC,
510 Produce Exchange, New York
Head Office: 919 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Branch Offices: Toronto and Vancouver

NORRIS GRAIN COMPANY
LIMITED
WINNIPEG AND TORONTO
PRIVATE WIRE SERVICE
GRAIN AND STOCKS
Represented by NORRIS GRAIN CO. at
London, Liverpool, Chicago, New York, Toledo, Kansas City

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED GRAIN
COMPANY LIMITED
Operators of Country Elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur
Grain Commission Merchants—Shippers and Handlers of All Grains
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Northern Elevator Company
Limited
Incorporated 1893
OLDEST ESTABLISHED GRAIN FIRM IN CANADA
40 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS PUBLIC SERVICE
Head Office:
GRAIN EXCHANGE — WINNIPEG, MAN.

Your Questions Answered Without Charge

As a subscriber to The Financial Post you are entitled to information regarding any Canadian investment that you are interested in.

If not already a subscriber, address your enquiry to The Investment Department when sending in your subscription.

USE THIS COUPON

THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Ave.,
Toronto 2, Canada.

Please send me The Financial Post for the next year (52 issues). I enclose $5.00.

Name ....
Occupation ....
Address 263

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXVIII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, APRIL 14, 1934 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 15

Fishermen and Farmers Main Care of Commission

Newfoundland's New Government Plans Help for Primary Producers — New Budget Expected Soon; Small Deficit — Codfish Markets Better

From Our Own Correspondent

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.—The return of April invariably rouses Newfoundland business to renewed activities. Especially is this true of the present time, although winter conditions still prevail throughout the Island. For this quickening interest there are several unrelated reasons. This year has brought considerable change to Newfoundland affairs, constitutional, administrative, and financial. And the keynote of this reconstruction is optimistic, progressive. Furthermore, the returns of the past season from Newfoundland's chief industry, the sea fisheries, has been on the whole distinctly more satisfactory for both fisherman and exporter than in previous years, and confidence in the future is strengthened.

The Commission of Government which now administers Newfoundland affairs has been in office approximately seven weeks at time of writing. Already more has been accomplished than would be in a full term of the previous system of government. From the beginning serious problems have confronted the commission: Widespread relief to able-bodied unemployed costing $1,500,000 annually—almost a fifth of total revenue; high cost of living pressing unduly on the poorer classes; high cost of production and depressed selling price of salt cod; inability of fishermen employed during winter by logging contractors to make their work pay and keep their families off the dole; spread of deficiency disease, the result of dole diet—such were the more perplexing questions demanding solution.

Help Primary Producer

It was inevitable that the first chief task of the new government was to rehabilitate if possible the primary producer. Already a policy of economic development has been outlined by Sir John Hope Simpson, Commissioner of Natural Resources. This includes: A fishing equipment supply scheme; reduction in general cost of outfitting for the fishery; establishment of four bait depots; organized marketing and standardization of products; training in co-operative methods for fishing and farming; a co-operative instructor sent by the Plunkett Foundation will promote this effort; increase in educational grant to encourage technical instruction; refusal to grant new licenses to logging contractors who pay insufficient wages.

The commissioner has two months to perfect the details of these plans and put them into operation before the busy season begins. Apparently the government will exert every effort to increase the earning power of the peasantry, the farmer-fishermen who number about four-fifths of the population.

Survey Timber Lands

Recently appointed also to the Natural Resources Department was a trained forestry officer, a Newfoundlander now living in Canada, under whose direction a complete survey of all timber resources will be made and plans for reforestration submitted. Commissioner Simpson has lamented that nearly all of Newfoundland's forest areas have been alienated from the Crown and bring in no direct revenue as in Canada where New Brunswick, for instance, grosses $850,000 annually from her timber lands.

The commissioner has further announced that an economic geologist will shortly be appointed. Newfoundland has at present only two producing mines, iron ore at Bell Island; lead and zinc concentrates at Buchans. Other ore bodies principally gypsum and copper have been worked desultorily. Increased interest in the island's mineral deposits calls for the services of a government geologist to advise the department.

Consider Farming Plans

Also considered are plans to start a stock farm and district experimental agricultural plots. Farming methods in the island are with few exceptions primitive. It is felt that agriculture in general and subsistence farming in particular could provide much more food than is the case at present. The new administration sharply realizes that only by vigorous and modern utilization of natural resources can the betterment of public welfare be effected.

Next in importance to the commissions policy of economic development is the new financial status of Newfoundland. Plans of the British Government to substitute a sterling three per cent stock in place of existing Newfoundland securities were successfully carried out thus saving two millions annually on the debt service. Until 1937 free grants in aid from the British Treasury will assist Commissioner of Finance Trentham to balance his budget. The commissioner will present a yearly budget just as under representative government. The first will shortly appear in the daily press covering the years 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Expect Budget Soon

A deficit of about $400,000 is expected for the current year but this will be made up by the grant in aid. Total revenue for the first eight months of the present fiscal year is $5,338,143; a decline of $27,000 in the total for the same period last year. But customs collections are $19,000 above 1933 returns due to increased business. There would have been no decline in total revenue but for the operation of British preference agreements established last summer. These preference schedules will diminish complete year's total collections by about $300,000.

Newfoundland will stay away from the world's money markets for an indefinite period. All funds for capital expenditures made by the commission of government will be granted by the British Treasury and voted upon in the British Government Supply Bills. The Dominion office must sponsor all such grants as well as supervise the activities of the new administration.

Plan Simplified Tariff

As a precursor to an improved standard of living the Royal Commission has advised a simplification and revision of the present customs tariff, Newfoundland's main source of revenue. Two officials from H. M. Customs in Britain are now at St. John's assisting Commissioner Trentham to devise a working policy. No changes in tariff rates will be made during 1934.

Also just announced is the decision to establish a Civil Service, another recommendation of the Royal Commission. The service will have ten grades with standard compensation for each and a retiring age set at sixty-five. Such an organized body should attract the youth who have hitherto emigrated to Canada and the U.S.A. finding no prospects of a career in their native land.

Codfish Markets Good

Present condition of European salt codfish markets is rather favorable. Shipments to Spain have been some 100,000 quintals as against 90,000 quintals for last year, demand is still good and the market should hold firm. To Italy and Oporto shipments during the New Year have been light, previous prices have been maintained except in Oporto owing to competition of Portugese Cure, but stocks are short there and new fish should be well received. As the winter fisheries of Norway and Iceland have been poor, prices of these sures are being raised in Oporto.

In both B. W. I. and Porto Rico the markets are short, active, and generally satisfactory, most shipments have been made on outright sale basis. There is now very little fish left in Newfoundland to go forward to any market. The government steam trawler Cape Agulhas has recently brought in 1,200 quintals of saltbulk cod from the Western Banks. This is the first new fish for the year.

Japan Enters Brazil Market

Local exporters were lately surprised by news that trial shipments of Japanese cod were being received in Brazil, selling at $2 below current price of Newfoundland fish. In northern Brazil Newfoundland controls the greater part of the market, about 60 per cent, selling some 250,000 quintals in spite of adverse exchange restrictions. News comes also from Spain that imports of dried codfish have been placed on a quota basis in accordance with the trend toward economic nationalism. France, the only quota so far announced, has been allowed 15 per cent of total imports; formerly these were less than one per cent. Because Newfoundland now comes under the British Government her position should be advantageously safeguarded, since last year Spain exported to Great Britain twice as much as she bought from her.

War on Waste

A few weeks ago this column hazarded that the loss to the province of Alberta on its telephone system is conservatively $2,000,000, "and is probably much more." Just how conservative this statement was is indicated by the recent estimate of J. D. Baker, manager of the system, who puts the loss at $10,000,000.

Worst of all, Mr. Baker indicated that by no method known to him could the telephone system be made to pay its way independent of provincial subsidy. The depression and lack of depreciation reserves are said to be the causes of the system's failure to pay its way. In good times, however, adequate reserves were not provided, leading to the present large loss. The depression has simply brought out the fact that the system hasn't written down its assets adequately even in good times.

ALLOCATE FUNDS TO HELP LUMBER

B. C. Hopes to Recoup Loss Through Increased Stumpage Dues

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia's government has decided to increase its appropriations for the revival of the lumber export business. Fifty thousand dollars has been set aside for this purpose and this sum will be added to the $60,000 already subscribed by loggers and lumber mill operators to campaign for increased sales in world markets.

The industry, with the assistance of the government, plans to continue its intensive drive to increase the volume of business in Empire countries. Representatives of the trade are now working in Australia, where general recovery has been seen as an indication that demand for lumber will be stimulated. The United Kingdom has been the largest customer of B. C. lumber mills this year and efforts will be made to maintain the present volume of sales, notwithstanding severe competition from continental Europe. A trade mission may be sent to South Africa this year.

Codes for Canada: 2. Competition As It Is To-day

In Which Are Examined Some of Today's Competitive Practices to Which Objection Is Now Being Voiced—N. R. A. Price Control Features Studied

Two matters are featured in this article:

First, the competitive practices in vogue today and to which many business men, particularly the smaller, "independent" retail merchants take exception;

Second, the price control features of the N. R. A. codes, which are the answer of American business to many of the practices outlined.

What is the nature of "chiselling?" And apart from "chiselling" what is the character of present-day competition? The form that competitive practices take today is probably representative of more honesty and goodwill than those of thirty years ago or sixty years ago. Business has gained in social sense. One might judge otherwise if one relied only upon the evidence afforded by depression-hit business men. Among competitive practices of an anti-social character cited today there are many old familiar annoyances.

But there are some new ones; new times bring new conditions and new methods of meeting them. The methods are not always good.

The "horse-trader" was more the typical business man of the last century than of today. He would not last long today. This generation sets too much store on "the priceless ingredient" of goodwill. The bigger a business is the harder it will fall if it lacks goodwill.

"People Will Cheat Me"

A young lad once went to see William B. Astor. This was in 1858. He said "I want to know how to make a million dollars."

Astor said, "There is nothing in it. I do not have much fun. I am too afraid people will cheat me and, in spite of everything, they do cheat me."

One has only to read the early lives of men like Cornelius Vanderbilt, James J. Hill, John D. Rockefeller and Henry Clay Frick to realize that sharpness counted in competition in their day. The P. T. Barnums were not all in the show business. Anti-social competitive methods are not new.

Today's Competitive Methods

Let us now particularize on some competitive methods in business today.

First, we shall cite a group of practices that have grown up touching the relations of manufacturers with jobbers and retailers. Then we shall cite another group of practices touching more particularly the relations of merchants with their customers.

This article will consist largely of a discussion of these practices. It is the second of a series of articles on the subject that is so lively today, namely, the best way of promoting individual initiative in business within the limits of the social good.

These practices, which some business men are ready to regard as unethical and therefore as logical subjects for banishment or injunction, by state or voluntary authority, have been cited before the Stevens Enquiry, in the N.R.A. codes, or in memoranda prepared for The Financial Post by the editors of the Maclean Publishing Company, Limited.

A host of complaints regarding wages, hours of labor and working conditions may be placed to one side for treatment in a separate and later article. There, too, the problem of "technological" unemployment may come in for treatment.

A host of complaints regarding the use of false and misleading advertising; regarding the infractions of existing laws; regarding the common or garden varieties of dishonesty may likewise be eliminated.[*]

Charge Large Buyers Favored

These things, then, are what business men think of when they speak of "chiselling" or unfair competition. They are what President Roosevelt calls "piratical" methods. Some of them may not be too "piratical" after all.

Special prices to favored buyers. All sorts of practices come under this general head.

There is the excessively large *quantity discount.* It may be good business to quote, say, twenty per cent off the list price to the buyer who takes 100,000 units a year and to quote only fifteen per cent off the list to the buyer who takes only 1,000 units a year. But it makes it difficult for the small merchant to compete with the department store or the chain store. The big merchandiser is at once placed in a position either to cut prices or to spend much more money in advertising and complementary sales effort.

From the public standpoint the question is more social than economic. The country, so the argument runs, cannot afford to permit the small independent merchant, who is the backbone of community life, to be placed at such a disadvantage that he cannot continue to exist and even to flourish. Hence the demand, much heard, that the manufacturer's range of discounts be narrowed; that he grant only very small special discounts to large buyers to compensate for his lower costs on handling larger orders, for the smaller credit risks and for similar well defined advantages; but that these additional discounts be much smaller than are now granted today by many manufacturers.

Manufacturer's Viewpoint

The manufacturer may have something to gain from eliminating his present practice of giving big discounts to big buyers. When he grants an excessively large discount to the large buyer he makes it difficult for the small buyer to compete with the big stores. And if a sufficient number of the smaller retailers are forced out of business the manufacturer will find himself almost entirely dependent on a few large outlets, a situation that may not be as satisfactory in the long run as having a larger number of smaller outlets for his goods.

But even these large discounts, when they are openly quoted and regularly observed, are not the chief cause of retailer discontent. Many retailers could find a way to meet such a situation. There are buying groups in the hardware, food and drug fields. Independent retailers can join together to organize and operate their own middlemen, to pool their purchases and obtain quantity discounts and wholesalers can organize groups themselves.

There is York Trading Company in the grocery and hardware field; Drug Trading Company in the drug field; the companies are owned, if not wholly, at least in part by the retailers themselves.

Laporte-Hudon-Hebert and Co., National Grocers, Western Grocers and other wholesale houses handle the buying of "chains" of independently-owned stores.

From most manufacturers these wholesalers or groups are able to buy on as favorable terms as any other buyers.

Some Not Recognized

But there are a few manufacturers who refuse to recognize the buying group; they will not give them discounts as large as they give to chain stores or department stores. The jobbers are said to have brought pressure on manufacturers to withhold recognition of buying groups. If the manufacturer is producing a nationally known article for which there has been created a heavy consumer acceptance, the merchant feels that he would like to stock it, unless it is an agency line, as paint has become, for example. His problem is difficult if he cannot buy it on as favorable terms as a larger buyer even when he joins up with other merchants to place an order that compares favorably in size with that given by a larger buyer.

Certainly the smaller merchants have had no trouble citing numerous examples of goods offered by stores at prices lower than the wholesale price to the ordinary trade.

Those Secret Discounts

Then there are *special allowances* and *"secret" discounts.* Again the charge is that the mass merchandisers, the department stores and the chain stores, are favored. No one seems to have made the complaint yet that the small independent merchant or the buying group ever gets a secret discount. But while the complaint hasn't been made it is true, nevertheless, that the price set-ups are often broken to give them special deals.

It is charged that some of the big buyers have assurances from manufacturers that the prices to them will always be one per cent, two per cent or some other figure lower than the prices quoted to anyone else. The big buyers, it is said, will not stock the merchandise without the special discount. The manufacturer cannot afford to pass up such a large outlet. So he grants the favor that is asked; often grants it without asking. "Publish your price list and your discounts; and stick to them" urge the smaller merchants.

Is It Profitable

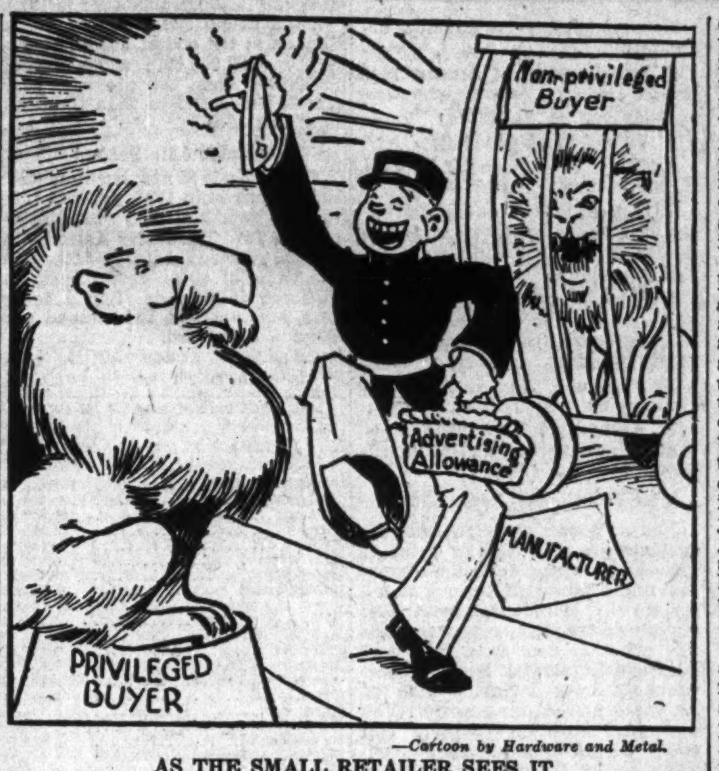
Is it profitable for the manufacturer to sell goods in large quantities to big buyers when an excessively large discount is asked? It is profitable, in many cases, in the same way that it is profitable for a manufacturer to "dump" goods in foreign markets. Large production reduces unit costs of manufacture. The saving on the whole line, it is claimed, more than offsets the book-keeping loss on the few large transactions. But, as we have seen the manufacturer who contributes to undue centralization of retailing may be cutting his own throat.

Entrance fees, so called, are another form of secret or special allowance to favored buyers. Some chain stores, it is alleged, will not take on a new line without a cash bonus from the manufacturer. It is said that one chain derives over $100,000 a year in cash from fees and advertising allowances charged to manufacturers for stocking their goods, these fees being additional to the discounts granted from list prices. Entrance fees or annual fees of $2,000 to $5,000 a year for single items are mentioned.

Paying For Display

Advertising and display allowances are cited as unfair practices —often by those who are quietly pocketing them. Some of the larger food chains, for instance, hesitate to tack up a poster, put in a window display or give a "pillar" or other preferred position to a manufacturer without direct payment for the space occupied. The independent merchant objects to the chain store being paid for window space, or display space, or being granted an allowance for featuring the manufacturer's goods in his daily newspaper advertising. But independent merchants have been paid for all these things on occasion. Apparently the basis of their complaint is that the chains and the department stores have been able to make this a definite and well developed source of income. To the independent it can never be more than a casual and minor form of revenue. The independents also have a vague notion that the big stores pocket much of their advertising allowances instead of using them for advertising.

A related problem is that of *hidden demonstrators*, placed in big stores by manufacturers who pay their salaries.



—Cartoon by Hardware and Metal.

AS THE SMALL RETAILER SEES IT

Commissions and Free Deals

Commissions paid by manufacturers to retail clerks are cited as unfair competition. A leading manufacturer of razor blades pays a small allowance for every package sold by a clerk. There are numerous similar arrangements openly or secretly in force.

Free deals have caused great confusion at times. A manufacturer wishing to stimulate dealer interest in a product will offer fifteen units for the price of twelve; or will offer one unit of a new product free with each unit of an old established product. But the free deal is just another form of temporarily cutting the price of the product to the dealer to gain a temporary competitive advantage. It is a bargain sale dressed up in novel form; sometimes its worst effect is to induce the merchant to buy more of a product than he can easily sell.

Chiselling in Buying

Sharp buying, or playing off one manufacturer against another in purchasing goods is charged to the large buyers. Cases have been cited by Mr. Stevens; will undoubtedly be looked into by his committee. The buyer will require a manufacturer to quote his lowest possible price; will then use that bid to get a lower bid from someone else. Maybe it is just sound, efficient buying; manufacturers seem to think it is chiselling.

A somewhat similar practice in buying from farmers and other primary producers is alleged. The turkey instance has been well publicized. The charge is that a retail store in Toronto last year bought a few turkeys and offered them to the public at a price lower than that paid. Then the newspaper advertisement quoting the low price was supplied to the store buyers who toured the countryside buying turkeys. As evidence of the retail price they showed their advertisement; offered the farmers less. The farmers took it. Thus one hundred turkeys or one thousand turkeys or whatever were bought on the first order set the price for many thousands of turkeys. Strangely enough, the concern in question is neither a chain nor a department store!

Imitation and Flattery

Pirating of models and designs and *imitation of trade marks* are alleged against many buyers. The charge is made most frequently against the large buyers. It is alleged that they ask for samples, say, of women's dresses, keep them a few days, copy them in their own workshops and send back the models. This has been charged in evidence at Ottawa. Nothing is said about the small manufacturers making dresses, who copy the models in the big store windows, produce them cheaply by skimping here and there and offer them at below the big store prices.

Of course, all style is a question of copying other people's ideas. If it were not, Molyneux and Joan Crawford would never set the styles for the world. What is the border-line between honesty and dishonesty in copying styles is not easy to define.

It should be easier to define honesty in regard to trademarks. There is a trademark law, of course, which does not cover border-line cases. Imitation has always been both the sincerest form of flattery and the most annoying type of competition.

Short-circuiting Merchandise

Finally, in this group of unfair trade practices, dealing with the relations of the manufacturer to the trades, the old problem of selling *direct to the public* or short circuiting the jobber is constantly coming up. There are wholesalers and merchants who feel that the state ought to intervene to require every article to go from the producer to the consumer through the classical channels of factory-jobber-retailer-customer. Any time a sale goes by a shorter route, someone is unfair to someone else, it is argued. The problem is as old as the Rocky Mountains; it will be as old as the Alleghanies before everyone is satisfied.

All of the "unfair" or "unethical" business practices cited above deal with the relations of manufacturers with jobbers and retailers. The retailers make the complaint in some cases; the manufacturers in others.

There is another long list of practices that bring the consumer into the picture more definitely.

No. 1 complaint, voiced loudly by independent merchants and almost as loudly by manufacturers is that certain merchants refuse to stick to the resale prices fixed or suggested as fair to all by the manufacturers. The *"loss leader"* has been for many years the bane of trade. Probably there is not a merchant anywhere who can cross his heart and claim that he has never featured a nationally advertised line at less than the regular price.

Bait For Customers

A related problem is the use of staple articles such as sugar, soap, or ordinary canned goods, etc., where there is no fixed retail price, as bait to attract customers. Even the independent merchants sell staples at less than cost to attract trade. But it is not regular practice with them. And not being large users of advertising space they have not the same opportunity of attracting attention to their bargain items as have the department stores and the chains.

A very pointed complaint against the loss-leader is that it is unfair competition. It creates an impression of generally lower values in the chain and department stores. The argument is that what the store loses on the loss-leader must be tacked on to the price of some other article. The smaller merchants insist that the chains do not sell at lower average prices to the customer.

Manufacturer Dislikes

The average manufacturer is annoyed when a large store offers his goods at less than the fair price he has fixed or suggested for their sale. Often he retaliates by refusing to sell to the retailer in question. But even the large stores have a way of getting goods by roundabout methods when they cannot buy them directly. And often the manufacturers who protest the most are secretly selling to stores that are consistently cutting prices of their goods. The small merchant sometimes tries to keep out of his shop the goods that are consistently used as loss leaders by the big stores. But on the other hand he likes to stock the goods that people ask for. If he does decide to stock them his customers are often annoyed when he asks the marked price for them.

The drug trade formed the Proprietary Articles Trade Association to combine to maintain prices of such goods. The courts declared it illegal. There is nothing to prevent the individual manufacturer fixing a resale price and refusing to sell to the store that cuts that price but he could not take civil or criminal actions against the store nor can he combine with another manufacturer to fix prices in common. It is foreshadowed that the P.A.T.A. idea will be legalized in Canada.

Problem of Fair Price

But it will require stronger legislative measures to deal with price cutting on staples. The N.R.A. has essayed some experiments along the line of price-fixing and has run into its hardest problem in that field.

What is cost?

What is a fair price?

What is a fair wage?

How can surplus stocks be cleared?

Easy questions to ask. But not as easy to answer as some of the pat responses to queries before the Ottawa committee have made it seem.

There are some people who find "loss leaders" and selling below cost very profitable. Take these huge marketerias that have grown up around the country. They operate on a definite basis of selling, say, twenty per cent of their merchandise below cost; twenty per cent at cost and sixty per cent at a good profit. The loss items bring the crowds; the total sales make the profit.

Beneficiary of Loss Leader

Or take the manufacturers who fight the loss leader practice. There is one of the best advertised patent medicines. The marked price is $1. It costs the retailer 60 cents. So many stores have cut the price to 69 cents that it has come to be recognized by the public as the regular price.

Another manufacturer puts up a similar product, advertises it strongly to the trade, but little to the public. It costs 60 cents; sells at $1. Independent merchants all over the country push his line, advertise it in window displays, put it up front on the counter. When they get a call for the first product they always try to get the customer to take the second, tell him it is better. This manufacturer is profiting from the loss leader selling of the competitive article and does not ask to have the practice stopped so long as his own item is not cut.

There is another form of loss leader merchandising, *irregular sizes.* Some manufacturers put up slightly smaller sizes of their standard products. If the regular size is sixteen ounces they will put up a fourteen ounces size and let the chains and department stores cut the price accordingly. Thus they can claim that they are protecting other merchants against cutting the price on the standard item. The smaller merchants object to the practice; they would object less if they too could buy the smaller size, which can usually be bought only in very large quantities.

Designing Special Line

Or take a product like household appliances. A manufacturer will make a line to sell at say $75. He advertises it extensively. It is a product that the housewife has not asked for; it is valuable to her but it must be sold to her by insistent repetition of the theme song of comfort, convenience and economy. The price has to be heavily loaded for sales promotion. The housewife, when she pays her $75 is buying $25 worth of product and $50 worth of ammunition to break down her sales resistance and despite that economic fact, so repugnant to the instincts of sensational advertising iconoclasts like Chase and Schlink, she is getting a good economic bargain out of it.

The manufacturer will not permit the big stores to sell his product below $75. But he will make them practically the self-same article, possibly painted another color and with a slight variation in the gadgets, and let them sell it at $59.50. The profit on the main article helps to pay for creating a demand for the service the article will give. The cheaper product then parasitically benefits from the advertising without paying any of the cost.

There are numerous variations on the loss leader theme. Offering ridiculously high "trade-in" allowances in mattresses, radios, furniture, etc. could be mentioned. It is a ticklish problem even in the mildest form. It is difficult enough to handle when it is a single proprietary or nationally advertised article that is involved. It becomes almost an insuperable problem when it involves a standard product, such as tires or radio batteries, electric light bulbs or something that many manufacturers produce.

Problem of Bankruptcies

The age old practice of *substitution* by dealers is one cited. It has been proposed that it should be made illegal for a merchant to offer a substitute, when asked for a certain product. This is the supreme acme of "there ought to be a law" foolishness.

The manner in which *bankrupt sales* are conducted and bankrupt stocks are disposed of has sharpened many critical minds. Fake bankrupt sales are only part of the problem; the genuine bankruptcies that leave ill-assorted lines of merchandise that must be disposed of by the trustee for the creditors create disturbing problems. Under the N.R.A. codes, various schemes have been devised that have as their aim pooling the resources of competitive merchants to absorb and dispose of bankrupt stocks.

Premiums as Price-Cutting

Premiums too are cited. But premiums are simply a form of price cutting. Often a manufacturer will use some form of premium offer to establish a new line or revive a lagging old one. When he makes the offer available to all merchants on equal terms they are not likely to object, especially if he has devised a thoroughly fair scheme to keep them from losing out on their present stocks. The problem is chiefly one between manufactureres. If and when a group of manufacturers find a legal way to fixed prices of their common line of merchandise, then a premium is merely an evasion of the general agreement and can be checked. One of the large American oil companies was forced, under one of the N.R.A. codes, to abandon a simple advertising scheme designed to win goodwill from boys.

Enough examples of practices ranging all the way from sharp chiselling to debatable sales stimulants have been mentioned. The problems are easier to recount than the remedies are to suggest.

But What Is Remedy?

Some of them can be dealt with by legislation. Others are capable of being dealt with by agreement among all parties in the trade, if such agreements can be (or should be) effected as a result of the adoption of codes in Canada or as a result of clarification of or modification of the Combines Investigation Act and the Anti-Combines section of the Criminal Code.

The specific remedy for any specific problem is less important than a general understanding as to whether it is primarily the function of business to police itself or whether the state has to do the job. This is a broad subject that will be dealt with in a later article.

N.R.A. On Prices

But before leaving this phase of the subject it would be to the point to discuss the present position of the U.S. business codes in relation to the vexed problem of price-control, for practically all of the practices mentioned above could be obviated by a workable system of control of prices, discounts and terms.

Price control has proved the most difficult problem in the N.R.A. codes. So far no workable formula has been found. It is now freely stated that the success or failure of N.R.A. depends on its ability to control prices.

Not only has price control proved N.R.A.'s hardest problem but the consumer has raised serious objections.

Freed of the restraints of anti-trust legislation manufacturers have acted in concert in many cases to "control" prices, which has usually meant to increase and fix them.

Four Types of Price-Control

Examination of two hundred and fifty codes, made by the Brookings Institution, Washington, reveals four main types of price-control devices:

1. *The fixing of minimum prices or mark-ups.* Especially in industries producing such staple products, uniform in quality and design, as petroleum, excelsior, steel and lumber, an attempt has been made to fix one basic price for the whole industry. In other codes a minimum mark-up based on "modal" cost of handling and selling has been fixed.

A number of retail codes make it mandatory upon merchants to adhere to manufacturers' fixed resale prices. A few codes require the manufacturer to boycott the retailer who breaks the price.

2. A second group of price control devices is based upon *prohibitions against selling an article below its cost of production.* This is the most common of all. Under these codes there may be as many minimum prices as there are producers. The lowest cost producer really sets the minimum for the industry. The high-cost producers simply have to close up shop. No wonder the scheme isn't working. Of course ascertaining cost of production has proved infinitely difficult. Some of the codes permit a manufacturer to sell below cost "to meet competition." What is legitimate meeting of competition? You answer.

Open-Price Provisions

3. *Open-price provisions* have been widely attempted in many codes to overcome the obvious difficulties of fixing minimum prices or prices based on that elusive factor of "cost." Again the variety of such provisions is almost unlimited. In general they require that members of the industry must publish a table of prices, discounts and terms which must be adhered to until a new price list is published. Of course this does not prevent predatory price-cutting; it puts no bottom under prices. It merely brings price-cutting into the open when it is indulged in.

Evasions of the open price are forbidden. Among the practices cited as unfair are:

Advertising allowances;

Payment of excessive rentals for part of the customer's premises;

Loans or endorsements to customers;

Purchasing stocks or materials from customers;

Offering non-code articles at low prices;

Buying a stock interest;

Providing unusual maintenance or serving, or free storage;

Excessive furnishings of demonstrations;

Excessive trade-in allowances;

Excessive entertainment, gifts, etc.;

Selling on easier than normal terms;

Price discrimination between buyers of the same quantities; or the same class;

Selling on consignment;

Giving overweights, free deals, premiums, prizes, etc.

The above lists only a fraction of the evasions that are forbidden. Their very number shows how complex the problem is. Moreover their value depends on definitions of such adjectives as "excessive" etc. What is excessive entertainment? What are normal terms?

Led to Price Wars

When open price provisions were written into codes, it was soon found that for a manufacturer to file his price list was an invitation to his competitors to file a new list shading these prices. The open prices merely speeded up the process of predatory price-cutting in some industries. This forced competitors to get together to fix prices by gentleman's agreement. Prices of many articles have been raised above a reasonable level. The consumer is getting hurt.

4. *Control of production and productive capacity* is the fourth general heading under which price control devices in the N.R.A. codes can be grouped. Here economic planning reaches its peak.

Can Be Evaded

American business men seem to be largely agreed on the principle of price-control from manufacturer right through to consumer. But trying to make price-control work in the length and breadth of a land with millions of business institutions is a problem yet unsolved. There seems to be no device that cannot be evaded. There is the instance of a salesman who said to a big buyer, "I cannot beat my competitor's price; under our particular code I am forbidden to do so. So I'll bet you $500 I lose the order." He got the order and lost the bet.

Policing the price-control features of the codes is expensive. It is estimated at not less than $450,000 yearly under the millinery code. There are six hundred and fifty codes.

These articles on "Codes for Canada" will continue in subsequent issues.

---

[*] For reasons set forth in the first article in this series, The Financial Post, April 7, 1934.

Insurance For Buyer and Seller

COMMON DIVIDEND RESUMED AT 6% BY BR.-AMERICA

Western Assurance Shareholders Also Get Half-year Payment

EARNINGS IMPROVE

Substantial improvement in earning and financial position and resumption of payment of dividends on common shares are reported in the annual statements of British America and Western Assurance companies. The dividend to common shareholders is at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, the first half-year payment having been paid April 3.

Hundredth Statement

The report of British America Assurance Co. is the 100th annual statement. It shows premiums written lower by 4 per cent than a year ago although casualty volume is considerably above 1932 levels. Underwriting results show a net profit of $114,000—a gain of nearly $100,000 from a year ago. Bulk of this profit was made, however on fire business, only small profits being recorded in casualty and marine departments. Last year the company made an underwriting profit of over $50,000 in its casualty branch, but had losses in the other two departments.

Net profit for the year including $126,000 from interest and dividends was $110,000. After $109,000 from investment account, free surplus is higher by $100,000 at $1,564,000.

Important changes in assets include a substantial gain in cash, Government and municipal bonds and miscellaneous common stock. On the other hand holdings of public utility common stocks slumped from $710,000 a year ago to $413,000. Agents' balances and balances due from other companies both show considerable declines. Value of trust and loan company debentures are lower by almost $100,000.

Good Gain For Western

Eighty-third report of Western Assurance Co. shows an underwriting loss of a year ago turned to a gain of $160,000. Net profit for the year increased from $84,000 to $242,000. Premium volume is lower by over 8 per cent due to a decline in fire business. Casualty volume was higher than a year ago. As with British American, fire business proved the most profitable department, an underwriting gain of $186,000 in fire business more than offsetting losses in both casualty and marine.

Major changes in the balance sheet include an increase of $300,000 in holdings of Government bonds. Values of miscellaneous common stocks are also higher. Declines are noted in holdings of trust and loan debentures (down over $200,000 to $260,000) and an almost similar decline in public utility common stocks.

Free surplus stands at $2,422,000 after writing down securities by $165,680. Regular dividends of 12 per cent on preferred shares were paid in addition to which the company announced the 1934 declaration to common shareholders for 1934 as already noted.

Another change noted in the report is the appointment of Lincoln Carlisle as secretary to both companies. Mr. Carlisle succeeds Mr. Stubington who will henceforth have more time to devote to his duties as assistant general manager of each company.

Comparative figures for both companies folow:

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

	1933	1932
	$	$
Premiums Written:		
Fire	1,555,803	1,769,057
Casualty	724,573	628,424
Marine	73,222	68,375
Total	2,353,599	2,465,856
Underwriting Profit or loss:		
Fire	+104,799	—18,876
Casualty	+857	+53,599
Marine	+8,833	—16,205
Total	+114,489	+18,519
(+ Indicates profit; — indicates loss).		
Assets	4,670,452	4,658,089
Free surplus	1,564,458	1,454,420
Profit for year	110,038	38,246

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

	1933	1932
	$	$
Premiums Written:		
Fire	1,971,527	2,389,514
Casualty	824,385	737,311
Marine	896,307	902,397
Total	3,692,219	4,029,222
Underwriting Profit or loss:		
Fire	+186,272	—14,827
Casualty	—3,330	+35,702
Marine	—23,379	—24,389
Total	+159,563	—3,515
(+ Indicates profit; — indicates loss).		
Assets	7,800,893	8,066,180
Free surplus	2,422,241	2,216,182
Profit for year	242,059	84,189

Occidental Life Reports $172,000,000 of Business

Occidental Life Insurance Co. reports total business in force at the end of 1933 at $172,000,000 as compared with $163,000,000 a year ago. It is one of the few companies to increase its volume of business in force in the past two years.

In Canada the company at the end of 1933 had $7,555,909 of business in force according to preliminary federal figures. In The Financial Post of March 17, the total of business in force in Canada was inadvertently stated as being the total volume of business on the company's books.

Federal Companies Only Included in Life Figures

A special analysis of life insurance company ordinary business in Canada appearing in last week's The Financial Post included only federally licensed companies, figures for which were released by the Federal Insurance Department at Ottawa.

In addition to the companies shown in this list, there are many other important companies in Canada licensed by provincial governments. Such companies include Ontario Equitable of Waterloo, Empire Life of Toronto, Mutual Relief Life of Kingston, the Western Empire Life of Winnipeg.

Will Probe Soundness Manitoba Mutual Clubs

Operations of mutual insurance clubs in Manitoba will be investigated by a special committee of the provincial legislature, it is announced. Chief duty of the committee, which will function during the sessional recess, will be to determine if these clubs are actuarially sound.

Decision to make this investigation was agreed upon while a bill amending the Insurance act was under consideration before the provincial law amendments committee.

Four Ways of Valuing Your Business Interest

Have the Satisfaction of Knowing Your Business Interest Will Sell for Its True Value at Your Death

By R. M. HAULTAIN

This article outlines four methods of valuing your business interests in your agreement between yourself and your partners under which the survivors buy the interest of the first to die.

You do not know what the true value of your business will be when the first death does occur. Obviously therefore you need a flexible valuation formula, definitely outlined in the agreement.

These are the four valuation methods in general use. You can select the one best suited to your type of business.

1. Stated Value Method

You and your associates simply name the figure you decide on as a result of the last inventory; this valuation to apply until you amend it from year to year in an appendix to the agreement. (Goodwill should be dealt with under its own clause in the agreement).

2. Trustee's Valuation Method

You instruct the trustee to have a special inventory taken within a definite time after the death occurs, and you agree that the trustee's valuation shall be accepted by all concerned. (Goodwill should be dealt with under its own clause in the agreement).

3. Capitalization of Earnings Method

This method is best described by an example:

Your firm has a net worth of $100,000. You say the business should show minimum average earnings of 10 per cent. The profits have actually averaged $12,000 a year over a period of good and bad years. Under this method the $12,000 average profits represent 10 per cent of the total value, goodwill included. Your business, therefore, for your purpose, is worth $120,000, including goodwill.

If the average earnings had been $15,000, your business when valued in this way would be worth $150,000.

4. Joint Valuation Method

You agree that the valuation shall be arrived at by a special inventory taken jointly by a representative of the deceased's estate, of the surviving partners, and of the impartial trustee. (Goodwill should be dealt with under its own clause in the agreement).

Valuation is Key Point

Get a bird's eye view by looking at a summarized example of a business insurance trust agreement which buys for you a deceased partner's interest, or sells your own to your partner. You will notice that each point dealt with dovetails into its fellows, and that the valuation method (Point 4) is the hub of the whole plan. If you have no valuation method stated definitely, you and your partner's wife are headed for a prize disagreement over the valuation of his interest. Honest men have been called thieves on this question before now, simply because their wives did not realize the forces that caused shrinkage of an estate after a husband's death.

Summary of Agreement

1. Purpose of agreement, description of shares or partnership interest to be sold by whom to whom, and of insurance policies which finance the purchase;
2. Responsibility for premium deposits;
3. Appointment of trustee and trustee's consent to act;
4. Method of valuation;
5. Valuation of goodwill;
6. Terms of payment of balance, if any, not covered by insurance;
7. Disposition of policies affected in event of partner or shareholder withdrawing;
8. Disposition of policies in event of firm being sold or wound up;
9. Agreement to be amended or voided by mutual consent;
10. Cash and loan values available by mutual consent;
11. Commitment of partners or shareholders to buy and of executors to sell as defined.

Interior Friendly Arrangement

You and your associates are accustomed to each other's point of view and you have developed mutual understanding. Remove an associate by death, however, and many new people appear who want this and that done with regard to his business interest. Some of them probably have inflated ideas of its value and earning power. You and your working partners can eliminate all this unpleasant negotiation by the simple expedient of putting in writing the terms of sale and the valuation method in a friendly spirit of give and take, provided you act beforehand.

Your business insurance underwriter will soon get the picture of the ideas you want crystallized. His main function is to help you to finance the sale and to explain the established methods that have been developed in this particular branch of life insurance.

Horse Before Cart

A word of caution as a time-saver. Do not put the cart before the horse by getting into the details of the agreement before you have found out whether the necessary life insurance can be secured to finance the agreement. If one of you proves uninsurable, the agreement will necessarily take a totally different form, depending on how the purchase money is to be found. When you have found that you are all definitely insurable, you or the underwriter then step on to the fine points of the agreement with the lawyer. The most satisfactory method as a rule is to let the lawyer and the underwriter collaborate on the draft of the agreement before you attempt to study it. They follow certain established principles in the general structure. Your individual wishes to suit your particular case can be incorporated after you have visualized the effects of the draft.

You will preserve friendships in the future and save financial loss by stating a definite valuation method now, in your agreement.

This is article fourteen of the second series (twenty-one of the double series) written for The Financial Post by R. M. Haultain. The next article of this dual series of twenty-five will tell how to value goodwill.

All rights on these articles reserved.

IF YOU OWN A BUSINESS OR AN INTEREST IN A BUSINESS AND YOU WISH TO HAVE IT SOLD WHEN YOU DIE

An Impartial Valuation Is Necessary

- Plan an agreement with one or more of your business associates, under which the survivors buy the interest of the first to die.
- Consider the appointment of a trustee to arrange the impartial valuation, perhaps many years from now.

The Royal Trust Company acts as trustee under agreements of this kind, and will be on hand when required.

You are invited to write or call for further particulars.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
Montreal - - - 105 St. James Street
Toronto - - - 59 Yonge Street
CALGARY EDMONTON HALIFAX HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC SAINT JOHN, N.B. ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. LONDON, ENG. VANCOUVER VICTORIA WINNIPEG
ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION EXCEED $657,000,000

Group Business in Canada At Low Ebb During 1933

Sun Life Leads Canadian Field and Has Big Volume Abroad — 1933 Figures Analyzed

Sun Life of Canada continued its leadership of the group insurance field in the Dominion in 1933 by again leading all companies in new business paid for during the year.

Volume of business is at the lowest point in 11 years the total amount of new business paid for by all companies in Canada amounting to only $13,349,000 as compared with $16,590,000 a year ago and a peak of $77,500,000 paid for in 1929.

Total group business in force in Canada at the end of 1933 amounted to $460,500,000, a decline of $8,000,000 from the previous year and $37,000,000 less than the peak figure of 1931.

London Life Second

On the basis of new business paid for in Canada in 1933, London Life ranks second for 1933 with Metropolitan Life third and Aetna Life fourth. Canada Life is fifth. On the basis of total group business in force in Canada, Sun Life is first, Metropolitan Life second and Canada Life third.

In addition to carrying the bulk of the Canadian group business, some nine Canadian companies also write group insurance in British and foreign countries. Sun Life of Canada dominates this field with $147,146,000 of business in force. Last year this company paid for $4,144,000 of new group business outside of Canada. Great West Life were second in 1933 on this basis, writing something over a million dollars worth of business.

Record of Group Insurance in Canada 1919-1933

	New Business Paid For	Net Amount in Force
	$	$
1919	11,518,750	11,518,250
1920	66,704,855	76,925,486
1921	10,098,462	76,843,919
1922	11,015,993	83,919,786
1923	17,435,455	85,768,592
1924	19,792,034	103,095,552
1925	33,143,791	141,089,290
1926	60,058,570	204,712,279
1927	59,697,918	275,871,401
1928	59,194,539	346,626,387
1929	77,503,299	436,226,033
1930	59,169,346	481,807,456
1931	38,433,384	497,748,252
1932	15,990,768	468,620,637
1933	13,349,049	460,502,886

Comparative figures for Canadian business and also for business of Canadian business outside of Canada, follow:

(1) GROUP INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1933, (CANADIAN BUSINESS ONLY)

	Business in Force Dec. 31, 1933	Premium Income 1933	New Business Paid For 1933	New Business Paid For 1932
	$	$	$	$
Sun Life of Canada	169,815,168	2,069,150	2,215,250	3,566,975
Metropolitan	64,936,197	708,801	1,611,974	2,500,359
Canada	61,428,430	634,483	1,504,700	1,361,250
London	34,502,745	384,404	2,055,950	1,155,417
Aetna	32,640,541	207,016	1,575,391	766,500
Travelers	21,116,926	235,953	......	617,500
Great-West	18,316,915	233,421	890,000	462,000
Confederation	15,281,268	183,562	253,300	1,101,084
Prud. of America	12,606,100	104,231	1,366,278	1,188,000
Mutual of Canada	7,033,124	69,115	226,800	595,583
Manufacturers	4,941,514	45,121	112,750	23,000
Montreal	2,898,334	74,232	496,110	2,256,796
Equitable of U. S.	2,604,500	54,873	......	......
North American	2,392,620	51,600	236,500	160,305
Commercial	2,133,000	30,860	......	427,000
Northern	2,114,900	28,472	95,000	......
Imperial	2,051,875	25,367	52,000	88,500
Dominion	1,510,308	14,850	199,875	60,000
National of Canada	641,921	2,605	238,171	77,000
Crown	480,890	5,967	29,500	139,980
Sauvegarde	461,250	11,118	......	......
Dominion of Canada	251,300	2,957	......	22,000
Prud. of England	177,000	1,523	182,000	......
Saskatchewan	110,000	1,041	......	21,000
Continental	56,000	602	13,000	......
Total, 1933	460,502,886	5,181,874	13,349,049	15,990,768
1932	468,620,637	5,085,690	15,990,768	....

(2) BRITISH AND FOREIGN GROUP BUSINESS OF CANADIAN COMPANIES

	Business in Force Dec. 31, 1933	Premium Income 1933	New Business Paid For 1933	New Business Paid For 1932
	$	$	$	$
Sun	147,146,246	1,907,039	4,144,224	12,100,000
Canada	10,511,536	162,716	93,000	3,052,000
Manufacturers	1,563,069	31,219	12,000	385,986
Great-West	1,187,100	17,750	1,069,500	651,500
Confederation	318,926	8,501	13,140	93,047
Imperial	298,000	1,616	146,000	66,000
Dominion	164,000	2,043	......	178,000
Montreal	22,000	181	......	21,000
Crown	21,500	278	......	......

Lawyer Appreciates Articles Asks For Insurance Advice

"I have read with interest the articles in The Financial Post on business life insurance and have found these articles very profitable and informative," says a Western Canada lawyer.

"Questions of the nature which you have been discussing arise all too frequently, and it is of great benefit to have these difficult situations discussed by one who has had practical experience in dealing with these problems."

He continues: "I am about to prepare a partnership agreement for two partners and business insurance will play an important part in the agreement ....." I would like to know if you think that the above would be a workable plan?

"I do not know whether or not it is in order to send an enquiry to you of this nature. I notice there was no mention of questions being submitted under the articles which have been published, but if I might have the benefit of your views on this question I shall certainly appreciate them."

This extract from one of many similar letters being received by The Post is published to clear up doubt on whether or not enquiries are welcomed on business insurance problems.

The Post welcomes enquiries from subscribers in respect of business insurance problems.

Travelers Celebrate 70th Birthday

By L. EDMUND ZACHER, president, The Traveler Companies

April 1, 1934 marks the seventieth anniversary of the writing of the first policy by The Travelers. This was an accident contract, premium $10, sold to a resident of Hartford.

The Travelers did not long delay entering the Canadas for the sale of accident insurance, of which due notice was given in the leading Montreal and Toronto dailies published in August 1865.

The issuance of the first accident contract by The Travelers led to events which could not be calculated at the time. From a small beginning The Travelers has grown to be the largest accident insurance and casualty insurance company in the world, as well as one of the leading life insurance companies.

Over seventy companies were organized to write accident insurance within three years after The Travelers opened up for business. The undertaking was a hazardous one, or at least it appeared so. Railway accidents seemed to vie with steamboat accidents to see which could produce the longest lists of serious casualties.

Twelve years after The Travelers wrote its first contract of accident insurance, it found itself alone in the field—the only company to survive.

New methods of transportation bring new hazards. Horse and vehicle accidents were common in the old days and later the bicycle was considered very dangerous. Automobiles and airplanes now serve millions. The necessity for accident insurance today is greater than ever.

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column. Other enquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Federal Annuities

Would you give me some information respecting federal annuities. Are these limited to $1,200 and what amount would have to be deposited.

In case of death does the government keep the principal and close the account or would annuities continue to be paid to my dependants?

The Federal Annuities Branch have several plans which are available to Canadian citizens. These fall in two clases; namely, the immediate annuity and the deferred annuity. The former type is where the prospective annuitant deposits so much cash with the government and the government commences to pay that money back to him immediately at the rate of so much a year as long as he lived. This plan can be purchased in several ways. It can be purchased to pay a guaranteed amount irrespective of whether the annuitant lives or dies, or, if the annuitant has no dependents he can purchase a larger annuity for the same amount of money by taking no guarantee of any return of princiipal in the event of his early death.

The other type of annuity (deferred) is where the annuitant deposits so much each year with the government and then at a future date, say age 50 or 60, the government begins to pay back the money at the rate of so much per year until death. Similar alternatives of payment are available in this type of annuity as have already been outlined. None of these deferred contracts carry a cash-surrender value provision. That is to say if your are unable to continue your deposits the sum accumulated will be held by the government until the date set for payment of your deferred annuity but you have no access to this money in the meanwhile. In the event of death while you are building your deposits they will be returned to your estate, plus interest.

Under both types of annuity the maximum amount which the government will pay annually to each beneficiary is $1,200. The government annuities are based on a four per cent interest rate with all expenses of administration paid by the government.

If you communicate with the federal annuity branch at Ottawa it will be glad to give you details as to rates and so forth.

Reprint Orders Now Exceed 11,000

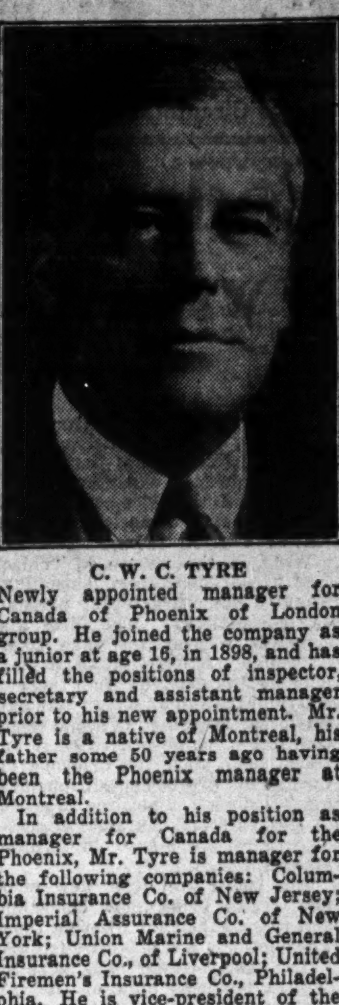
Canadian reprint orders have now passed the 11,000 mark on each of these recent business insurance articles.

This is article 21 of two series.

Reprints, five cents per article, postpaid. Special price on quantity orders. Send $1.05 for the 21 articles now available or, better still, $1.25 for the complete series of 25 — balance of series to be sent postpaid as published.

THE FINANCIAL POST
481 University Ave.,
Toronto

New Manager



C. W. C. TYRE

Newly appointed manager for Canada of Phoenix of London group. He joined the company as a junior at age 16, in 1898, and has filled the positions of inspector, secretary and assistant manager prior to his new appointment. Mr. Tyre is a native of Montreal, his father some 50 years ago having been the Phoenix manager at Montreal.

In addition to his position as manager for Canada for the Phoenix, Mr. Tyre is manager for the following companies: Columbia Insurance Co. of New Jersey; Imperial Assurance Co. of New York; Union Marine and General Insurance Co., of Liverpool; United Firemen's Insurance Co., Philadelphia. He is vice-president of the North Empire Fire Insurance Co.; branch manager, Montreal, for the Acadia Fire Insurance Co., of Halifax, and fire manager for Canada for the London Guarantee and Accident Co.

New Appointments Made by Sun Life

Important new appointments announced by Sun Life of Canada recently include the following:

J. J. Cooper, A.I.A., F.A.S., associate actuary, becomes comptroller.

J. A. Clague, C.A., assistant comptroller and chief accountant.

R. A. Taylor, assistant comptroller.

H. P. Thornhill, associate treasurer.

J. W. Brown and G. R. Mackay, assistant treasurers.

E. Laurence Earl is appointed assistant secretary and superintendent of claims.

R. D. Taylor, B.A., LL.B., becomes assistant superintendent of claims.

A. M. Campbell, F.A.S., F. J. Cunningham, F.A.S., and A. A. Tousaw, A.A.S., are appointed assistant actuaries.

J. A. McAllister, V. B. Harris, C. H. Heyl, G. T. Bryson, R. C. Grant and M. Macaulay, inspectors of agencies, are appointed assistant superintendents.

W. G. MacIntosh, of the London, England, office of the company, becomes supervisor of agencies for the British department.

Business Improves in '34 Says Reid of London Life

Improvement in the company's business in the first quarter of 1934 was reported by Edward E. Reid, managing director of the London Life Insurance Co. in the Jubilee radio broadcast arranged by that company over a coast to coast network this week.

Mr. Reid said in part:

"A greatly increased number of policies reinstated indicates ability to resume premium obligations and terminations of policies from all causes during the past three months show a gratifying reduction. The volume of new insurance written is in excess of that of the first three months of 1933 and although our gain in insurance in force for the whole of last year was very satisfactory, we have already, in the first quarter of this year, exceeded that gain by a very considerable margin, although that gain was, we believe, the highest recorded last year."

London Guar. & Accident Unaffected by U. S. Transfer

Disposition of the credit insurance business of the National Surety Corp. in the United States, to the London Guarantee & Accident Co. is of no concern to Canada, The Financial Post learns.

Prior to its reorganization last year, National Surety Co. wrote considerable volume of credit business in Canada but since the taking over of the company's business by the parent company no further business of this type has been written, the successor corporation having confined its activities in Canada to burglary, forgery and guarantee insurance.

London Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co. is not licensed to write credit insurance in Canada.

Manitoba Joins Ontario In Curbing Insurance Abuse

Addition of a new section of the bill to amend the Manitoba Insurance act has been made to curb activities of life insurance policy racketeers who have been active throughout the Dominion.

The racket, which is being curbed in Ontario by a law amendment, consists of purchasing lapsed policies and policies for which cash surrender values are not obtainable say till the tenth year, from holders for a small cash sum and then converting them through surrender to the companies concerned. It is claimed that unsuspecting policyholders have been selling policies to these racketeers for much below their surrender value.

CROWN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1900
President
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN
Vice-President
C. W. SOMERS
General Manager
H. R. STEPHENSON
Insurance in Force exceeds
$138,800,000

Kitchener Plant Employee Offered New Pension Plan

Employees of Canadian Goodrich, Kitchener, are included in large pension plan under which a retirement income will be provided for all employees of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, and its subsidiaries in United States and Canada. The plan is being made effective through the purchase of the largest pension policy the Aetna Life has ever underwritten.

The amount of the pension will depend upon the length of the employee's membership in the plan and is based on average weekly earnings. Employees who participate will make small weekly payments and the Goodrich company will make the necessary additional contributions.

Normal commencement age for the policies will be 65 for men and 60 for women, it is stated. Contribution of employees who leave the service of the company or die before retirement are returnable to them or their beneficiaries with compound interest.

Record March Tonnage

The Port of Halifax set up a new record of tonnage handled in March, according to a report of J. L. Hetherington, Chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. The total of 285,432 tons handled was 98 per cent greater than the total for March, 1933.

Established 1869
Strength• Stability•
Assurances in Force (Dec. 31, 1933) $518,521,336.00
Assets $138,912,508.00
Surplus Funds and Contingency Reserves $11,917,520.04
A Purely Mutual Company
Every dollar of surplus earnings belongs to policy-holders and is either actually paid or allotted as cash dividends or held in trust for future distribution.
THE MUTUAL LIFE Assurance Company OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - WATERLOO, ONT.

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - - - WATERLOO, ONTARIO
The Dominion News — The Dominion News
A Proven Bulwark in Times of Severest Strain
Life Insurance.. the World's Soundest Investment

"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"
The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE—WAWANESA, MAN.
Operating in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia
FIRE WINDSTORM SPRINKLER LEAKAGE AUTOMOBILE
LIABILITY DOCTORS AND DENTISTS LIABILITY PLATE GLASS
Insurance in force .... over $243,000,000
APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR AGENCIES IN ALL PROVINCES
Eastern Offices: 341 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
A Progressive Canadian Company
Increases in New Business and Assets
Special Reserves and Surplus Funds
at New High Level

Save with Safety
This leading company stands out prominently among Casualty Companies because of its
STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION
EXCELLENT SERVICE TO CLIENTS
DIVIDENDS PAID YEARLY
In 1933 this company paid back to policyholders in dividends, $2,827,117.38.
Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company
1201 Concourse Bldg. - - - - - - Toronto, Ont.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA HAMILTON ONTARIO
BRANCH OFFICES
Toronto
Ottawa
Vancouver
Victoria
Edmonton
Calgary
Saskatoon
Winnipeg
Montreal
Quebec City
St. John
Halifax
WRITING FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE AT COST. ASSETS $4,616,449.70
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 20% TO 30%

A MUTUAL COMPANY
NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
Solid as the Continent
Head Office: Toronto, Canada
ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

A Threefold Benefit
During the entire 49 years since its inception, this Company's sound insurance service has included full protection, dependable security and prompt settlement of claims.
Reinsurance effected through Lloyds of London, England.
A deposit is maintained with the Federal Government.
Fire - Automobile - Burglary - Windstorm - Plate Glass - Sprinkler Leakage
The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE Mutual Insurance Company
Portage la Prairie, Man.
Est. 1884
TORONTO VANCOUVER EDMONTON MONTREAL

Bank Chat on Current Topics

When is Money 'Sound?"

IN THE course of the banking enquiry at Ottawa, Wm. Irvine short, black-haired, somewhat radical M.P. from Wetaskiwin, Alberta, won a verbal victory over Jackson Dodds, general manager of the Bank of Montreal. One exchange was as follows:

Mr. Irvine: "Do you believe in sound money?"

Mr. Dodds: "I certainly do."

Mr. Irvine: "What is it?"

Mr. Dodds: "The gold standard working properly would mean sound money."

Mr. Irvine: "Has Canadian money been sound in the past few years?"

Mr. Dodds: "Yes."

Mr. Irvine: "We weren't on the gold standard."

Mr. Dodds: "No."

Mr. Irvine: "Then sound money doesn't depend upon the gold standard."

Mr. Dodds, tall, grey-haired, gentlemanly, but unbending, appears to have made the tactical error of answering seemingly simple, actually complex, questions "Yes" or "No." Mr. Irvine, practiced in debate, was apparently laying pitfalls. Mr. Dodds would probably be one of the first to admit that there is such a thing as sound money without the gold standard, and unsound money with it.

The term "sound" money is so indefinite. What is sound money at one time might be thoroughly unsound at another. Answers to monetary catechisms must be qualified, sometimes very extensively. And even then world-renowned authorities, like J. M. Keynes, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Charles Rist, Owen D. Young, and many others, have important differences of opinion on vital points.

What Mr. Irvine proved was a superiority to Mr. Dodds in debate. Unfortunately it does not appear that the investigation as a whole will accomplish much more.

* * *

Teller-Linguists

CANADIAN banks solve the problem of supplying foreign exchange quotations in cosmopolitan districts by a neat device. Chinese rates are quoted, for instance, in the genuine Chinese characters. The mystery of how the right ticket is placed in the proper slot each day was recently revealed to us by an obliging accountant. In addition to the bewildering Chinese character, each interchangeable ticket has the significance of the hieroglyph stamped in the King's English. Very simple.

In French Canada, and in foreign branches, employees of Canadian banks must be at least bilingual in many cases. But Jerusalem would defeat even these paragons of linguist-employees. On the authority of the National Geographic Magazine, be it said that it is not uncommon to find a junior clerk doing business in English, French, German, Arabic, Hebrew, Yiddish and 15th century Spanish. The junior would seem to be something pretty close to a professor of languages.

Staff Changes

The **Royal Bank of Canada** announces the following changes in staff:

A. U. MATTE, formerly manager Drummondville, Que., to be manager at St. Roch, Que.

V. D. OLLIVER, formerly manager Enterprise, Ont., to be manager at Glencoe, Ont.

K. C. YORK, formerly of main branch Vancouver, to be manager at Dunbar and 17th St. Vancouver.

S. W. SMITH, formerly manager Morinville, Alta., to be manager at Sexsmith, Alta.

R. B. MURRAY, formerly accountant N. Sydney, N.S., to be accountant at Charlottetown.

D. ROBERTSON, formerly assistant manager Barranquilla, Colombia, to be manager at Cali, Colombia.

E. P. SOLER, formerly manager Mayaguez, Porto Rico, to be manager at Ponce, Porto Rico.

J. E. MACADAM, formerly manager Airdrie, Alta., to be manager at Langdon, Alta.

J. DEWAR, formerly manager Sexsmith, Alta., to be manager at Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.

L. A. MURRAY, formerly accountant at Toronto branch, to be manager at 1170 Yonge St., Toronto.

A. G. BROOKS, formerly of supervisors department, Toronto, to be assistant manager at Toronto branch.

F. E. MURRAY, formerly manager Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta., to be manager at Gadsby, Alta.

G. DICKSON, formerly manager Glencoe, Ont., to be manager at Lambeth, Ont.

J. E. TROTTIER, formerly manager at St. Roch, Que., to be manager at Papineau Ave., Montreal.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff change:

T. B. HALPIN to be manager at Queen St. and Pape Ave., Toronto.

The Bank of Montreal announces the following staff changes:

J. SCOTT, formerly manager at 44th Ave. and Fraser St., Vancouver, to be manager at Prince George, B.C.

M. MACKENZIE, formerly manager Prince George, B.C., to be manager at 44th Ave. and Fraser St., Vancouver.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Apr. 5 1934 $	Change year ago %	Mar. 29 1934 $
Halifax	1,845,430	—10.1	1,886,048
Saint John	1,433,767	—4.8	1,378,339
Moncton	608,690	+2.6	649,778
Sherbrooke	565,300	—0.2	498,962
Quebec	3,983,709	—7.2	3,026,203
Montreal	73,793,819	+9.2	80,355,829
Ottawa	3,761,699	—2.2	3,335,683
Kingston	466,815	—7.4	404,951
Peterborough	639,230	+18.1	537,885
Toronto	91,923,887	+14.2	95,490,962
Hamilton	3,898,560	+4.1	3,117,970
Kitchener	963,377	+12.7	715,565
Brantford	786,855	+9.8	637,646
London	2,582,512	+4.6	2,303,013
Chatham	407,986	—0.7	378,315
Windsor	1,980,352	+4.8	2,174,681
Sarnia	376,621	+26.8	299,926
Sudbury	561,179	+24.2	656,763
Ft. William	476,871	—19.3	397,459
Winnipeg	24,447,519	—22.4	24,845,559
Brandon	281,947	—3.9	227,630
Regina	2,690,208	—28.1	2,128,595
Moose Jaw	446,159	—1.2	368,419
Saskatoon	1,127,225	—3.2	822,244
Pr. Albert	248,813	+0.4	205,458
Edmonton	3,647,146	—4.4	3,028,081
Calgary	4,088,636	—16.7	3,461,499
Medicine Hat	166,197	—27.4	167,302
Lethbridge	302,069	—4.6	304,392
N. W'minster	492,784	+18.8	451,216
Vancouver	12,643,879	+12.9	13,797,730
Victoria	1,379,499	+6.1	1,306,843

Current Events in Banking World

CANADIAN BANKS FITTED TO NEEDS BUSINESS HERE

See U. S. Intermediate Credit Plans as Inapplicable

By STAFF EDITOR

OTTAWA—That Canadian business has no need for the type of "intermediate" credit such as will shortly be provided to trade and commerce in Great Britain and the United States is the opinion of financial experts at the capital.

Much interest has been aroused, however, by the announcement that indirectly through the Bank of England, small industries in Great Britain in need of "intermediate" credit are to be supplied up to a limit of £50,000, by a new firm, Credit for Industry, Ltd. Loans will be for a period of from two to 20 years. Initial capital of the new British organization is only £250,000 but provision has been made to extend this as the need arises. The new organization is backed by United Dominions Trust, a subsidiary of the Bank of England and will be supported by joint stock banks of the country.

In Canada, sound, but small concerns sometimes get from our banks what are virtually, or what become, intermediate credits through annual renewal of credits. Although our banks have closed down on some loans that might have become frozen, they have continued to lend in cases where the advance virtually amounted to working capital.

Canadian Cases

In many cases this appears to have been worth while. But in others banks have been accused of being too generous. Maple Leaf Milling Co. has been dependent on banks for working capital for four years. British American Oil Co. has carried a substantial bank loan for several years. Some such loans are turning over all the time and are, therefore, not considered intermediate credits. Nevertheless that is what they are considered to be in effect. In cases where banks have continued increasing advances to municipalities without sufficient turnover of the loan, some troubles have been experienced. And in these cases some criticism is heard of too generous lending.

One of the reasons that intermediate credits are considered necessary in the United States is that corporation financing almost disappeared with the passing of the Securities Act of 1933. Consequently corporations with maturing securities have need for credits up to five years which ordinary banks are said to be ill-equipped to grant. Unless the terms of the Securities Act are relaxed, the need for such credits may increase.

Position in U.S.A.

There have been differences between the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the Reconstruction Finance Corp. as to which body is best fitted to grant such credits and as to whether they should be granted at all. Jesse Jones, chairman of the R.F.C., is sponsoring a bill, which has been presented to Congress, and which would allow granting of credits up to five years to exporters through "foreign trade banks." The bill also allows wide powers to grant intermediate credits to industries for working capital and to reduce or refinance outstanding debt.

The Federal Reserve Board has been planning a system of intermediate credit banks, with which, however, Mr. Jones has been trying to indicate he has no quarrel. But the same Mr. Jones has been pointedly criticizing commercial banks for failure to lend. And he seems to think his intermediate credit scheme and export banks will create the credit he advocates, if commercial banking continues conservative in lending policy.

Canadian banks generally take the view that credits for longer than a year should be financed by mortgage loans or public financing. It has been shown that on occasion our banks do extend what amount to intermediate credits sometimes on a fairly substantial scale. But the recent C.P.R. loan of $60,000,000 is an instance of a case where frozen capital markets, the size of the loan, and the definite five-year period of duration, were apparently too much for our banks to swallow at one gulp without the Dominion's guarantee.

New General Managers Trusts and Guarantee Co.

E. B. Stockdale has retired as general manager of the Trusts and Guarantee Co., owing to impairment of health, and in order to give more time to personal affairs, according to announcement by J. J. Warren, president of the company. Mr. Stockdale, who has been with the company for over 30 years, will continue in an advisory capacity as vice-president and director.

Directors have appointed Horace A. Howard general manager in charge of western branches and Charles S. Hamilton general manager in charge of eastern branches. Mr. Howard joined the company in November, 1906. He was appointed manager of the Alberta branch in 1912 and was elected a director in 1927. Mr. Hamilton joined the company just eight months before Mr. Howard in March, 1906. He was transfer officer for many years and later became secretary of the company. He has been manager of the Toronto branch since 1929.

Ernest Rossiter Retires From St. Lawrence Paper

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Announcement is made of the resignation of Ernest Rossiter, president and general manager of St. Lawrence Paper Mills Limited, a position which he has held over the last twelve years.

It will be recalled that last year Mr. Rossiter resigned from St. Lawrence Corp. which was formed as a holding company for St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Brompton Pulp and Paper and Lake St. John Power and Paper.

No successor has been announced. Meanwhile the management is being carried on under the direction of the chairman of the board, A. K. Cameron.

Why Banks Stopped Gold Export in 1929

The real story of how export of gold from Canada was blocked in October and November, 1929, when the Canadian dollar went down to 98 cents, has been uncovered by The Financial Post.

While there was no official order issued at Ottawa prohibiting exports, the Government apparently advised banks that if they withdrew gold for export, the rate of interest on Finance Act advances to the bank guilty of such withdrawal would be raised. This form of moral suasion was sufficient to stop exports because at that time the Canadian banks nearly all had heavy advances under the Finance Act. And the cost of paying a higher rate for the advances would have been seriously prejudicial to the profit obtainable from gold shipments to New York.

At the time this occurred, economists in Canada and abroad were unanimous that Canada had "unofficially but none the less effectively" departed from the gold standard by allowing our dollar to drop below the profitable point for gold export, then about 99 13/16 cents. If a true gold standard had been maintained, the Canadian currency would have been maintained at approximately this level by exports of the metal.

Early Birds Not in Line For Bank of Canada Shares

By Staff Editor

OTTAWA.—Although the deluge of applications from all parts of Canada for shares in the new Bank of Canada are being duly acknowledged and filed, this must in no way be taken as indicating that the Government will give the early applications priority in any eventual distribution.

Officials of the Department of Finance made this very clear to The Financial Post this week and indicated that there was no truth in newspaper reports which have been circulated to the effect that the early bird would get the juicy bank share worms.

Apparently no definite plan of allotment has yet been worked out although as indicated in The Financial Post a few weeks ago geography may play some part in the final plan. Certainly Ottawa has been amazed and overwhelmed by the deluge of applications from all parts of the country, but as one official stated to The Financial Post:

"It would be foolish for us to begin accepting applications for something which is still very nebulous from a legal point of view. Even if Bank of Canada shares are put up for public subscription, there is no assurance yet that the par value will be $100 or that the dividend rate will be 6 per cent. Both of these important conditions are subject to change by the Banking Committee."

I. C. OF C. WANTS RETURN TO GOLD WITHOUT DELAY

Say Conditions Opportune — Raise Bogey of Currency War

A return to an international gold standard seems to be the hope of the majority of bankers the world over.

Just what kind of gold standard we are to have in the future is in doubt. Nevertheless, there is every indication that some sort of gold standard will be given a trial, perhaps in the comparatively near future. "When?" is the question raised by the recent declaration of the International Chamber of Commerce unanimously in favor of currency stabilization.

Few observers question the value of stability of currencies in aiding development of international trade and encouragement of international lending. In the past, the gold standard has been the instrument by which stability was achieved.

The declaration of the chamber makes the following main points:

1. The problem of currency instability is inextricably connected with tariffs, embargos, quotas, etc., and these disturbing elements cannot be successfully tackled without solution of the currency problem. It is noteworthy that it was the currency tangle that broke up the 1933 World Economic Conference.
2. The present is an opportune time to take steps toward stabilization because "a certain natural equilibrium" has developed between costs and prices in countries where they were previously out of line. These factors, it is stated, are now better adjusted than at any time since the onset of world depression.
3. Maintenance of the present gold standard on countries that have held to it is necessary to prevent: (a) new pressure on gold prices; (b) stifling of recovery; (c) currency warfare and consequent international illwill.
4. Stabilization would give confidence and speedy recovery.

The declaration concludes that governments should undertake stabilization negotiations without delay. But a warning note is sounded in the remark that long-term international lending must be restored, but that creditor countries must recognize that ultimate repayment must be taken in the form of goods and services.

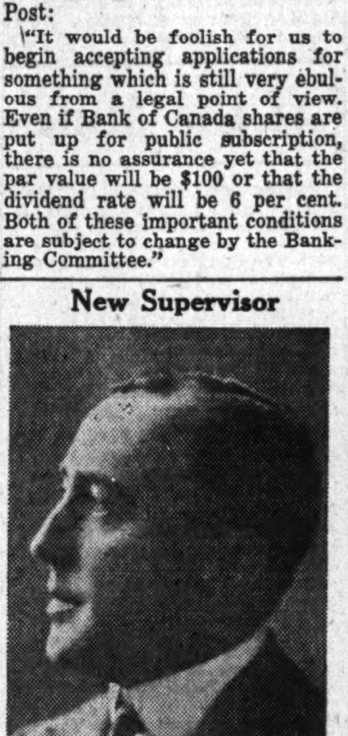
The distinguished British economist, Dr. T. E. Gregory, acted as secretary of the committee of international authorities that drew up the declaration. In a separate memorandum, he suggests a conference of the United States, Japan, Germany, France and Great Britain, apparently in the belief that other countries could follow any lead given by these major economic powers.

Dr. Gregory's proposed steps to stabilization are:

1. Simultaneous action of the major powers;
2. Maintenance of present parities, as a solution to possible haggling, which would involve the United States in agreement not to make use of its power to devalue the dollar further;
3. Allowing room for further adjustment within, say, two years, to allow for special conditions that may arise.

If this cannot be achieved, Dr. Gergory suggests that the major nations may reach an agreement to return to a gold standard, and to limit the fluctuations of their currencies as a preliminary stage to definite stabilization.

New Supervisor



B. L. MITCHELL

Newly appointed supervisor for Ontario branches of The Royal Bank of Canada, who was manager of Toronto branch from 1929.

Mr. Mitchell joined the Union Bank of Halifax in 1903. He served with The Royal Bank of Canada as manager at St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax and Vancouver before going to Toronto.

Foreign Exchange Markets

DUE to rumors of possible further devaluation of the American dollar, mentioned in this column last week, the pound sterling was firm in the week ended April 19. Amount of foreign funds and hoarded gold on deposit in Great Britain is reported to be higher than at any time in the last year's rush to sterling.

In the United States, there appears to be some growth of opinion that devaluation of the dollar has gone far enough, that it may take years to take effect, and that further devaluation might not have the desired effects of raising prices immediately. The Canadian dollar continues to move with American funds, apparently without conscious control.

International Chamber of Commerce has come out in favor of currency stabilizaiton. Dr. T. E. Gregory suggests at least limitation of fluctuations as a step to stabilization. However, the pound sterling is considered too high for stabilization in some British quarters, and the dollar and yen are viewed as too low. British authorities continue cautious on sterling's stabilization, and apparently have not changed their view that the type of gold standard and its workability will have to be settled before they will be willing to stabilize.

Foreign Exchange at Toronto and Montreal

		Par $	Apr. 3 $	Apr. 4 $	Apr. 5 $	Apr. 6 $	Apr. 7 $	Apr. 9 $
U. S. dollar,	High	0.5906	*1-16	*1-16	1.00	*1-32	*1-16	*1-8
	Low	0.5906	*1-32	*1-32	*1-32	*1-16	*1-8	*3-16
1933	High	1.000	20⅛	20⅞	21⅜	21⅛	21	20¾
	Low	1.000	19¾	20⅛	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20¼
U. K. pound		4.8665	5.17½	5.16¼	5.16	5.16½	5.17	5.17
Argentina		0.9648	0.2538	0.2543	0.2549	0.2548	0.2547	0.2545
Australia		4.8665	4.1143	4.1044	4.1037	4.1073	4.1117	4.1132
Austria		0.1407	0.1905	0.1905	0.1905	0.1904	0.1903	0.1902
Belgium		0.1392	0.2337	0.2337	0.2347	0.2342	0.2339	0.2339
Brazil		0.1963	0.0903	0.0903	0.0900	0.0903	0.0903	0.0903
Czechoslovakia		0.0296	0.0416½	0.0416½	0.0416	0.0417	0.0417	0.0417
Denmark		0.26798	0.2316	0.2307	0.2308	0.2304	0.2309	0.2311
France		0.0392	0.0659¾	0.0660	0.0662	0.0660¼	0.0660	0.0660
Germany		0.2382	0.3978	0.3975	0.3984	0.3980	0.3975	0.3962
Greece		0.0130	0.094¾	0.094¾	0.095	0.094½	0.094½	0.094½
Holland		0.402	0.6767	0.6757	0.6773	0.6771	0.6760	0.6760
Hungary		0.1749	0.2975	0.2970	0.2980	0.2979	0.2976	0.2975
India		0.3650	0.3925	0.3950	0.3940	0.3934	0.3935	0.3938
Italy		0.0526	0.0861½	0.0860½	0.0862	0.0860½	0.0860	0.0858
Japan		0.4985	0.3050	0.3075	0.3075	0.3064	0.3067	0.3070
Jugoslavia		0.1929	0.0228½	0.0227½	0.0228½	0.0228	0.0228	0.0227½
New Zealand		4.8665	4.1307	4.1208	4.1201	4.1237	4.1281	4.1295
Norway		0.26798	0.2601	0.2595	0.2597	0.2597	0.2602	0.2600
Poland		0.1122	0.1909	0.1909	0.1909	0.1909	0.1908	0.1908
S. Africa		....	5.1617	5.1492	5.1483	5.1530	5.1585	5.1590
Spain		0.192948	0.1366½	0.1366½	0.1371	0.1369	0.1368	0.1366
Sweden		0.26798	0.2670	0.2664	0.2664	0.2664	0.2670	0.2670
Switzerland		0.192948	0.3238	0.3237	0.3247	0.3241	0.3236	0.3234
Hong Kong		0.5422	0.3900	0.3895	0.3905	0.3900	0.3896	0.3915
Shanghai		....	0.3500	0.3500	0.3500	0.3500	0.3500	0.3513

*Discount.

MISSED BIG JOB SAYS ECONOMIST OF BANK REPORT

C. A. Curtis Disappointed in Work of Macmillan Commission

C. A. Curtis of Queen's University, Kingston, says the report of the Canadian Banking Commission does not approach the British "Macmillan report" in merit, in a review in The Economic Journal, official journal of The Royal Economic Society.

Although the commission did its first job, recommending a central bank, Professor Curtis comments that it only "scratched" the problem of the form the bank should take, and "did not even get near" the most important task of all; analyzing Canadian monetary policy. He also criticizes the representation on the commission.

Quoted in Part

The Curtis comment, in part, follows:

"Looking at the task given to the commission, one sees three main problems for it to tackle. There was the matter of establishing a central bank, and, if so decided, the form of the bank, and finally the monetary policy to be followed by Canada. The first one, it turned out, occupied the commission exclusively, and it seems, in the light of present evidence, to be the least significant of the three. The Canadian Prime Minister, according to press reports, is reported to have stated that as far back as the autumn of 1931 he had concluded that Canada must establish a central bank. He is also reported to have stated that his resolution to establish a central bank occurred during or after the London Monetary Conference. If this is so, the whole procedure of appointing a commission to travel about the country may be questioned.

"The second task, that of giving aid in the precise form of the central bank and on the many points connected with its establishment, is done in a very brief and summary manner. A little more than two pages is used to give certain broad suggestions—thirteen in all. The suggestions are quite standard and orthodox in form, and do not appear to meet the many peculiar Canadian points. Thus the second problem is hardly met at all.

"Of the three problems, the third—that of monetary policy— is much the most important, and one on which a commission of this type could render great service. With fluctuating foreign exchanges, and the main countries of the world pursuing different monetary policies, an examination of the Canadian position would seem to be of particular value and assistance. Unfortunately no such analysis was attempted or even mentioned, except by Mr. Brownlee, who deprecated its absence; it appears, in fact, to have been definitely ruled out by the commission. The Macmillan report in Britain was of this general nature; it is quite clear that the Canadian document does not approach the British report in merit.

"Thus it can be seen that of the three main monetary problems facing Canada, the commission met the first one squarely and competently, scratched the second, and did not even get near the third. From a strictly economic viewpoint, the first problem—that of the desirability of a central bank—is the easiest, and needed no commission to settle. On the other hand, the political value of having such a commission recommend this step is doubtless considerable. It does seem regrettable, though, that with this commission in existence more was not done on the second and third problems.

Criticizes Personnel

"Assuming that the commission was a serious effort to meet these questions, it is unfortunate that no officer or competent person from a Federal Reserve Bank was on the commission. Irrespective of the relative merits of the commercial banking systems of the United States and Canada, the experience of the Federal Reserve System is particularly apropos in Canada. The two countries are similar in economic organization and they have both faced the same problem—that of constructing and attaching a central institution to a decentralized system. The form of the Federal Reserve System—based on unit banks—has no particular value in Canada, but the experience of the system in its operations would appear to have much for Canada. It also seems regrettable that no Canadian economist was a commissioner. Such a member of the commission would have been of great assistance in bringing out the many peculiar features of the Canadian economy, and could have done much to adapt the rather doctrinaire suggestions to those features."

General Trust & Executor Earned 4.2 p.c. on Capital

General Trust & Executor Corp., Halifax, N.S., had net profit of $12,881 in the year ended February 28, 1934, as compared with $12,196 in the preceding year. After deducting taxes, the corporation earned 4.2 per cent on paid up capital of $236,934 as against 4.3 per cent on capital of $229,829 in the preceding year. Surplus was increased to $27,984 from $19,517.

Assets in estates, trusts and agencies account were increased to $452,781 from $409,319 while assets in guaranteed trust account were slightly higher at $159,252. Liabilities in this account are entirely in guaranteed investment certificates, and assets are chiefly in first mortgages which, with interest, amount to $155,595 while cash is shown at $3,657.

In capital account investment in real estate, office premises and equipment is shown at $64,987. First mortgages on real estate are up to $139,665 from $122,891 and interest due and accrued is up to $3,552 from $2,431. Arrears on capital stock subscriptions have been reduced to $15,367 from $22,471. Among capital assets there is shown cash at $6,616; stocks at $9,440; bonds and debentures at cost of $36,235.

Record of the company for the past six years is as follows:

Year Feb. 28:	Earnings Record Paid-up Capital $	†Net Profits $	Div. Rate %	Rate Earned %
1930	110,840	*1,878	..	1.6
1931	173,899	3,458	..	1.9
1932	220,370	9,810	..	4.4
1933	229,829	10,038	..	4.3
1934	236,934	10,064	..	4.2

*For seven months.
†After deducting taxes.

Year	Guar. Account $	Estates under Adminis. $	Total Surplus $
1930	4,637	21,594	1,878
1931	55,369	74,656	2,557
1932	124,836	295,253	9,916
1933	153,368	409,319	19,517
1934	159,252	452,781	27,984

New Forestry Buildings

Fredericton is to become the Maritime headquarters of the Dominion Forestry Service and it is planned to erect permanent buildings about five miles from the city, to be occupied by the Maritime division of the Federal Forestry Service.

Banks Closed Eleven Agencies During February

Ten branches and one sub-branch of Canadian banks were reported closed during February in the bank directory for March, 1934. The Canadian Bank of Commerce led closings with five branches and one sub-branch. The Royal Bank of Canada closed three branches and The Bank of Nova Scotia and Bank of Montreal each closed one.

By location, there were three Alberta branches closed, two in Ontario, two in Saskatchewan, and one each in British Columbia, Cuba and Mexico.

Total branches in Canada, Newfoundland and elsewhere at Feb. 28, 1934, compared with previous periods as follows:

Branches of Canadian Banks

	Total	Can.	Nfld.	Elsewhere
Feb. 28, '34	3,781	3,628	25	128
Dec. 31, '33	3,796	3,640	25	131
Dec. 31, '32	3,943	3,778	25	140
Dec. 31, '31	4,151	3,972	26	153

NEWSPRINT PRICE REGULATORY BODY NOW ADVOCATED

Publishers Will Consider Proposal Sponsored by N. R. A.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—American Newspaper publishers will consider a proposal at their convention this month to place control of newsprint price regulation with a board of nine members, representing the manufacturers, publishers and labor.

Washington dispatches say that the plan is looked upon with favor by the recovery administration and will, if agreed to, mark the first major departure in the United States Government code policy against consumer or labor voice in matters affecting the direct management of an industry.

Personnel of Board

As regards the personnel of the board, the proposal is that three members would be newspaper publishers or their representatives. Three would be members of the newsprint industry. Two more would represent labor, one in the newsprint industry, one in publishing.

The ninth member, the chairman, would be a disinterested person.

Blocked Producers' Plan

The proposal was advanced after publishers' opposition had blocked the newsprint men's plan for incorporation in their code of a strict price regulation, and of an agreement with the Newsprint Export Manufacturers' Association of Canada under which the manufacturers in both countries would act in concert on all price matters.

The agreement with the Canadians, though not approved as yet by N.R.A., was negotiated with its knowledge after the domestic newsprint men had argued they could not stand code cost increases without controlling foreign competition.

Give Wide Powers

Powers of the planning and adjustment board, described unofficially as a "super code authority," would include the right to cancel or amend all sales and trade practice provisions of the newsprint code. Its acts would be subject to disapproval by Hugh S. Johnson, and decisions not reached unanimously could not go into effect until reached by him.

The right to examine conditions in the newsprint industry, conservation questions, the status of labor and American paper requirements, would be vested in the adjustment board.

FOR YOUR WIFE AND YOURSELF

Many husbands and wives have found that the privilege of joint banking extended by Imperial Bank of Canada is a very real convenience. Under this joint account privilege, either may deposit or withdraw funds.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Capital and Reserve $15,000,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

ASSETS HOLDING MEETS INTEREST FOR FISCAL YEAR

No Capital Return Yet for Creditors Bankrupt Brokerage Firm

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Assets Holding Co., an organization formed to take over the assets of the bankrupt Montreal brokerage firm of Greenshields, reports revenue for the year ended February 28, 1934 of $56,232, or sufficient to take care of all administration expenses, including interest on loans and interest on debentures.

During the year the directors gave consideration to the question of making a payment on account of principal on debenture stock. This was considered inadvisable as it would be difficult to realize upon a large amount of securities held.

The balance sheet last February 28 showed assets totalling $1,397,347. Accrued liabilities totalled $20,670, while secured loans amounted to $134,047. Of the latter $51,300 were in Canadian funds and the balance in United States funds. The amount of outstanding debentures is shown in the report at $1,233,807. There is a reserve of $7,821 for outstanding creditors' balances and debts not proved, while the capital stock is carried at the nominal figure of $1,000.

On the asset side of the balance sheet, cash in bank is shown at $105. Securities owned by the company have a book value of $726,307, after making provision of $180,000 for possible losses on realization.

Accounts receivable aggregate $54,543, while real estate held totals in value $19,948. Prepaid taxes amount to $229.

The apparent excess of liabilities over assets at the end of last February amounted to $596,214.

Dosco Receives Order For Steel from Abroad

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Orders calling for manufacture of approximately 24,000 tons of steel products for export to England and New Zealand have been received by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp.

Operations at the Sydney steel plants have been satisfactorily maintained, with an average daily working force of approximately 2,200 — the largest in recent years.

BOND PRICES
Have advanced ....
Choose with care

The recent extended advance that has taken place in all classes of bonds emphasizes the necessity of careful selection at this time. Investors are invited to consult with us on their investment problems, irrespective of the size of the investment. There is no obligation, of course.

BONDED CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL 360 St. James Street LAncaster 1116
TORONTO 85 Richmond Street WAverley 6845
Quebec St. John, N.B.

BANKING SERVICE

Barclays Bank (Canada) is a unit of one of the largest banking organizations in the world. A complete service is offered to firms and individuals having domestic banking requirements and to manufacturers, merchants, importers and exporters desirous of extending their connections overseas.

THE BARCLAY GROUP OF BANKS
Resources exceeding $2,500,000,000.
Maintaining over 2,900 offices in

ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—WALES
FRANCE—ITALY—AFRICA
BRITISH WEST INDIES
BRITISH GUIANA—EGYPT—SUDAN
PALESTINE—GIBRALTAR—MALTA

Canadian Unit
BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)
Operating under the Canadian Bank Act

MONTREAL
214 ST. JAMES STREET

TORONTO
60 KING STREET WEST

RADIO COMM'N SHOULD CENSOR TIPS ON STOCKS

John H. Roberts' Weekly Broadcasts Make Case in Point

INDISCRIMINATE

Investment Advice Should be Suited to Individuals — Wholesale Recommendations to Buy Harmful

The Canadian Radio Commission, Ontario Securities Commission and John H. Roberts, editor of Canadian Mining Reporter, should get together. Having clasped censorship to its bosom as a major policy, the commission should determine and make plain whether or not such weekly broadcasts as that of Mr. Roberts, urging the public to buy certain stocks for appreciation, are a proper use to make of the air.

The Financial Post is informed from Ottawa that the Radio Commission says all mining broadcasts in Ontario must first be submitted to the Security Frauds Branch of the Ontario Government. This policy is not applied in other provinces but is enforced in Ontario by the Canadian Radio Commission, not by the provincial authorities.

The sincerity and eloquence of Mr. Roberts are not here in question. The evangelistic fervor with which he enthused and thrilled large audiences two decades ago when he was secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance, and even later when he formed a rival temperance organization, are still with him; and, if anything, it makes the question of deciding the propriety of such use being made of the air even more pressing. The more effective his mode of expression the more likely are the less sophisticated members of the public to follow his advice.

No Advice on Sales

It is not even a question of whether or not Mr. Roberts and others prove right in their lists of various stocks which, purchased "at the flood, may lead on to fortune." If these stocks run up under the spur of buying induced by such broadcasts and by other means, such appreciation is not sufficient justification and will not prevent heavy losses being incurred by many who follow such advice. The mortality among junior stocks, such as Mr. Roberts has been suggesting, has always proved very heavy in the course of time, and few of those who buy on his "say so" will know when to sell. It is only summarizing ancient history to say that the majority of those who are delighted for a time at the thought of paper profits fail to take them when the taking is good.

It is true that Mr. Roberts denies having any expert knowledge of the stock market but he follows that denial by saying that he is fully informed as to what is happening on the properties and he judges that the stock market will respond to developments at the mines. And very soon he is saying that this and that stock should appreciate, that this other stock should treble in market value and so on through a long list.

Some Good Broadcasts

There are a number of mining news broadcasts over the air where the speakers sedulously avoid even the slightest appearance of favoring one stock as compared with another. They give the market news and the prices of stocks and in some cases give news from the mines with the authority for each piece of news given. Those listening are not shepherded in any way but are left to form their own opinions without high pressure. The sponsors of such programmes are right in this policy because no one can really be "sure" about even the best prospect. Several out of a thousand prospects will make great mines and fortunes for investors but in the long run there must be many losers. The best investors in junior golds can ask is that they get a run for their money and that they have been backing their own opinion honestly come by.

The trouble about broadcasts such as that of Mr. Roberts is that, even though the recommendations are made in temperate language, the adviser cannot follow up his recommendations. He cannot tell those, who take his advice to buy, when to sell; he cannot consider the individual case on the air and it is a matter of such absolute importance for an investment adviser to do this that on this ground alone a wholesale prophecy as to market movements or even recommendations to buy should not go out over the air. Many people may be moved to buy who would be making a mistake in buying mining stocks even though their first purchases proved fortunate.

Mr. Roberts certainly is not able to include in his broadcasts advice to sell. He even on April 6 expressed the utmost indignation about people who expressed doubt as to the soundness of high stock prices. He said such people were "public enemies." What would happen to him if he began to say at some time, "Dome is too high, Hollinger is over-valued, McIntyre should be lower?" In other words, advice to sell cannot be included in such broadcasts, but it follows as the night the day that if one cannot say over the air when to sell he should not be allowed to say over the air when to buy.

"Public Enemies"

In the course of his broadcast on April 6 Mr. Roberts claimed that critics of the mining market who stated prices had gone too high and that there were far too many mining promotions, forgot that there were two million square miles of Canada in the Pre-Cambrian Shield suitable for prospecting. He regarded such critics as Public Enemies.

"Any man who tries to discourage people from investing in the mines of Canada is grossly ignorant," he said "he appears to overlook the fact that gold is selling at $35 an ounce instead of $20.67." In Mr. Roberts' opinion the high price for gold justified the present mining boom in Canada, and explained why Dome is now selling three and a half times higher in prices than the high of 1929, Hollinger nearly double, Lake Shore double, McIntyre more than double, Macassa four times higher, McVittie-Graham three times, Pioneer Gold six and a half times, and Wright-Hargreaves treble the old price.

He went on to say "I am trying to stimulate your faith in mining stocks. Pessimism should have no place in the mind of anyone who indulges in the study of the mining industry of Canada."

All "Going Up"

Mr. Roberts then went on to give a list of stocks in which he thought the public could make money. His recommendations of stocks to buy are mentioned here only to indicate the nature of the broadcast and to emphasize further that whether his opinions as to future stock movements prove right or wrong it is no proper talk for the air:

Alexandria—The course of these shares within the next few months should be upwards.

Ashley Gold, Matachewan area—"It will not be surprising to see the market value of these shares move rapidly upwards."

Bobjo—"These shares now hold considerable prospect of increase."

Central Patricia—"It is entering production next month and I believe shareholders will see the shares climb up."

God's Lake Gold Mines—"I look to the future to bring the price of these shares to many times their present level."

Greene-Stabell—"I believe there will be still further appreciation."

Lakeland Gold—"New York capital is financing the mine through to production. I look to these shares to start up the ladder and to go much over the present price."

Macassa—"I am of the belief that Macassa has still a long way to go before the market registers an all-time high for this stock."

McMillan—"Increased value is justified, I think. If this continues to improve the possibility is that the shares will reflect the mine's condition in the future as in the past."

McVittie-Graham—He regarded this favorably.

McWatters—"I believe this will come to enjoy high prosperity and register higher levels."

Canadian Malartic—"I regard these very highly."

Read-Authier—"This is reported to be a wonderful property in the making."

Reno—Favorably regarded.

San Antonio Gold—"It is a younger mine on the way, I think, to becoming a major mine. I believe commendation should be given, and look to increasing prices for the company's shares. Investors will do well to consider Antonio as a purchase to hold."

Wayside—A good hold.

Churchill—It may be expected to enjoy considerable appreciation.

Parkhill—Favorably regarded.

Stadacona—This has profit-making possibilities among the penny issues.

Roberts, in concluding said that there was not one stock he had mentioned that should not be able to give an excellent account of itself in the next few months. He stated that he had based his reasoning on a careful study of property conditions. He did not pretend to be a market expert, he left that to the reliable brokers who could inform their clients as to prospects, but he would give the facts regarding any property development which one of his listeners desired information on.

Crude Flow at Sarnia Continues Unhampered

Accident to Tar Distillery is No Bar to Operations — Petroleum By-passes Equipment Involved — Extraordinary Fire Fighting System Evolved

The Financial Post is informed that the accident in the tar distillery of the great refinery at Sarnia will not seriously hamper the operations of the company as press reports indicated. The flow of crude oil into the refinery has not been interfered with in the slightest degree but the explosion only made it necessary for the refinery staff to by-pass the particular piece of equipment involved.

Though there was one man killed the eight men who were reported seriously injured in press dispatches have continued at work and have minor hurts. An explosion such as occurred in the tar distillery is spectacular and 200 barrels of oil can make a lot of noise and damage, but it does not stop output at all.

Always Ready

The refinery grounds are covered by probably the most complete system of fire protection known in Canada. All fire-fighting is in the hands of trained employees and no outside aid is ever wanted because fighting fires of the kind that may occur in refinery yards requires special knowledge and equipment. Nothing is left to chance but the means of fighting fires are distributed everywhere in the yards and there is no piece of equipment handling inflammable and explosive matter on which employees cannot train almost instantaneously water, steam and required chemicals.

A representative of The Financial Post on a visit to the plant was shown a demonstration of this with one of the monitors where streams from various sides of the monitor were trained on it at a second's notice from nozzles always in place. There is no piece of equipment so high that these streams cannot be trained on it.

The tar distillery which was the scene of the reported accident simply holds tar which is the residue of the crude oil after taking off the gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oil fractions. The cause of the accident is not known but is being sought. The precautions referred to as being taken all over the refinery yards are simply because every effort is made, in handling a material like this, to foresee every possible contingency.

BREW. & DISTILL. EARNINGS LOWER

Working Capital is Still Strong Though Down in 1933

Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver report net profit of $72,395 for 1933 against $86,853 in 1932. This is equivalent to 1¼ cents a share.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earnings	292,812	303,190
Less: Bank interest	928	20,292
Income tax	72,000	47,523
Depreciation	145,206	146,239
Organ. exp. w/o	2,283	2,283
Net profit	72,395	86,853
Less appropriations:		
Dividends	577,748	......
Surplus for year	†505,353	86,853
Add: Prev. surplus	2,483,108	2,475,694
Less: Adj. prior years	......	79,439
Balance forward	1,977,755	2,483,108

†Deficit.

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	4,035,012	4,049,956
Current liabs.	889,605	287,337
Working capital	3,145,407	3,762,619
Ratio	4.53—1	14.09—1

Capital reorganization is planned and a meeting is called for May 15. Proposed capital is $15,750,000, comprising 3,125,000 5 per cent, non-cumulative redeemable preferred stock, par $4, and 3,250,000 shares of common, par value, $1, both carrying full voting rights. There will be distributed to present holders of 6,089,840 shares of no par value outstanding one-half share of preferred and one-half share of common of the new company for each share now held.

Canadian Autos Will Not Follow U. S. Price Rise

There is little immediate likelihood of the general price advances in automobiles, which have taken place in the United States, being reflected in Canada, The Financial Post learns from a reliable source. If prices are to be boosted, it will not be for some time yet, it is stated.

Price changes announced in the United States include the Chrysler group, Studebaker lines and General Motors group and are a direct result of higher raw material costs and the recent 10 per cent pay increase granted following strike threats. Ford has decided not to increase prices in the United States at this time, Henry Ford being reported as stating that the company would manufacture its own material if prices went too high.

Price Increases Announced in United States

	Increase $
Chrysler Corp.:	
Plymouth	24 to 45
Dodge	45
Chrysler 6	40 to 55
Chrysler Airflow	100 to 130
De Soto	no announcement
Studebaker:	
Dictator	25
Commander	25
President	50
General Motors:	
Chevrolet	25 to 30
Oldsmobile	35 to 65
Pontiac	20
Buick	65 to 130
La Salle	100
Cadillac	up to 300

NEWS FROM Canada's Capitals

A week-by-week summary from Ottawa and the provincial capitals of legislative developments of interest to business.

Alberta

EDMONTON, Mar. 30—Final estimates passed. Liberal non-confidence motion defeated 44-11. Total sums voted were $21,500,000 as compared with $20,000,000 last year and $23,000,000 in 1932.

April 3—Premier stated that repeal of Alberta debt adjustment would probably take place if Dominion legislation was introduced.

April 4—Amendment to the Public Utilities act to increase powers of Public Utilities commission in control of milk introduced; board given discretionary powers to suspend or cancel licenses.

April 5 — Liquor Control board given powers to extend hours of sale of liquor to fight bootleggers, in bill introduced. Major Douglas, social credit theorist, appeared before agricultural committee.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG, April 3 — Winnipeg transportation bill discussed.

April 4—Assent given to a long list of bills, mainly assessment act amendments; Insurance act amendment given assent. Bill allowing beer depots for sale of beer by the case in hotels given third reading.

April 5—If Winnipeg is unable to obtain ratification by Dominion of proposed $2,000,000 housing scheme as a relief project, provincial legislature will give ratification to by-law, it was stated by the Premier. Section added to wheat control bill, with consent of legislature, providing that the measures would not be enforced unless crop forecasts indicated that 385,000,000 bushels would be exceeded.

April 6—House approved a resolution urging a minimum price for wheat which it is proposed to handle through the Wheat Board.

April 7—House adjourned for two months.

Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, Apr. 6—Government to introduce bill taxing companies capitalized at between $5,000 and $25,000, hitherto untaxed. These would include telephone, electric, loan and finance companies. Unincorporated companies and partnerships and legal partnerships may be made liable to taxation. Propose one-eighth of one per cent on paid-up capital in excess of $5,000. Minimum for companies under $10,000 would be $10; under $25,000, a fee of $25; and under $50,000, a fee of $50 minimum.

Propose to tax chain stores—not more than 5 stores would be $20 a store; not more than 10 stores, $50 a store; all over 10 stores at the rate of $100 a store.

Quebec

QUEBEC, Apr. 4—Bill to reduce cost of litigation and registration of farm loans was adopted by the committee of the whole; adopted bill respecting expropriation of lands along water courses; appointment of a Dairy Commission approved.

Apr. 5—Routine matters discussed, including farm loans and cultivation of sugar beets; amendment calling for a change in the province's accounting system defeated.

Apr. 6—Bill to provide for permanent timber cutting licenses approved; discussion on farm loans; discussion of the Gadbout milk price control bill.

Apr. 7—Montreal Bill adopted.

Saskatchewan

REGINA, Mar. 30—Single question ballot on beer-by-the-glass approved.

April 3 — Bill introduced to give control of milk to government board, under administrator. Amendment to debt adjustment act introduced; the chief change gives board powers to enforce a debt adjustment.

April 4—Every municipality given choice to formulate a tax arrears consolidation plan under amendment to adjustment of tax debts measure. Amendment to education commission bill introduced.

April 5—Amendments to debt adjustment legislation unanimously supported. Third reading given Saskatchewan's wheat control bill.

Francoeur Sell 400,000 Shares Treasury Stock

Announcement has been made that 400,000 treasury shares of Francoeur Gold Mines stock, is being offered at 30 cents per share through Doherty Roadhouse & Co., members of Toronto stock exchange.

This company was formed as a subsidiary to Towagmac Exploration, with a Quebec Charter on May 27, 1932, to develop and consolidate claims held by the Bell Thompson Mining Synd., and Arntfield Gold Mines, in Boischatel twp., Quebec. It has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000 shares of no par value, of which 2,016,666 have been, or are to be issued, leaving, inclusive of the present offering, 983,334 shares in the treasury.

Officers and directors of the company include James J. McFadden, pres.; A. A. MacKay, vice-pres.; L. H. Timmins, Leo. George, F. J. Bailes, directors and W. L. Paterson, sec.

It is planned, offiicals state, to sink a vertical shaft to a depth of 200 ft. and explore the vein at the 100 and 200 ft. levels.

GUNNAR GOLD HITS $1.80 ON FIRST DAY

Record of Steady Advance in Unlisted Market Shown By Newly Formed Company

Gunnar Gold Mines struck $1.80 per share on its first day of trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange this week.

Incorporated last October to develop a find made last spring by Gunnar and Leo Berg on claims staked in 1915, the shares of the company have had a steady advance in the unlisted market from the original offering price of 55 cents per share made in early winter.

The holdings comprise 15 unpatented claims west of Beresford Lake in the Big Rice Lake area of the Central Manitoba district. The company was formed by Gilbert LaBine as the principal vendor of the claims, receiving 1,500,000 treasury shares for his interest.

Eldorado Gold Mines Ltd. received 50,000 shares as vendors of certain plant and equipment while Howard Clark Davis of Boston received 5,000 shares as vendor of two claims.

The property was reported on last fall by J. C. Houston, following an aggressive surface development programme. The three-compartment shaft was started by hand steel and carried to a depth of 40 ft. Recently a complete electric-driven mining plant was taken into the property with power for operations to be provided by the Manitoba Power Co., which serves the Central Manitoba Mines, some five miles distance.

Immediate plans call for deepening the shaft to a 500 ft. horizon and establishing levels at 125 ft. intervals. The shaft is to be located on the Laird No. 1979 claim near the Gunnar fraction claim line. The authorized capitalization of the company is $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares of which 2,355,000 shares had been issued to January 24, this year. Original financing was through the underwriting of 800,000 shares which netted the treasury $400,000 and which were subsequently distributed through brokers, the prices ranging from 55 cents up to current levels.

Companies Formed Merged & Extinct

Formed

Blue Eagle Mines Ltd. — Incorp. Que. Feb. 10, 1934; H. O. Montreal; Capit. author. $20,000, par $5.

Cardinal Gold Mines Ltd.—Incorp. Ont. Feb. 24; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $100,000, par $5.

Fleming Mines Ltd.—Incorp. Que. Feb. 28, 1934; H. O. Montreal; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par $1.

McCuaig Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd. —Incorp. Ont. Feb. 28, 1934, H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par $1.

Shawkey Gold Mining Co. Ltd. — Incorp. Ont. March 6, 1934, H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $3,500,000 par $1. To succeed Shawkey Gold Mines Ltd.

Dominion Explorers Ltd.—Incorp. Ont. March 14, H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par $1. Succeeds co. of same name with Dominion charter.

East Lamaque Gold Mines Ltd.—Incorp. Ont. March 17, H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par $1.

North Whitney Gold Syndicate — Incorp. Ont. March 17, H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $200,000, par $1.

Yellowknife Gold Mines — Incorp. Ont.; H. O. Reford Bldg., Bay St., Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par value $1.

Proserpine Gold Mines—Incorp. B. C.; H. O. Vancouver; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par value $1.

Merged

Native Sons Mines Ltd. and B. R. Ogden Mines Ltd. — To be known as Bridge River Ogden 1934 Ltd.—Capit. author. $1,250,000, par value 50 cents. Native Son shareholders to receive one share for every two held; B. R. O. shareholders to receive two shares for every three held.

Powell Rouyn Gold Mines Ltd., 1923 charter, and Powell Rouyn Gold Mines Ltd., 1933 charter. Capit. author. $1,500,000, par value $1. Basis: 642,000 shares in old new company issued for 522,000 shares in old company.

Charters Surrendered

Dunkin Gold Mines—Special meeting has been called for April 19 to approve surrender of charter. Balance sheet as of March 24, 1934, shows current assets of $294, against which are liabilities of $21,304.

Movements of Mining Men

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sixt of The Kirkland Lake Gold Mine are at Miami Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Rogers of the Sylvanite are taking the Mediterranean Cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Henry of the Teck Hughes Gold Mine have gone to the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Summerhayes of the Wright-Hargreaves have gone South.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hammell are staying at the Princess Hotel at Hamilton, Bermuda.

Mrs. and Mrs. Fred Connell returned home to Toronto from Panama last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Trethewey are taking an airplane trip to South Carolina.

Harry J. Cain, prominent B. C. mining figure, has resigned as general manager of the Pioneer mine in order to take over active management of the Paymaster group of claims in the Bridge River area near Pioneer.

H. L. McClelland, B.Sc. has left for the Matachewan area, where he will take charge of the Churchill Mining & Milling Co.'s plant.

John Drybrough has completed his contract as consulting engineer with Central Manitoba Mines, but remains a director of the company.

W. B. Airth has recently returned from the Great Bear Lake District, and has started business in Toronto as consulting engineer.

Robert A. Bryce, president of Macassa Mines, is leaving in May for a sojourn in England.

Dr. Victor Dolmage, B.A., Ph. D., of Vancouver, recently visited eastern Canada on business, and attended the C.I.M.M. meeting at Quebec. He returned west this week.

At the Mines

Adanac Gold Mines—With installation of mining plant complete, this company will start shaft sinking under power immediately, officials report. The shaft has been put down to a depth of 40 feet by handsteel, and will be continued to depth of 500 ft. with levels established at 125 ft. intervals. In conjunction with the sinking, exploration work and development will be carried out along the various levels, it is claimed.

* * *

Base Metals Mining Corp.—A shipment of lead and zinc concentrates to Europe was made from the mine of this corporation at Field, B.C. recently. The shipment, which left on the S.S. Nordhval, comprised 479 long tons of lead concentrates, assaying 81 per cent lead and 12.6 oz. silver per ton, and 2,222 dry long tons of zinc concentrates, assaying 61.3 per cent zinc.

* * *

Bradian Mines—Anxiously awaited mining machinery, consisting of hoists, compressor, motors and other equipment, arrived in the Bridge River district, destined for the Bradian Mines. Bradian plans to put the machinery to immediate use in their development.

* * *

British Silver & Radium Co. — E. J. Birnie was elected president of this company at a meeting of shareholders held in Calgary recently. Other officers named at the meeting were: Vice-pres., W. B. Fraser; sec.-treas., H. V. O'Connor; directors, G. S. Peck, S. A. Miller, Oyen; P. Davidson, H. Lipetz and E. T. McGregor, Calgary. The company operates the Lynch group of claims in the Great Bear district.

* * *

Central Manitoba Mines — March production of $47,000 was shown by this company in a monthly statement recently issued. Pioneer gold producer of the province, the company reports this figure indicates one of the best months in the mine's history.

* * *

Four Nations—An advance of 550 ft. in the north crosscut on the 500 ft. level is announced by directors of Four Nations Consolidated Gold Mines. At 400 ft. a vein was encountered, which, drifting of 30 ft. indicated, had a width of about 11 ft. With the new hydro line now only 3 miles away, negotiations are in progress for erection of a mill, directors report.

* * *

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.—A diamond drill for deep exploration on the McLeod property, in the Beardmore section near Jellicoe, is being taken in by Consolidated Mining & Smelting, it is learned from direct sources. This property has been under option by Smelters for some time.

* * *

Gold Mountain Mines—Reasonable assurance of a width of 25 ft. and a dip of 60 degrees on the Maple Leaf vein at Gold Mountain Mine, near Hedley, B.C., has been given by diamond drilling, a statement recently issued by the company claims. The drilling, it is claimed, has defined the position of the vein so that the main working tunnel being driven on the No. 2 level may be expected to encounter it.

* * *

Wainwright West Oils—P. D. Bowlen, president of this company, announces that equipment is all ready in the ninth well in the East Texas field, and that drilling operations have started. The well is being drilled on property recently acquired from the Kansas & Oklahoma Oil Co. At present Wainwright West has two producing wells on this structure.

* * *

Murray-Algoma—Dr. T. L. Gledhill, consulting geologist, has been retained by this company to lay out a plan for diamond drilling on its property, west of the Algoma Central Railway at Hawk Jct. While the 17 claims are only partly explored, it is stated that three large veins have been found.

* * *

Bulolo Gold Dredging—Production from three dredges for the month of March was reported by this company to be 7,274 ounces of fine gold, from 648,600 cubic yards of material. A working profit of 4,915 ounces of fine gold has been estimated.

* * *

Porcupine Crown Mines—Officials of this company report that the crew are at present on a 28 ft. vein, test pitting, at the Chester and Gomac properties. So far, officials claim, the vein has opened up fully to expectation. Russell D. Jones is in charge of operations.

* * *

Central Malartic Syndicate—Work is resumed at the company's property and the construction of a permanent camp is under way in order to conduct an aggressive exploration programme this season.

* * *

East Geduld Mines—A profit of £102,868 for February has been reported by this mine in the East Rand, in which Dome Mines is interested. Profit for January was reported to have been £104,038.

* * *

Georgia River Gold—A committee of shareholders for Georgia River Gold was recently appointed to meet directors of Helena Gold Mines to discuss details of a deal whereby the assets of Georgia River were acquired for 800,000 shares of Helena Gold.

* * *

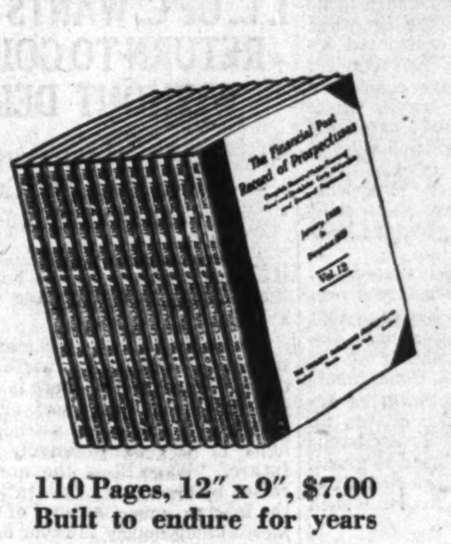
Mak Siccar Gold Mines—A test shipment of ore to the Trail smelter yielded 1.75 oz. in gold and .7 oz. in silver per ton, according to A. T. Miller, managing director.

Penmans
PEN ANGLE
WARRANTED KNIT-GOODS
Manufacturers of High-Grade
KNITTED UNDERWEAR
HOSIERY and OUTERWEAR
PENMANS LIMITED

For Your Financial Library—

THE FINANCIAL POST
RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES

New Volume 12 Covers Two Years, 1932 and 1933



110 Pages, 12" x 9", $7.00
Built to endure for years

A Book that will pay for itself many times

This volume, like the volumes that have preceded it, will be of outstanding value to those whose business demands information on new issues, details on governmental and municipal financing, maturing bonds, etc.

Volume 12 is bound in red buckram with leather backs and corners. They are more than permanent and sturdy; they are a handsome and dignified addition to any library.

Features in Vol. 12

Record of Prospectuses for years 1932 and 1933.
Summary of Canadian Financing for 1932 and 1933.

Record of Dividend and Bond Interest Payments for Canadian corporation stocks and bonds, with rate, amount and dates or date paid.

Cumulative Index covering Volumes 1 to 11 inclusive.

Send in Your Order Now

THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Ave., ... 1934
Toronto 2, Canada.

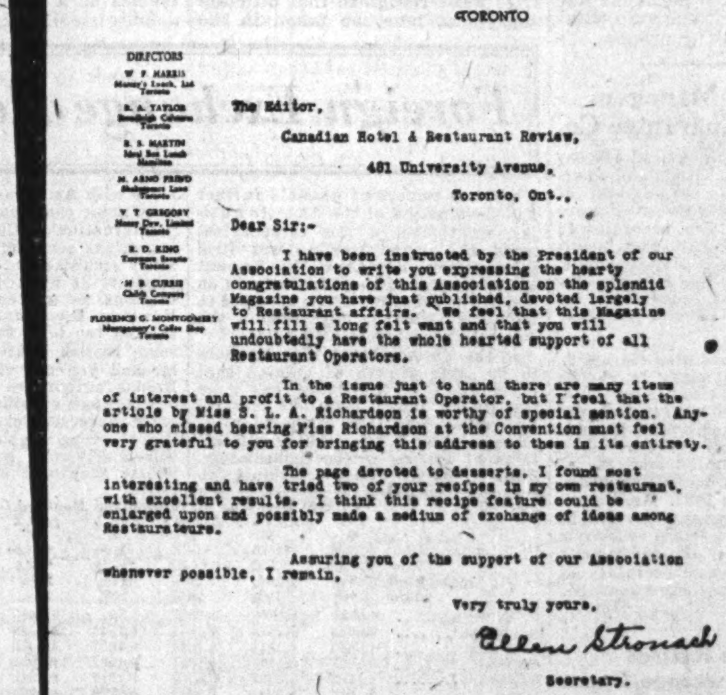
Please send me a copy of Volume 12 of The Financial Post RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES. Enclosed is $7.00 in payment.

Name ....

Company ....

Address 442

They Buy in Quantity!
They Insist on Quality!



RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
7 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO
October 30, 1933.

The Editor.
Canadian Hotel & Restaurant Review,
481 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.,

Dear Sir:

I have been instructed by the President of our Association to write you expressing the hearty congratulations of this Association on the splendid Magazine you have just published, devoted largely to Restaurant Affairs. We feel that this Magazine will fill a long felt want and that it will undoubtedly have the whole hearted support of all Restaurant Operators.

In the issue just to hand there are many items of interest and profit to a Restaurant Operator, but I feel that the article by Miss S. L. A. Richardson is worthy of special mention. Anyone who missed hearing Miss Richardson at the Convention must feel very grateful to you for bringing this address to them in its entirety.

The page devoted to desserts, I found most interesting and have tried two of your recipes in my own restaurant with excellent results. I think this recipe feature could be enlarged upon and possibly made a medium of exchange of ideas among Restaurateurs.

Assuring you of the support of our Association whenever possible, I remain,

Very truly yours,
Allan Stronach
Secretary.

Canada's hotels, restaurants, clubs, hospitals and institutions are quantity buyers and in serving a discriminating public, they insist on real quality in the goods they purchase. They are keen to learn of new products, of new ways of using well known products. Hence the live interest in the pages of Canadian Hotel Review and Restaurant as indicated by the letter reproduced to the left.

The better hotels and restaurants report improved business. With the upswing in business these organizations are more disposed to modernize their equipment and services than at any time during recent years. It is important to keep these managers, chef-stewards, superintendents and purchasing agents well informed on your products.

You can reach these large consumers effectively through Canadian Hotel Review and Restaurant each month, with a very reasonable investment.

CANADIAN HOTEL REVIEW
AND RESTAURANT
Canada's National Hotel and Restaurant Magazine and Institutional Buyers' Guide
481 UNIVERSITY AVENUE TORONTO, CANADA

DISHER STEEL HAD 1933 LOSS, GAINING SINCE

Working Capital Lower in Bad Building Year But Adequate

Because the severe contraction in the construction industry in recent years was carried still further in 1933, Disher Steel Construction Co. reports a net loss of $23,716 before depreciation as compared with $26,851 in 1932. The volume of business transacted in 1933 was 27 per cent under 1932, 73 per cent under 1931 and 83 per cent under 1930. The company met the situation by reducing administrative and general expenses by 34 per cent under 1932, 52 per cent under 1931 and 70 per cent under 1930. Controllable expenditures were reduced 43 per cent under the total shown for 1932.

In view of the fact that the company depends entirely on a resumption of construction for earnings, it is interesting to note in the remarks of the president, Clark E. Disher, to shareholders that he believes there are definite prospects for some revival. Actual sales and prospects for the first quarter of 1934 show improvement.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended December 31

	1933	1932
	$	$
Net loss*	23,716	26,851
Add: Depreciation ...	4,978	5,012
Less profit on invest.	656	......
Loss	28,038	31,863
Less appropriations: Preferred dividends.	......	18,826
Loss for year	28,038	50,689
Add: Previous surplus	54,862	106,096
Less: Adj. (prev. yrs.)	......	545
Balance forward	26,824	54,862

*After deducting manufacturing costs, administration and other expenses.

Working capital was lower, though still strong as shown by the following table:

Working Capital

	1933	1932
	$	$
Current assets	92,178	105,704
Current liabilities	13,594	5,871
Working capital	78,584	99,833
Ratio	6.78—1	18.00—1

Lower current assets were the net result of the following changes: cash went up from $1,012 to $1,864 but bonds went down from $40,937 to $20,928 (market value $19,798); accounts receivable increased from $25,799 to $32,048 (less reserve of $7,000 for doubtful accounts as compared with $5,600 the preceding year) while inventories increased from $43,556 to $44,338.

Higher current liabilities were mainly because accounts payable went up from $4,530 to $11,936 and accrued charges were slightly higher.

There is no funded debt or banking indebtedness. Balance sheet shows more than $6 a share available for 12,507 Class A no par value preferred shares in net current assets alone as well as more than $10 a share in buildings, machinery and equipments after writing off 50 per cent depreciation. This would leave no equity for 22,500 no par value common shares except $200,000 goodwill.

NEWLY FOUND BLACK MARBLE DRAWS ATTENTION

Ontario Quarry Products Used at Radio City, New York

Its high quality attested by its use in the British Empire Building, Radio City, New York, and in the new Hydro-Electric Building in Toronto, a black marble obtained from a recently opened quarry near St. Albert, Ont., 30 miles southeast of Ottawa, is arousing considerable attention among architects and contractors, its use having been specified for several buildings to be constructed shortly, states a communication from the Dept. of Mines, Ottawa. Sound, very fine-grained, easily worked, and taking a brilliant and lasting polish, the marble is available in such quantities as to meet any possible demand, with conditions particularly favorable for large scale operations at low output costs.

Called Silvertone Black

Forming a lacy network through most of the deposit, and imparting life and character to the polished marble, are veinlets of grey calcite, so faint that they take away very little from the blackness of the marble when viewed from a distance of a few feet. This calcite network has prompted the trade name "Silvertone Black" to be given to the marble.

Wide spacing, and regularity of natural joints, intersecting each other at right angles, a distinguishing feature of the deposit, makes for a minimum of waste in quarry operations. Available in flat beds over an area of 200 acres, the beds have a thickness of from one to four feet, and the depth of the deposit averages 55 feet. Blocks up to 20 feet in length, 6 to 10 feet in width, and 4 feet in thickness are obtainable.

Home Building and Savings Had 1933 Surplus of $710

Home Building and Savings Association of Ottawa showed a surplus of $710 for 1933, which was all appropriated for addition to the reserve for depreciation of real estate and contingencies.

The balance sheet shows a reduction of mortgages held, and deposited as security for advances from the Toronto General Trusts Corp., and also a reduction in these advances. Profits were as follows:

Profit and Loss Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1933

Interest, fines, etc.	$4,208
Less: Interest	1,958
General expense	1,540
*Surplus for year	$ 710

*Added to reserve for depreciation and contingencies.

Kootenay-Nevada Mines Assume New Importance

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—With a production of $36,000 in development ore and an active programme of tunnelling, cross-cutting and drifting under way since last spring, the Kootenay Nevada mine, six miles from Nelson is assuming new importance.

Extensive tunnelling has disclosed a series of ore shoots and a carload shipment indicated the ore averaged approximately $40 a ton with gold at $20.67.

The company controls nine claims and is served with power from both Nelson and the West Kootenay Power Co. transmission line. M. A. Tuck is president and Frederick Field, secretary.

His Hobby is Tough Jobs Whether in Peace or War

Career of Major Austin Taylor is Chapter of Colorful Achievements

By CHARLES L. SHAW

Leader in widely divergent spheres, Major Austin T. Taylor, during the last decade, has painted in bold, spirited strokes a dominant place for himself in British Columbia's industrial and commercial scene.

Few men in Western Canada have seen their business judgment so effectively and generously rewarded in recent years as this comparatively young man who went to the Pacific coast "as a war measure" and stayed there to prosper in the arts of peace.

When he went West to direct the emergency programme of the Imperial Munitions Board to produce enough airplane spruce stock to ensure supremacy of the Allies in the air, Major Taylor probably imagined that his mission was purely temporary; that after the war was over he would return to the east and resume his previous duties in the steel industry. But he didn't return, and he has no regrets. In his view, British Columbia has been very kind to him.

A Real Emergency

Sir Joseph Flavelle was one of those responsible for Taylor's trip west. Sir Joseph was then chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board. The war was on, and one of Sir Joseph's jobs was to mobilize materials in Canada that could be converted into instruments of war for the Allies. Spruce, growing in the west coast woods, was one of them. It was said that the finest spruce for airplane construction was to be found in certain parts of British Columbia—on Queen Charlotte Islands, Vancouver Island and in some of the big coniferous forests of the mainland.

There was a real emergency about this spruce problem. Russia had been the chief source of supply during the early stages of the war, but the chief Russian lumber ports were choked by ice during the winter. A reserve supply was needed, and Canada and the United States were depended on. When the Russian revolution came, Russia dropped out of the picture altogether. The allies' spruce production became concentrated on this continent, and such was the demand for spruce, due to allied airplane losses and the sinking of lumber-laden ships by German submarines, that the business of getting out the spruce in a hurry became one of the major munitions problems.

Help Win The War

Sir Joseph looked about for a man with a reputation for getting big things done in a hurry. Taylor was recommended. He was then with the Montreal Locomotive Works. Already he knew something about the manufacture of war materials, for he had been brought to Canada to direct the making of shells. Previous to that he had been with the American Locomotive Company. He crossed the border into Canada when the Canadian branch of that company went into the shell industry and took charge of the biggest shell production programme in the Dominion. He had that nicely under way when Sir Joseph called him in and told him about the spruce situation.

"I don't know a thing about spruce," Taylor admitted. "I don't think that matters," answered Sir Joseph. "The basic problem would be the same if our problem was to get spruce, tin cans or fishnets. Out in British Columbia there are men who understand spruce and lumber production. What we need out there is a representative of the Imperial Munitions Board to take charge of the whole programme, co-ordinate the effort, above all speed up production and help win the war. The only equipment needed is executive ability and a capacity for getting men to work together for the common cause."

An Enormous Job

So Taylor went to work. He established headquarters in Vancouver in November, 1917, just as winter was closing in to make his task just a little more difficult. However, the difficulties that nature put in Taylor's way were not the most serious. Probably the greatest test of Taylor's ability was the necessity to build almost overnight a smooth-working organization to handle a gigantic industry that had previously been virtually non-existent. The Department of Aeronautical Supplies, Imperial Munitions Board, of which Taylor was to become the big boss, was one of those amazing industrial creations of the war which only a war could bring about. Government red tape had to be slashed in countless places, logging methods had to be revolutionized; scores of incredibly complex details had to be dealt with. But the allies got their spruce, and that was the main thing. And Taylor's reputation as an organizer then established has lived with him ever since.

Developed Bridge River

Just at present the enterprise that is closest to Taylor's heart is Bralorne, the spectacular young gold mine in the Bridge River area which has been making history in British Columbia these last two years, and which promises, with Pioneer and other producers, to make the Bridge River field one of the great gold camps on the continent. Taylor has the satisfaction of knowing that had he and his associates failed to step in at the crucial moment the vast wealth of Bralorne might even now be unrealized.

Before taking over the presidency of Bralorne Major Taylor was one of the human pillars behind Home Oil. It was largely due to Taylor's acumen that Home Oil was able to make its tie-up with Imperial Oil that resulted in the speeding up of production in the Turner Valley and a more complete system of distribution and merchandising.

Major Taylor has been in and out of a score of business and industrial concerns since first going to the coast and it is probable that he will be in a good many more before he retires from the field.

He Played a Hunch

A man of tremendous energy and enthusiasm, he is happiest when trying to solve some new and complicated problem in the affairs of a promising but struggling corporation. One of these days the directors of some such company with some such problem on their hands will come to Major Taylor and ask him to take a hand, just as he did in the case of Bralorne and Home Oil, and the temptation will probably be so strong that Taylor will find it impossible to avoid adding another directorate to his already sizable string.

His experience with Bralorne is typical of the manner in which Taylor has built his success. Here was a mining property in difficult straits. The stock smash of 1929 and the period immediately following had left it loaded with debts. Taylor investigated and satisfied himself that Bralorne bore the marks of a winner. He was never one to make a blind gamble, even though there has been a large degree of daring in nearly all his operations. When he decided to get behind Bralorne he was not merely playing a hunch. He felt sure in his mind that Bralorne had more than mere possibilities.

AUSTIN T. TAYLOR

Then Came 1930

Five years ago R. B. Lamb and Malcolm Stobie of Stobie, Forlong & Co. were laying the groundwork for what has become Bralorne. The principal property was known as the Lorne, promising at that time chiefly because it was close to Pioneer, which was already beginning to hit its stride. Lamb and associates consolidated the Lorne and the Coronation with six other groups of claims. A 1,000-foot adit tunnel was commenced in 1928 to open a series of veins on the Lorne. The tunnel reached its objective and in 1929 prospects seemed rosy. Then came the financial crash and there were no funds available to continue. Stobie, Forlong ceased to play a big part in British Columbia development.

Here was a pretty fix. The company had issued 2,700,000 shares of stock, and liabilities totalled more than $126,000 including $105,000, owing on purchase of properties In January, 1931, an amount of $95,000 fell due to the vendors of the properties and immediate action became necessary to prevent foreclosure proceedings and the loss of the whole property.

Cash Bid Wins

It was obvious that the company would have to pass into new ownership if it was to continue in its consolidated form as a worth-while mining proposition. Several offers were made. Austin Taylor organized a company known as Bralco Development and Investment Co. with Neil McQueen, W. W. Boultbee and a few others who had been with him in Home Oil and other ventures. Their first bid was rejected.

By this time the situation was fairly general knowledge in mining circles. Lorne and its associated properties were not unknown by any means, as attested by the fact that Hollinger, Premier, Britannia Mining & Smelting and Consolidated Mining & Smelting were actively interested in the deal and had all filed offers. All these companies were able to offer their prestige of a long record of successful and profitable operation; but what the owners of the Lorne needed more than anything else just then was not prestige, but cash. Taylor's group offered the cash—$95,000 readily payable, and the deal was made.

No one knew at that time just how the venture would "pan out." It seemed to some people that Braclo was taking a substantial risk with its $95,000 cash bid. And that wasn't all the investment, either. Braclo had offered to pay the legal expenses and put up enough money to prove whether Lorne was a mine or not.

Reward Comes Fast

At that time Lorne was selling on the curb at five and six cents a share. Even the wildest optimists could not visualize the quotation of more than $10 a share within three years!

However, the new owners of Lorne, or Bralorne as it was known now, did not have long to wait for their reward. In February, 1932, just a year after the transaction had been closed, the mine was equipped with a 100-ton mill. In November it was increased to 230 tons and now 500 tons daily is planned.

A recent conservative estimate was that the mine had five years ore in sight. Late in February the company went on a dividend basis.

Is Leading Sportsman

Apart from his business career Major Taylor has found time to become one of Western Canada's best known sportsmen, with a penchant for horse-racing. On his vast acres in the Fraser Valley he maintains one of the largest and most successful stables on the coast. Some of the best animals carrying the Taylor colors are Leg Puller, which he imported from England; Wahmonie, Flying Somers, Streamony, the two year-old which made a clean-up in the Winnipeg races last summer; Camanini and Rome Vennie, which he claimed recently at Agua Caliente. He has raced his horses in most of the large meets in Western Canada, California and Mexico and invariably his racers have placed well.

Breeding race horses, dairy cattle and poultry on his big farm is Taylor's chief relaxation and hobby. He even goes in for dogs and pedigree animals of several breeds have been adding championships to his long list of prizes.

But those who know him best say that Major Taylor is one of those rare individuals who is just as happy under the driving pressure of business as when he takes time off to exercise his hobbies.

Aided Kidd Commission

In appearance Major Taylor is impressive—the personification of aggressive force. Six feet tall and of athletic proportions, he presents an effective picture on the public platform where, however, he is practically never seen. He has played a conspicuous part in campaigns for the Welfare Federation and on such occasions has not hesitated to speak his mind, but his customary arena is the directors' boardroom or his private offices where he drives through an enormous volume of business with amazing speed.

He has kept clear of politics and all attempts to lure him in have been swiftly frustrated. At times when he felt that he could give the public interest the advantage of his business judgment, however, he has not held back. He was a willing and zealous member of the commission headed by George Kidd which recently investigated the financial situation in British Columbia.

CONS. DIVERSIFIED SECURITIES RAISES INCOME FOR 1933

Value Investment Trust's Portfolio Registers Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities, which took over the Diversified Standard Securities group of investment trusts, reports an improvement in earning power and in the value of investments held in its portfolio during the past year.

Income from all sources totalled $197,029, including a net profit of $136,939 on the sale of investments. Comparative figures for the previous year are not available as the company only came into being in July 1932. For the period from July 12, 1932 to December 31, 1932, however, the company showed a net income of $87,401.

Paid 50 Cent Dividend

The profit and loss account for 1933, shows that dividends of 50 cents a share on the preferred stock were comfortably earned. The profit realized on the sale of investments was transferred to a reserve account. Particulars of the profit and loss account follow:

	1933	Jul. 13 to Dec. 31 1932
	$	$
Gross earnings	60,090	33,498
Capital return	......	2,376
Net profit on sales	136,939	52,227
Total income	197,029	87,401
Less expenses	26,159	14,887
Net Revenue	170,870	72,514
Less: Organ. exp.	......	1,943
Income tax	4,026	......
Pfd. dvds.	25,448	12,670
Trans. res.	136,939	52,660
Balance	4,457	5,241
Previous balance	5,241	......
Carried forward	9,698	5,241

Issue More Stock

At the end of 1933 Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities' balance sheet showed assets of $920,812, compared with $780,284 at the close of the previous year.

During the year further payment was made on capital stock, while shares of old companies were traded in for those of the present organization. The result was an increase in the issued preferred shares from 44,900 and 14-25ths to 50,916 and 15-25ths, while the issued class A common shares increased from 134,108 and 32-40ths to 152,340 and 39-40ths. There was no change in the issued Class B stock.

Net realized capital profits now stand on the books at $189,599.

Book Equity Greater

Investments of the company are shown to have a book value of $901,099 and a market value of $1,198,632. This compares with a book value of $767,139 and a market value of $945,569 at the end of 1932.

The book value of the preference shares increased from $18.73 to $21.90 a share during the past year.

Other items among the assets and liabilities are small and relatively unimportant.

Acadia Coal Co. May Operate Mines

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Acadia Coal Co., controlled by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., may be able to operate two of its three mines in Pictou County provided business conditions continue to improve, but it still insists on the necessity of closing one mine to cut down operating losses.

In a supplemental report to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, receivers of Nova Scotia Steel, repeated a request for authority to close Acadia No. 3 mine at Thorburn. They asked that judgment be deferred for a month on a previous application for authority to close the Allan shaft at New Glasgow.

It was hoped, their presentation said, that improvement in general business conditions might justify operations of the Allan Mine at the end of that time. The judges consented to defer judgment.

Canada Steamship Lines Prospects Brighter in 1934

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—No bank borrowing will be done by Canada Steamship Lines for the spring season in preparation for the opening of navigation, according to a statement made by W. H. Coverdale, president, at the annual meeting of the shareholders.

A rate of six cents a bushel has been agreed upon for the carrying of grain from the head of the lakes to Montreal for the present season, according to Mr. Coverdale. This compared with a rate of 3½ cents a bushel last season. The president further said that he expected to see some agreement among the steamship companies, as meetings were being held at which between 85 and 90 per cent of the lake tonnage was represented.

Hudson's Bay Co. Profit After Three Years Reverses Shows Welcome Recovery

Liquid Assets Grow — Working Capital Strong — Land Collections Poor — Surplus £28,753 — Trading Profits Reach £213,866

After three years of trading losses amounting respectively to £761,743, £465,906 and £52,205, Hudson's Bay Co. triumphantly reversed the depression experience by showing trading profits of £213,866. After adding profit of £20,039 from land department and deducting depreciation and other expenses, the net profit for the year was £28,753 as against a position in the preceding year which called for a transfer of £331,622 from the share premium account in order to prevent a deficit. No transfers are needed this year and the company comes into the current year, carrying forward the net profit into 1934 accounts.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended
(Canadian figures converted at $4.866 to £1)

	1934 *Jan. 31	1933 *Jan. 31
	£	£
Income:		
Trading profit	213,866	††52,205
Land dept., less taxes & cost of collection	20,039	32,156
Transfer fees	430	291
	234,335	†19,758
Expenses:		
Governor and com.	5,400	5,434
Depreciation	199,382	199,382
Auditors' fees	500	450
Archbishop of Rupert's Land	300	300
Net profit	28,753	†225,324
Add: Trans. from share prem. account	......	331,622
Bldgs., loss on sale & demolition	......	106,298
Bal. car. forward	28,753	nil

††Loss on trading after charging administration and other expenses in Canada and London and after providing for share of losses of subsidiary companies, less rents and dividends received.

† Deficit.

* Including fur trade for year to May 31, previous year, and other departments for year to Jan. 31.

Prices Up, Yield Down

The Governor, P. A. Cooper, in report to shareholders, reviews the whole economic position of Canada, and especially that of the Western provinces, so that the English proprietors may understand the background against which the company secured its results. The mean price of No. 1 Northern wheat at Fort William in 1933, he says, was 61 cents as compared with 55 cents in the preceding year. Increased prices of all crops were offset by reduced yields so that the total value was only $428,000,000 as compared with $445,000,000. Taxation pressed with increased weight on all classes and without Dominion assistance the four Western provinces would find themselves in difficulties.

The company sold 21,981 acres in 1933 and 61,563 acres reverted to the company under cancelled sales. The company wrote off 164,975 acres and land owned on January 31, 1934, was 1,918,443 acres. Taxes amounted to £76,144 as compared with £98,301 in 1932 and £124,129 in 1931. Collections were poor.

In the stores department the ratio of expense was reduced. The number of posts operated was 224 against 232 in 1932 and 256 in 1931 but fur purchasing agencies went up from 14 to 16.

Drops Ocean Transit

After 265 years of maintaining ocean-going vessels since the first trip of the "Nonsuch" in 1668, the S.S. "Nascopie" was transferred to Canada and hereafter the company will use the regular vessels plying between England and Canada. After coming to Canada the "Nascopie" made a successful trip to Hudson Bay and to Eastern Arctic posts.

Working capital improved during the year as shown by the following comparison:

Working Capital

	1934	1933
	£	£
Current assets	3,452,739	3,346,080
Current liabilities	1,326,797	1,366,529
Working capital	2,125,942	1,979,551
Ratio	2.60—1	2.45—1

Reserves Are High

The increase in current assets was marked by an increase of cash from £368,006 to £589,673 and of Government securities and demand loans from £815,064 to £1,016,249 while accounts receivable dropped from £845,184 to £730,223 and inventories from £1,317,826 to £1,116,593.

The current liabilities are not detailed, the total of £1,326,797 including "creditors, accrued charges, underwriting surplus, provision for contingencies, exchange fluctuations, replacement of vessels and estimated loss on disposal of properties."

The company has general reserves of £2,747,574, including £1,982,102 still in share premiums account, capital reserve fund of £643,207, and sales shop extension account of £122,265. There are specific reserves totalling £508,940 for insurance, officers' and servants' pensions and provident and welfare fund.

Ordinary Equity $10.99 Share

Land, buildings and equipment are shown at £5,335,259 and depreciation account against this at £1,361,312. If one includes £993,715 for freehold and leasehold premises in London at cost, ships and steamers at depreciated cost of £35,748 and shares in and advances to subsidiaries and associated companies at cost of £399,525, the total fixed assets exclusive of land department are shown at £6,764,247. These assets do not include 1,918,443 acres of land in Western Canada nor outstanding installments of £2,024,970 in respect of lands sold as these are difficult to assess until there is a revival in Western Canada.

Working capital of £2,125,942 covers par valuation of £2,000,000 for 400,000 5 per cent preference shares, leaving £125,942 in current assets, £248,614 net advances to fur trade department and balance sheet valuation of fixed assets, less depreciation, of £5,402,935 to apply against 2,492,224 ordinary shares of £1 each, or about £2 7s a share equity in assets.

Canadian figures have been converted at the par rate of exchange $4.866 to the pound.

Consolidated Paper Reopens Port Alfred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Consolidated Paper Corp. will re-open its Port Alfred mill about the middle of the month with a working force of around 325 men. Opening of the mill is in accordance with a plan laid down by the company officials last fall.

Two of the mill's four machines will be put to work. Each machine has a rated capacity of 125 tons daily.

The plant has been idle since last October.

Combustion Engineering Makes Executive Changes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Clifford A. Odell, vice-president and director of the Superheater Co. has been elected by the directors to a similar position with the Combustion Engineering Corp.

Other changes made by the board include the appointment of John C. Hall as general manager and director. Leonard H. Birkett was named sales manager and F. J. Ellis and Donald S. Abbott, district sales managers.

Second Relief Mine — The postmaster at Erie, B.C., for the first time in his 35 years on the job, handled a $3,000 gold brick consignment recently, the February cleanup of Second Relief Mine, near Erie.

Mr. PICOBAC Sketched from Life
Picobac
"GIVE ME PICOBAC EVERY TIME!"

Picobac is a Burley tobacco, you understand; an *improved* Burley, gentlemen.

"I've smoked Burley for years, and I know what good Burley is and I know Picobac. Picobac is the pick of the Canadian Burley crop, grown in sunny southern Ontario; down here on some of the finest tobacco land in the world; —that strip of sandy loam along our Lake Erie shore.

"Give me Picobac every time," say I. "Picobac has the flavour; Picobac has the fragrance; Picobac always satisfies.

"Of course you want a mild ... cool ... sweet smoke, too. Buy a tin of Picobac today and try it.

—"And don't forget, you get more tobacco for your money. It's good for making cigarettes, too."

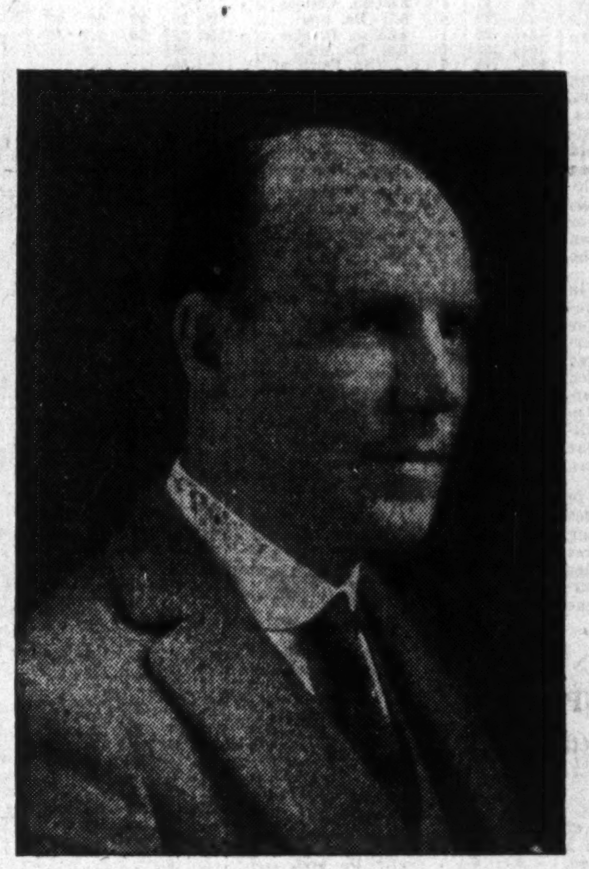
NEW SEAL-TIGHT POUCH 15¢
HANDY POCKET TIN 10¢
ALSO IN ½ POUND HUMIDOR TINS

"IT *DOES* TASTE GOOD IN A PIPE"!

Picobac

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO



W. A. EDEN
President
Dominion Rubber Company Limited

"Maclean's today is an excellent magazine.

Both as a reader and as a national advertiser, I regard it highly"

HALF a million Canadians are reading Maclean's these days, but it is not circulation alone which makes it the outstanding magazine in Canada. Its strength and influence lie in the public respect which it commands — in the goodwill and high opinion of the substantial families in every Canadian community.

When people respect a magazine they give favourable attention to the products which its advertising pages offer. A product advertised in Maclean's shares the friendly regard with which the magazine itself is received by its readers.

There have been many striking demonstrations of what Maclean's can do in promoting the sale of nationally distributed products. Its remarkable influence from coast to coast makes it unquestionably the most effective single medium in the Canadian market.

Maclean's—Canada's National Magazine
Head Office: 481 University Avenue, Toronto; Branches: Montreal, Chicago, New York

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH, GUILFOYLE & NASH
TORONTO OTTAWA WINDSOR
CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & COMPANY
MONTREAL and QUEBEC
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST TORONTO

Established in 1889
By the late J. P. Langley, F.C.A.
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMESTED
Licensed Trustee
in Bankruptcy.
Liquidator, Receiver, etc.
Offices
McKINNON BUILDING
Elgin 5305-6 TORONTO

"THE NATION'S BUSINESS"
is read more closely, more carefully, by leaders of business and public opinion in Canada than any other editorial column in the country. Read it and benefit from it each week.
THE FINANCIAL POST
10c. weekly — $5.00 per year
TORONTO — MONTREAL

GRANADA EXPECTS 71,000 TONS ORE TO 625-FT. LEVEL

Production For 1st Quarter 1934 Said to Be $100,000

Granada Gold Mines has reasonable expectancy of developing 71,000 tons of commercial ore above the 625 ft. level, two years supply for the present mill. Charles L. Hershman, mine manager of the property, told The Financial Post last week.

In addition, there is estimated to be some 4,000 tons in the 8-B stope, above the eighth level which will average close to $30 per ton with gold at normal value.

For the past four months the mill has been averaging approximately 100 tons daily, treating ore averaging $7.50 per ton with gold at normal value, and Mr. Hershman intimates that, if the success continues in finding ore, increase in mill tonnage is warranted. At the present time operations are being conducted on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th levels. Drifting is underway on the 7th level and some stoping is being done on the 8th level while development is underway on the 11th and 13th levels.

Shaft in Poor Shape

The new six ft. by sixteen ft. shaft, sunk 85 ft. below the 13th level and which was to be carried to deeper horizons is not to be deepened at the present time. In any event, The Financial Post was informed by Mr. Hershman, it will have to be somewhat revamped and straightened before it can become a main production shaft. Its depth is about 1,500 ft., or on the dip of the vein, about 2,300 ft.

During March the production amounted to $28,000, slightly lower than normal. Mr. Hershman explains that the ball mill was relined in February and was absorbing part of the gold recovery. As high as $18,000 has been reclaimed when liners are changed, he said. During the first three months of 1934 the gross value of the production was estimated at $100,000, while the operating profit since November has varied for $7,000 to $17,000 and the net profit from $3,000 to $7,000 per month, with the lowest in November and the highest in February.

Financial Statement Overdue

As no financial or detail statement of production has been made by R. C. Gamble, president of the company, since June, 1932, the progress of the company has been the subject of speculation. During the intervening time there has been some refinancing with New York interests, and thus together with gyrations of the stock in the market from a high of $1.95 a year ago to a low of 50 cents per share last December, leaves shareholders still in the dark as to the present financial status of the company should the undertaking prove profitable. The company's report expressed the belief that further development would involve more time and expense than was originally contemplated.

A summary of operation at this property shows that some 3,000 ft. of lateral work was completed as well as 1,100 ft. of raising and 13,073 ft. of diamond drilling. No important ore bodies were discovered according to the report. During the period of operation 59,465 tons of ore was mined from 29 stopes and 6,853 tons came from development. From this was sorted 23,952 tons of waste rock leaving 42,366 tons of milling ore, which averaged $4.55 in gold per ton with gold at normal value.

The balance sheet of the company shows current assets of $631,238. Current liabilities total $10,844,752, including $9,315,000 on notes bearing seven per cent interest.

TREADWELL-YUKON HAS $606,920 LOSS

Bussieres Property Sold Yields $4.55 After Sorting

Annual report of Treadwell Yukon Co. for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1933, shows that while a profit of $231,565 was made from the company's operations at the Wernecke Mine in the Yukon Territory, a net loss of $606,920 resulted during the year, bringing the total deficit from operations to $4,944,628.

At the Wernecke Mines operations consisted of shipping high-grade ore from the Elsa and Silver King properties and the future programme at these mines is to mine sort and sack the remaining shipping ore. The ore remaining to be mined is of milling grade only and it is planned to re-erect the mill now at Keno Hill, at the Silver King property, when the price of metals warrants.

The Tybo Nevada mine is being rehabilitated for silver production and it is expected that milling will be resumed this month.

Bussieres Mine Sold

The Bussieres property in Quebec, which was developed and brought into production in 1932, was disposed of on November 1, 1933, to the Quebec Gold Mining Corp. on a basis that provides for a share of the profits,

LAMAQUE CONTACT HAS STRONG BOARD

Offer New Issue of 500,000 Shares; n.p.v. at 20 Cents Per Share

Lamaque Contact Gold Mines, incorporated in February of this year, is being financially sponsored by R. P. Barrett & Co. and by Milner Ross & Co., both members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, who are offering a new issue of 500,000 shares, of no par value, at 20 cents a share.

The new company presents a strong directorate, comprising A. B. Stodart, director of Mining Corp. of Canada, and other well-known firms, as president; J. T. Tebbutt, Siscoe Gold Mines president, as vice-president; Harry A. Kee, manager of the Sullivan Gold Mines, as general manager, and, as directors, Frank Eichelberger and W. E. P. Parker, both well known in mining circles here and in the west.

Lamaque owns 33 mining claims in Bourlamaque Township, Que., immediately southeast of the Lamaque Gold Mines Ltd., controlled and operated by Teck-Hughes. It is alleged that surface exploration has revealed the existence of a number of mineralized veins of commercial value. Approximately 7,600 ft. of diamond drilling in the northern portion of the company's property has cut two veins, company officials claim.

Following the soundest principle in financing an issue of this kind, shares to be sold under the present offering will not be from the 2,100,000 shares issued or to be issued for properties and services, but will be shares purchased by the underwriters from the company at 15 cents per share net.

NEW ROY OFFERING QUICKLY TAKEN UP

Share Issue Over-subscribed to Finance Old Mine

The offering of 250,000 shares of New Roy Gold Mines stock, made a week ago, has been oversubscribed, The Financial Post is officially informed. The week previous 250,000 shares were offered as rights to shareholders of Maple Leaf Mines at 42½ cents per share. These, likewise, were oversubscribed, placing in the company's treasury sufficient funds for the immediate programme. Some 2,000,000 treasury shares have been optioned by Maple Leaf Mines to provide further funds if and when required.

Quick Time Made

Quick time was made in resuming operations at the property in Louvicourt Township, Quebec, under the direction of Carl Erickson, the company's managing director. The steam mining plant, capable of operating to a depth of 1,000 ft., was installed by the predecessor company, LeRoy Gold Mines, now defunct, had carried operations to a depth of 270 ft. with levels at 125 and 250 ft. The mine has now been pumped out below the 125-ft. level and re-sampling has started while pumping continues and it is expected that in the course of a few days it will be possible to make an inspection of the lowest level.

Thompson Cadillac Report Arrival of Mill Machinery

E. S. Turner, general manager of Thompson-Cadillac Mines, reports that mill machinery has arrived over winter roads, and that excavations for mill foundations have been started. He anticipated the mill would be ready for operation about July 10.

In this connection, The Financial Post is reliably informed that the company is proposing to build a 100-ton mill for $60,000. Several reputable engineers, The Post learns, have refused to contract to build the mill for this amount, claiming that no adequate mill could be erected for so small a sum.

A.J.Pattison,Jr.&Co.
LIMITED
(Established in 1907)
INVESTMENT BANKERS
3rd Floor, Royal Bank • Toronto, Can.

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING APRIL 9

§ Quotations for 1933. No sales recorded in 1934 to date.
x Quotations for 1932.
† Quotations for 1931.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
b New York Quotations.
* See "Unlisted Stocks" also.
* Plus 25c. on arrears paid April 2.
a Plus 75c. on arrears paid April 2.
▲ On account of arrears.
• Plus extra of 87½c. paid Jan. 31.
■ Plus $3.50 on arrears paid Feb. 15.

Dividends Declared

	Present annual rate	Amt. this payments	Date payable	Date of record
Ajax Oil	8%	2%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Atlantic Sugar, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 3	Mar. 16
Beatty Bros., pref.	6%	1½%	May 1	Apr. 14
Belding Corticelli, c.	$4	$1	May 1	Apr. 14
B. C. Telephone, 2nd pref.	$6	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 15
Brantford Cordage, 1st pfd.	$2	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Bell Telephone	6%	1½%	Apr. 16	Mar. 23
Brit. Amer. Assurance, c.	$1.50	75c	Apr. 16	Mar. 24
Bruck Silk Mills	$1	25c	Apr. 16	Mar. 15
Bralorne Mines	...	†12½c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
B. C. Power A	$1.50	38c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Canada Dry	$1	25c	Apr. 16	Apr. 2
Canada Northern Power, c.	$1	25c	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Can. Iron Foundries, pfd.	$3	$1.50	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Can. Dredge & Dock, pref.	7%	1¾%	May 1	Apr. 19
Can. Fairbanks, pref.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Can. Gen. Invest., c.	30c	7½c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Do., extra	..	2½c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Can. Industries, pref.	$7	$1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Do., com. A	$3.50	87½c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., com. B	$3.50	87½c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Crescent Creamery, pfd.	...	$1	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Canadian Bronze	60c	15c	May 1	Apr. 20
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	May 1	Apr. 20
Can. Cottons	$4	$1	Apr. 4	Mar. 16
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Apr. 4	Mar. 16
Calgary Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	May 1	Apr. 14
Dom. Textile, pref.	*$7	$1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Dominion Bridge	$2	50c	May 15	Apr. 20
Dome Mines	$1	25c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do., extra	..	25c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Eastern Twp. Tele., c.	72c	18c	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Great Lakes Power, pfd.	$7	$1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Guarantee of N. A. C.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Do., extra	$10	$2.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Hollinger Gold	65c	5c	Apr. 23	Apr. 6
Do., extra	...	5c	Apr. 23	Apr. 6
Humberstone Shoe	$2	50c	May 1	Apr. 14
Imperial Bank	$10	$2.50	May 1	Mar. 31
Inter. Hydro-Elec. pref.	$3.50	87½c	Apr. 16	Mar. 26
Inter. Nickel, pref.	7%	1¾%	May 1	Apr. 3
Invest Foundation, pfd.	$1.50	37c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Do., on arrears	—	13c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Inter. Utilities, prior pfd.	$3.50	87½c	May 1	Apr. 20
Do., pref. (1931)	$1.75	43¾c	May 1	Apr. 20
Langley's, pref.	...	1¾%	May 15	Apr. 30
McColl-Frontenac, pfd.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Montreal L. H. & Pr.	$1.50	37c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Montreal Trams	$9	$2.25	Apr. 14	Apr. 5
Maritime Tel. & Tel.	60c	15c	Apr. 3	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	70c	17½c	Apr. 3	Mar. 20
Midland & Pac. Grain, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 3	Mar. 20
Mortgage Corp.	7%	1¾%	May 1	Apr. 24
Neon Prod. of W. Can., pfd.	$3	75c	May 1	Apr. 15
Northern Ontario Power	$2	50c	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
National Biscuit, c.	$2.80	70c	Apr. 14	Mar. 23
N. B. Telephone, c.	50c	12½c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
New England Power, c.	$2	50c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Nova Scotia Trust	$7	$3.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Penmans	$3	75c	May 15	May 5
Do., pref.	$6	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 21
Premier Gold	12c	3c.	Apr. 16	Mar. 16
Power Corp., pref.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Do., 2nd pfd.	$3	75c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Southern Can. Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	Apr. 16	Mar. 29
Simpson, Robt., pfd.	$6	$3	May 1	Apr. 16
Steel of Canada	$1.20	30c	May 1	Apr. 7
Do., pref.	$1.75	43¾c	May 1	Apr. 7
Southern Can. Power, c.	80c	20c	May 15	Apr. 30
United Securities	$2	50c	Apr. 16	Mar. 27
United Bond & Share, c.	60c	15c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
United Gold Equities	...	2½c	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Teck-Hughes	60c	15c	May 1	Apr. 10
Toronto Elevators, pref.	$7	$1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Tuckett Tobacco, pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Western Grocers, pref.	$7	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 20

†Initial.

Dividends Resumed—

Great Lakes Power, pref. $1.75 Apr. 16. Last payment $1.75 Mar. 15, 1933.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers, Toronto.
April 10, 1934

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	2.15	2.60
Acadia Sugar pfd.	4.25	4.55
Allens London pfd. bonus c.	38.00	....
Allens St. Cath. pfd. bonus c.	38.00	....
Allens Toronto pfd. bonus c.	21.75	....
Andian National	29.00	30.50
Atlan. Sugar pfd.	84.00	91.00
B. C. P. & P. pfd.	....	8.50
Burns pfd. bon. c.	6.00	7.50
Can. Dom. Sugar	43.00	44.75
Can. Machinery c.	1.50	2.00
Can. Mach. pfd.	10.00	16.00
Canada Packers c.	44.00	46.00
Can. Packers pfd.	100.25	101.75
Canada Starch c.	8.00	....
Can. Starch pfd.	78.00	....
Can. W. & Cable pfd. WW	81.00	83.50
Can. Indust. A	155.50	....
Can. Indust. B	155.00	161.00
Can. Indust. pfd.	138.00	140.50
Can. Westing'se.	47.00	48.50
Chase. pfd. bon. c.	19.00	23.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. Units	3.75	6.00
Comm. Fin. pfd. bonus c.	9.50	....
Copeland Fl. Units	4.00	6.25
Dom. F. & Steel c.	8.50	9.50
Dom. F. & Steel p.	61.50	....
Dom. Manufac. pf.	66.50	....
Dom. Woollens c.	2.00	3.00
Dunlop Tire pfd.	69.00	....
East. Dairies pfd.	11.75	....
Easy Wash. pfd. (Old)	13.50	....
Federal Grain pf.	19.00	....
For. Power Sec. pf.	9.00	11.50
Gen Steel pfd.	25.00	27.00
Goderich Elev. & Transit	7.00	8.00
Green. Wire pfd.	67.00	....
Guelph Carpet pf.	80.25	83.00
Guelph Carpet c.	10.25	13.00
Harding Carpets Units	18.75	23.00
Hayes Wheels pfd.	10.25	....
Highland Dairy pf.	65.50	70.00
Inter City Bak. c.	13.00	15.00
Inter. Paints pfd.	13.25	15.50
Inter. Propriet. A	35.25	36.50
Langley's pfd.	54.50	....
Loew's Lond. pfd.	3.10	4.00
Loew's Toronto pf.	68.00	75.00
Mansfield Thea. p.	35.50	....
Massey-Harris pfd.	22.25	23.25
Nat. Grocers c.	4.75	5.25
Nat. Grocers pfd.	103.25	....
New Meth. Laund. pfd.	35.00	....
Para. Kitchener p.	37.50	....
Para. Oshawa pfd.	41.50	....
Reliance Grain pf.	49.00	55.00
Rob. Cons. Cone	8.50	9.50
Rolland Paper pfd. WW	76.00	79.00
Ruddy, E. L. pfd.	12.00	....
Serv. Stat. A pfd.	52.00	57.00
Standard Clay c.	....	15.00
Stand. Fuel pfd. bonus	86.00	....
Supersilk pfd. bon.	48.25	....
Supertest Pet. B pfd.	23.00	25.00
Thayers pfd.	31.00	34.00
West. Grain pfd. bonus	7.00	9.25
Willards Choc. pf.	10.25	....
Wood, Alex. & J. pfd.	19.25	25.00
Zimmerknit pfd.	50.50	....

Insurance Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Brit. Amer. Assce.	24.00	28.00
Canada Life	436.00	....
Can. Fire	56.00	59.50
Confed. Life 20% pd.	124.00	129.00
Cont. Life 20% pd.	36.00	42.50
Crown Life	102.00%	....
Dom. Fire	84.00	....
Dom. Life 50% pd.	165.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	106.00	112.00
Empire Life 25% pd.	8.75	....
Excel. Life 30% pd.	74.00	79.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	35.50	....
Great-West Life	333.00	....
Guar. of N. A. fully paid	200.00	225.00
Guar. of N. A. 20% pd.	41.00	....
Imperial Life	286.00	....
Manufac. Life	220.00	235.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	17.00	20.00
Nat'l Life 25% pd.	59.00	....
Sov. Life 25% pd.	17.00	20.00
Sun Life	470.00	485.00
Tor. Gen. Insce.	5.00	....
Traders Fin. A pfd.	40.00	....
West. Assur. c.	22.00	....
West. Life 20% pd.	9.00	11.50
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtge. & Tr.	135.00	150.00
Chartered Trust	65.00	70.00
Eastern Trust	140.50	....
Lond. & West. Tr.	38.00	43.00
Premier Trust	85.50	....
Sec. Loan & Sav.	101.50	....
Sterling Trust	....	45.00
Trusts & Guar.	39.50	43.00
Vic. Tr. & Sav.	133.00	....
Waterloo Tr. & S.	85.00	95.00
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest. ex-div.	5.40	5.65
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. Units	19.50	....
Can. Invest. Fund	3.45	3.65
Can. Investors	5.65	6.50
Cons. Div. Stand. Sec. pfd.	11.00	13.00
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	17.00	....
Dom. & Anglo In. Units	190.00	....
Dom. Scottish Inv. Units	18.00	21.50
Invest. Foundation Units	40.00	....
Sec. Holding Un.	9.50	12.00
Power Issues:		
Calgary Power pfd.	87.50	91.00
Can. L. & P. c.	28.50	34.00
Can. W. Nat. Gas L. H. & P. pfd.	87.50	90.00
Gr. Lakes P. pfd.	38.50	....
Marit. T. & T. pfd.	12.00	13.00
N. B. Telephone c.	9.00	10.00
N. S. L. & P. c.	25.00	....
N. S. L. & P. pfd.	77.50	....

Recent London Quotations:

Brit. Col. Tele., pfd.	$100
Brew. & Distillers	9s. 6d.
Can. & For. Secs.	5s. 6d.
Can. Collier, A, inc. stk.	35½
Do., B	5
Can. N. W. Land	£1½
Can. West. Lumber	1s. 7½d.
Hudson's Bay	25s.
Do., 5% pref.	101s. 3d.
Internat. Holdings	$2 3/16
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stock B 5½%	102
For. Sub'an 4½% deb. stk.	20
Trust and Loan	1/16

Dominion of Canada Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Canada Permanent Building, Toronto, Ont.
April 10, 1934

	Rate	Maturity	Asked	Approx. Yield
*†Dominion	5	1 Mar., 1937	107.25	2.48
†Dominion	5½	1 Dec., 1937	109.75	2.68
Dominion	5½	1 Nov., 1934	101.75	2.45
Dominion	3½	15 Oct., 1935	101.25	2.65
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1935	102.00	2.64
Dominion	5	15 Nov., 1936	105.25	2.87
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1939	102.25	3.55
Dominion	4½	1 Sept., 1940	105.00	3.62
Dominion	5	15 Nov., 1941	108.00	3.78
Dominion	5	15 Oct., 1943	108.00	3.98
Dominion	4½	15 Oct., 1944	104.75	3.94
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1943-45	101.00	3.87
Dominion	4½	1 Feb., 1946	104.75	3.99
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1947-52	101.00	3.90
Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1946-56	104.00	4.10
Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1947-57	104.00	4.11
Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1948-58	104.25	4.11
Dominion	4½	*1 Nov., 1949-59	104.75	4.14

*With talons.

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds

	Rate	Maturity	Asked	Approx. Yield
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Sept., 1951	107.50	3.90
*Can. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 July, 1957	105.00	4.17
Can. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Feb., 1954	108.75	4.24
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4¾	15 June, 1955	108.75	4.13
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Feb., 1956	107.25	4.00
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Dec., 1968	105.00	4.22
xCan. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Oct., 1969	110.75	4.26
xMontreal Harbor Comm.	5	1 Nov., 1969	111.25	4.22

†Tax Exempt Issues. *Payable in Canada and New York.
xPayable in Canada, New York, and London.

Canadian Mining Share Quotations, Page 19

Active Unlisted Bonds

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers, Toronto.
April 10, 1934

	Bid April 10	Asked April 10	Bid April 3
Industrial Bonds—			
Abitibi P. & P. 5% 1953 F	40.00	41.00	39.00
Abitibi P. & P. C.O.D. F	37.25	38.25	36.50
Acadia Sugar 6% 1946	99.25	100.50	99.00
Alta. Pacific Grain 6% 1946	76.00	78.00	77.00
American Sales Book 6% 1939	99.00	....	100.25
Asbestos Corp. 6/41 ex-stock F	59.00	61.00	59.00
B. A. Oil 5% 1945	102.00	103.50	101.50
B. C. Pulp 6% 1950 F	64.00	67.00	63.50
Burns 5½% 1948 F	37.50	39.00	35.50
Can. Biscuit 6½% 1946 WS F	38.00	40.00	36.50
Can. Bread 6% 1941	85.00	88.00	85.50
Can. Cement 5½% 1947	89.75	91.00	89.25
Can. Steamship 6% 1941 F	26.75	28.00	24.75
Can. Canners 6% 1950	101.00	102.25	100.50
Can. Copper Refin. 6% 1945	107.00	108.50	106.50
Can. Cottons 5% 1940	100.00	....	98.00
Can. Goodrich Income 7/43 F	35.00	....	35.25
Can. Rail & Harbor 6½/51 F	27.50	29.25	27.00
Can. Vickers 6% 1947	57.50	59.00	57.00
Cons. Invest. 4½% 1959 F	72.50	75.00	70.00
Debenture & Sec. 4% 1936	73.00	....	73.00
Dom. Tar & Chemical 6% 1948	88.00	91.00	87.00
Dom. Telegraph 5½% 1978 A	92.00	96.00	92.50
Dom. Textile 6% 1949	107.00	109.00	106.50
Dom. Woollens 6% 1948 F	38.25	41.00	38.00
Donnacona Paper 5½% 1948 F	47.00	50.00	46.50
Eastern Dairies 6% 1949	66.00	69.00	65.00
Famous Players 6% 1948	91.00	93.00	90.00
Federal Grain 6% 1949	75.00	78.00	75.00
Firestone Tire 7% 1937	100.25	....	100.00
Fraser Co. 6% 1950 F	41.00	43.00	42.00
Galt Brass 7½% 1941 F	25.50	....	25.00
Gen. Steel Wares 6% 1952	75.50	77.00	75.50
Goodyear Cotton 6% 1949	103.00	104.25	103.25
Great Lakes 6% 1950 F	39.75	41.00	40.25
Gypsum, Lime & Alab. 5½% 1948	74.00	77.00	75.00
Hamilton By-Prod. 7% 1943	100.25	102.00	100.00
Harris Abattoir 6% 1947	102.75	103.50	102.50
Howard Smith 5½% 1953	92.00	94.00	92.00
Lake St. John 6½% 1947 F	53.50	55.00	52.00
Lake St. John 6½% 1942 F	24.50	26.00	25.00
Loew's Toronto 6% Serial	98.50	100.00	98.50
Maple Leaf Milling 5½% 1949	33.00	34.50	34.50
Massey-Harris 5% 1947	73.00	74.50	73.50
McColl-Frontenac 6% 1949	99.00	101.00	99.50
McKinnon Industries 6½% 1945	99.00	....	98.50
Mercury Mills 5½% 1953	63.50	....	65.00
Minn. & Ont. 6% Serial F	19.00	20.50	19.50
Price Bros. 6% 1943 F	94.00	96.00	94.00
Provincial Paper 5½% 1947	95.00	97.00	94.00
Restigouche 6% 1948 F	68.00	71.00	67.00
Simpsons Ltd. 6% 1949	97.00	99.00	96.75
Steel of Canada 6% 1940	106.50	....	106.50
Stop & Shop 6% 1947	80.50	....	80.00
Toronto Carpet 6% 1944	98.00	100.00	97.00
United Corpns. 5% 1953 F	76.00	78.50	76.00
United Gas & Fuel 5½% 1948	88.50	91.50	88.00
United Grain Growers 5/48	80.00	83.00	81.00
United Grain Growers 5½/49	83.00	....	84.00
Wabasso Cotton 7% 1942	88.00	....	87.00
Public Utility Bonds—			
Beauharnois Pwr. 5% 1973 F	51.50	52.75	49.25
Bell Telephone 5% 1955	107.75	108.75	107.00
B. C. Power 5½% 1960	99.75	101.25	99.50
B. C. Telephone 5% 1960	99.50	101.00	99.00
Calgary Power 5% 1960	93.50	94.75	93.25
Can. Northern Pwr. 5% 1953	92.75	93.75	92.50
Dom. Gas & Elect. 6½% 1945	64.00	67.00	60.00
Duke-Price Pwr. 6% 1966	94.25	95.25	92.25
French Natl. Mail SS 6/52	141.00	146.00	140.00
Gatineau Pwr. 6% 1941 A	87.50	88.75	87.50
Gatineau Pwr. 5% 1956	91.00	92.25	89.25
Maclaren Quebec 5½% 1961	95.00	96.00	93.50
Manitoba Power 5½% 1951	48.00	50.00	46.50
Montreal L. H. & P. 5% 1951	108.00	109.00	107.75
Montreal Tram 5% 1941 July	100.00	101.25	99.75
Northwest. Utilities 7/38	97.00	100.00	96.00
Ottawa Valley Pwr. 5½% 1970	103.50	104.75	103.25
Quebec Power 5% 1968	99.00	100.50	97.50
Rio Tramways 5% 1935	105.00	107.00	104.00
Shawinigan W. & P. 5% 1970	97.00	98.50	96.50
Shawinigan W. & P. 6% 1937	101.25	102.00	101.00
Southern Can. Pwr. 5% 1955	101.50	103.00	100.25
West Kootenay Pwr. 5% 1956	103.25	104.75	102.25
Realty Bonds—			
Albert Bay 6½% 1942	58.00	....	60.00
Balfour Bldg. 6% 1943	42.00	46.00	42.00
Bloor St. George 7% 1946 F	38.00	....	37.00
Clarendon Apts. 7% 1946 F	29.00	31.50	28.00
Clarendon Properties 7/44 F	25.00	....	25.00
Dominion Square 6% 1948 F	52.00	54.50	52.50
Eaton Realty 5% 1949	94.25	95.50	94.50
Godfrey Realty 5% 1949 F	33.50	36.50	35.00
General Brock Hotel 6/48 F	28.50	32.50	28.00
London Realty 6½% 1950 F	63.50	65.50	64.00
Lord Nelson Hotel 4% 1947	55.50	57.50	56.00
Mayor Bldg. 6½% 1942 F	39.50	....	40.00
Metropolitan Bldg. 7% 1944	95.50	....	95.00
National Realty 7% 1945 F	26.00	29.00	27.50
Northern Ontario Bldg. 6½/39	89.00	....	88.00
Ontario Bldg. 3½% 1943 F	39.50	41.00	40.00
Richmond Bay 6½% 1947	77.00	....	76.00
York Bldg. 6% 1943	72.00	....	72.00
Government, Provincial & Railway—			
C. N. R. 4½% 1957 Dom. Gtd.	104.25	105.00	104.25
C. N. R. 5% 1969 Dom. Gtd.	109.25	110.00	109.50
C. P. R. 4½% 1944	88.50	89.50	89.00
C. P. R. 6% 1942	113.50	115.00	115.00
Dom. of Can. 5% 1936	104.50	105.00	104.50
Dom. of Can. 5% 1941	107.00	107.75	107.25
G. T. P. 3% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	90.00	91.25	89.75
G. T. P. 4% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	100.25	101.25	100.00
Ont. Hydro 3½% 1952 Ont. Gtd.	96.00	97.00	96.00
Ont. Hydro 4% 1957 Ont. Gtd.	98.50	99.50	98.25
Prov. of N. B. 5½% 1950	107.50	108.75	107.25
Prov. of Ont. 5½% 1946	110.75	111.75	110.35
Prov. of Ont. 4½% 1944	104.75	106.00	104.50
Prov. of Ont. 5% 1948	107.75	108.50	107.25

F—Traded without accrued interest.

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Canada Permanent Building, Toronto, Ont.
April 10, 1934

	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Price	Yield
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 Oct.	91.50	5.11
Alberta	5	1 July, 1943	1 July	97.50	5.34
Alberta	6	1 Mar., 1947	1 Sept.	102.00	5.78
*British Columbia	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 Oct.	88.00	5.51
*British Columbia	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 July	92.00	5.85
British Columbia	6	15 Feb., 1947	15 Aug.	99.00	6.11
Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 July	85.00	5.60
*Manitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	2 June	96.00	5.28
Manitoba	6	1 Apr., 1947	1 Oct.	102.00	5.78
*New Brunswick	4	1 June, 1948	1 June	94.00	4.57
*New Brunswick	4¾	15 June, 1936	15 June	102.00	3.77
New Brunswick	5½	15 May, 1950	15 May	107.50	4.84
*Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 May	102.50	4.27
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 May	105.00	4.35
*Ontario	4½	1 Sept., 1944	1 Sept.	105.50	3.85
Ontario	5	15 Oct., 1948	15 Apr.	108.50	4.22
Ontario	5½	1 Feb., 1947	1 Aug.	111.50	4.33
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Oct.	99.00	4.22
P. E. I.	6	1 May, 1947	1 May	113.50	4.64
*Quebec	4¼	1 May, 1961	1 May	104.15	4.00
*Saskatchewan	4½	1 Sept., 1955	1 Sept.	87.00	5.54
*Saskatchewan	5	1 Nov., 1959	1 May	91.00	5.67
Saskatchewan	6	15 Mar., 1952	15 Sept.	99.00	6.09
Cities					
*Montreal	5	1 Sept., 1963	1 Sept.	101.50	4.90
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	1 July	102.50	4.32
*Vancouver	5	15 Jan., 1970	15 July	91.00	5.58
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Sept.	96.19	5.50
*Edmonton	5½	1 Apr., 1947	1 Oct.	92.25	6.38
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1943	1 July	91.50	6.25
Halifax	6	1 July, 1951	1 July	114.00	4.80
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1950	15 June	103.00	4.74
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 July	79.94	6.50
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 July	93.75	5.75
Quebec	5	1 June, 1948	1 June	103.50	4.67

*Payable in New York.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions for week to April 9)

Div. Rate in $	Yield in %		Sales	High for week	Low for week	Close Apr. 9
..	..	Clover Gold	6	36.00	32.00	36.00
..	..	El Bonanza	1,000	.27	.27	.27
..	..	Forty-Four	180	7.25	6.00	7.25
..	..	Gabrielle	3,900	.64	.52	.63
..	..	Island Lake	32,000	.23	.10	.20
..	..	Johnson Nipigon	2,400	.33½	.33½	.33½
..	..	Man. & Eastern	6,500	.24	.22	.23½
1.25	..	McLeod Cockshutt	2,400	.59	.34	.59
..	..	Sovereign Life	10	15½	15½	15½
..	..	Rice Lake Syn.	386	7.50	6.25	6.25
..	..	Pickle Crow	300	.90	.87	.90
..	..	Scotia Gold	6,690	.45½	.35	.38
..	..	Smelters Gold	900	.38	.36	.36
..	..	Toburn	100	1.60	1.60	1.60
..	..	United Grain Gr.	43	10	10	10
..	..	Wingold	1,050	.46	.42	.46
..	..	Western Breweries	200	1.05	1.05	1.05
7	8.7	Western Grocers, pfd.	2	80	80	80

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	100
Beaver Lumber, pref.	..	63
Do., com.	..	3½
Can. Fire Insur.	55	..
Crescent Cream. pf.	22	30
Gt.-West Life	320	..
Home Investment	20	..
Northern Trust	10	..
Traders Bldg. Assn.	65	..
Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	2½	3½
Can. Inv. Fund	..	3.65
Fundamental Ser. A	..	4½
Fundamental Ser. B	..	4
Grouped Inc. Shs.	..	4.65

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending April 9, 1934

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1934 High	Range, 1934 Low
Mtl. L.H.&Pr debs	3	1939	3.98	46½	46½	45½	46½	43½
Unlisted								
Cons. Paper	5½	1961	...	...	21½	19½	23½	13½
Gt. Lakes Ppr.	6	1950	...	...	40	...	40	40

News of Canadian Mining Investments

The Week in Mining

Mail Supplants 'Phone

BEARING stamps amounting to thirteen cents, and with the usual impressive instructions carried by registered letters, mail has been supplementing the long distance telephone as a high-pressure method of selling stock to the poor, harassed investor.

One of these registered letters found its way into the offices of The Financial Post. The staff was impressed. In red letters across the envelope was stamped the word "Registered," with several "rushes" to add emphasis. On opening the letter, however, the effect was spoiled somewhat owing to the fact it proved to be a mimeographed circular, with a stamped signature, telling the recipient, whose name had been typed in at the top, of a wonderful profit-making venture in gold mine stock.

The registrar under the Ontario Securities Act having shut down on the use of long distance telephones, may now have to chase up the registered mail in his never-ending crusade to protect the gullible investor.

* * *

No Gas—No Act

THE fact that no actual discoveries of petroleum or natural gas have been made in British Columbia, seemed, to certain people in B. C., to detract considerably from the value of a Petroleum & Natural Gas Act. As a result, a move for repeal of the irksome legislation is before the legislature now, having been introduced by the minister of lands, Hon. A. Wells Gray.

There seems to be no doubt that in view of the embryonic condition of B. C.'s petroleum and natural gas industry, such legislation which restricted prospecting to an almost suicidal degree was ahead of its time. Its effect would be mainly to restrict and retard development. Substantiation for this view lies in the fact that under the 1932 statute, only one lease had been issued, and the annual revenue of $22,000 under the Coal and Petroleum Act, soon to be amended, had dwindled almost to the vanishing point.

B. C. prospectors heartily endorse the suggestion, now before the house, to provide that applications be made for licenses covering surveyed lands without staking, with notice of intention to apply being published in the Gazette and in a local paper.

* * *

U.S. Financing Boom

FOLLOWING a week of intense activity on the various mining markets throughout the Dominion, the testimony of S. H. Logan, of Toronto, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, to the effect that the current boom in mining shares is being supported by United States money, is intensely interesting.

According to Mr. Logan, witness at the Commons Banking and Currency Committee, the Canadian banks have shut down on loans intended for speculation, with the result that brokers have been forced to get their money from across the border to a large extent. Besides the coffers of United States banks, the brokers have two other sources of revenue, Mr. Logan told parliamentarians, these being private corporations and the funds from the brokers' own successful speculations.

In the course of his address, Mr. Logan defended the cautious lending policy of Canadian bankers and stated that since 1927 the banks had been discouraging borrowings for speculation.

Committee men expressed considerable surprise over Mr. Logan's evidence, but it is evident that with Canadian bank coffers closed to them, Canadian brokers still manage to get enough money to support a major boom such as is at present holding the interest of the whole Dominion. United States is the obvious source.

* * *

One Righteous Exchange

OUT of the welter of scandal, charges and counter charges, which have followed the assiduous probings of Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the U. S. Senate Banking and Currency Committee, comes one little note of cheer; a security market for which even the blasé Pecora had a good word to say. It was the San Francisco Mining Exchange, second oldest exchange in United States, and described as "a very frank exchange" by inquisitor Pecora.

The San Francisco Exchange, reports its president, Charles E. Hudson, realizes mining and oil stocks are of a highly speculative character, and "never attempts to make the public think they are anything else." While many industrial stocks contained an immense amount of water, the stocks handled by the mining exchange, "got their water from the desert, while industrials are usually organized by promoters whose hydraulic pumps operate out of the Atlantic Ocean," says President Hudson, in an official statement given Pecora.

The San Francisco Exchange was founded back in 1862, when the first sparks which were to ignite an unprecedented speculative boom, were just beginning to smoulder. It has been said that to west coast oldsters, "post-war" boom still means post-civil-war boom.

President Hudson is now in his fourth term of office, presiding over one of the few United States exchanges which still continue the old custom of calling off the full stock list at the opening of each daily session.

Index to Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of 23 mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926 = 100, was 141.9 for the week ending April 5 as compared with 131.3 for the previous week. At this level, the index was higher than it had been in any year subsequent to 1927.

Nineteen gold stocks rose from 128.3 to 139.0, and four base metals stocks from 147.4 to 158.2.

ASHLEY REPORTS OPERATING PROFIT $64,897 FOR 1933

Increase Planned This Year to Offset Lower Grade Ore

Ashley Gold Mining Corp., subsidiary of Mining Corp. of Canada, in the first full year of production, reports a net profit of $81 after liberal write-offs and reserves from the pioneer gold mining operation in the Matachewan area of Ontario.

The operating profit was $64,897. The value of the production after mining, milling and marketing expense was $197,573. Administration expenses were $20,001, interest was $2,968, while development costs were $109,707.

The balance sheet reports current assets of $109,781 as against current liabilities of $42,157, leaving a net working capital of $67,624. Of the $3,000,000 capitalization in $1 par value shares, all are outstanding.

M. F. Fairlie, managing engineer, states that in order to offset the lower grade of mill ore at present being treated, a small addition to daily tonnage will be made in the coming year. During the last quarter of the year when, for the first time, maximum tonnage conditions prevailed, total costs were $9.35 per ton of ore milled, including all mining, milling, development and diamond drilling. Tonnage treated since the inception of milling totals 44,780 tons, averaging .501 ounce per ton. Bullion shipments realized $568,110 in Canadian funds.

During 1933 approximately 50,000 tons of ore were indicated in development, a somewhat greater tonnage than has been milled so far. Development work this year will be directed toward opening up the third faulted section of the Ashley vein and also in the continuation of drifts north and south on the upper four levels.

PROSERPINE GOLD IN NEW OFFERING OF 400,000 SHARES

Wilson-Trite Interests Plan Active Development

Proserpine Gold Mines through Robb, Robertson & Birch, of Vancouver, and Victoria, are offering the public 400,000 shares of stock, thereby marking the advancement of a notable new Cariboo mining property from the first to the secondary stage of its career, preliminary to production.

The property, consisting of 16 claims in a compact group on Proserpine Mt. near Barkerville, and adjoining the holdings of the Newmont Mining Corp., was acquired a year ago by Ridgeway R. Wilson, M.E. son of W. R. Wilson, one time president of Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, and his associates. It had been held by a group of Barkerville old timers for many years, who had frequently crushed ore by hand.

The Wilson-Trite interests, identified with Premier Gold Mining Co., Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Windpass Gold Mine and other mining enterprises, placed Charles M. Campbell M.E., well known Canadian mining engineer in charge of development.

Gold Rush Memories

More than 40 veins of the cross fissure or diagonal type were disclosed on the property, officials state, many of them measuring from four to eight ft. in width. One, a distinct cross fissure vein is 12 ft. in width, it is claimed.

The purpose of the present offering of 400,000 shares is to provide funds for large scale developments. It is the intention of the management to drive a tunnel, attaining a depth of about 450 ft., from the surface, and cutting in series the entire structure of cross fissure veins in a distance of approximately 5,500 ft. The claims, it is alleged, straddle the known mineralized belt for a distance of 1¼ miles.

Bounding the property are four physical features well known in the old gold rush days; William's Creek, Grouse Creek, Conklin Gulch and McCallum's Gulch.

The company's engineer reports at relatively shallow depth, values of $40 a ton across four ft., $37.60 a ton across nine ft., $6.60 per ton across eight ft.

Proserpine Gold Mines is capitalized at $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares. Of this, 1,015,000 shares have been issued for the property and placed in escrow and 400,000 shares are being offered to the public, leaving 1,585,000 shares in the treasury.

The directorate of the company consists of: W. R. Wilson, director of Premier Gold Mining Co. Ltd., and past president of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy; Stuart Cameron, construction engineer, Vancouver; A. H. MacNeil, K.C., Vancouver; Ridgeway R. Wilson, B.Sc., M.E. Vancouver; and Charles M. Campbell, B.A., B.Sc., M.E., Vancouver, formerly resident manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co at Phoenix, B.C.

Parkhill Reports Profits $60,188 For Three Months

Report of Parkhill Gold Mines for the three months ended February 28 last, reports production and premium of $107,131 and costs, including administration of $46,942, leaving operating profit of $60,188. At the end of that period, cash on hand or in the bank, totalled $19,985; bullion in transit, including exchange compensation, $61,405; accounts receivable, and supplies brought the total to $98,997.

March production including compensation, was $26,000 which was lower than that of the previous month, due to the fact that resources had been expended to a greater extent on development work.

Mining Institute Hears Plea to Rid Profession Of Crooked Promoters

W. E. Segsworth Points to Flaws in Ontario Securities Act

KILLS BUSINESS

Apathy of Mining Men Blamed for Activity of Nefarious Manipulator

By Staff Editor

QUEBEC.—A plea to mining men to join forces against the fraudulent promoter, and "to sweep these money grabbers out of our house," was made at the annual convention of The Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy by W. E. Segsworth, consulting engineer of Toronto, in a frank discussion of the Ontario Securities Act.

Mr. Segsworth, while paying full tribute to the work of the act and its administrators, found that instead of banishing the unscrupulous promoter, the act hampered the development of legitimate promoters, and allowed the manipulator myriad loopholes to carry on as before.

The greatest menace to the mining business was the fraudulent promoter, said Mr. Segsworth, yet most of the blame for the fact these promoters still thrived could be laid on the shoulders of mining men themselves. Until quite recently, no attempt was made to accentuate, in the public mind, the difference between the fraudulent promoter, and the legitimate mining man.

Act Hastily Drawn

After the historic boom of 1927—'28 and '29 had brought with it the usual crop of crooked mining promoters, the various governments were compelled to enact laws in an attempt to protect a gullible public against them. But legislation, said Mr. Segsworth, was hastily drawn, and by people who, for the most part, knew little or nothing about mining. The legislation was passed at a time when the public were almost hysterical, and when resentment against the mining crooks was at fever heat. Legitimate and honest mining men were not consulted at all.

As a result of the passing of the Ontario Securities Act, charged the speaker, restriction and red tape made it practically impossible for the genuine promoter to carry on his business at all. While the established mines were making progress prospecting and developing was gradually being throttled. The situation became so acute in the spring of 1932, that the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, Toronto branch, decided to try and rectify the "unbearable and intolerable" condition.

Business Tied Up

Joint meetings between the Ontario department, Col. George Drew, securities commissioner, and, the C. I. M. M. have been held, with the result that many of the more objectionable features of the act were withdrawn. These objectionable features, Mr. Segsworth summarized as being; that it inhibited the activities of the honest financier, but did little to stop the dishonest promoter; placed everyone in fear of malicious prosecution, and, by red tape and arbitrary decisions by those who did not understand the mining business, it so tied up business that the honest mining promoter was deprived of his just opportunities.

But although many of these evils were done away with, the act, as it now stands can be greatly improved, Mr. Segsworth declared. At present, the act shunning the old common law definition of fraud, which sets forth that there can be no fraud without intent, defines fraud in eight different clauses, only two of which include the word intent.

"Nothing is Perfect"

Before the ideal act could be drafted, the old common law definition of fraud would have to be accepted by the act. Technical infractions of the act should be defined as offences and not fraud.

Furthermore, registration should be confined to those selling securities to the public. The present act does not so restrict its control. Finally, certain parts of the act, now admittedly obscure and ambiguous, should be cleared up.

Concluding, Mr. Segsworth said: "The real mining people of Canada are law-abiding. We wish to obey the law. We wish to have a workable Act. In Ontario, we are co-operating with the Commission to help rid our business of the crooks. The Ontario Securities Commission is doing very good work, but the Act could be much improved. There is nothing perfect, and we only wish to see the Act move toward the perfection it can never reach."

Copper Industry Yields Code Submitted to N. R. A.

A code which, it is hoped, will raise the price of copper in U. S. from 8 cents to 9 cents a pound, has been drafted by the Copper Industry, and submitted to the N.R.A. for approval. The copper industry was one of the last of the major basic industries to stand out against the New Deal, and the submission of a code is seen as another triumph for the administration. It is thought unlikely that the code will be rejected in principle, although minor modifications are expected to be asked by the government.

One of the features, it is said, of the proposed code is that it deals almost exclusively with labor problems, and makes no attempt at rigid production and price fixing. The increase of one cent per pound, sorely needed by the depression drunk industry, is expected to be brought about by general provisions against destructive price cutting.

Surplus stocks of copper in U. S. are still well over a year's supply, but increasing demand in world markets is seen, aided and abetted by devaluation of the American dollar.

Post's Calendar Of Meeting Dates

April 13—Siscoe Gold Mines, Montreal.
April 21—Malrobic Mines, Ltd., at Toronto.
April 26—Noranda Mines Ltd., at Toronto.
April 28—Hargal Oils, at Vancouver.
April 19—Dunkin Gold Mines, in Toronto.
April 25—Waite-Amulet, at Toronto.
May 9—Ashley Gold Mining, at Toronto.
May 9—Mining Corp., at Toronto.

MAPLE LEAF GETS FORMAL CONTROL OF CASEY SUMMIT

Rapid Development Since August Leads to 50-ton Mill Mill

Depositing final payments that have placed $260,000 in the treasury of Casey Summit Gold Mines, the Maple Leaf Mines has completed its option on 2,000,000 treasury shares of the company, giving it stock and management control, which will doubtless result in a reorganization of the personnel of the directorate and management.

Since Maple Leaf Mines entered the Casey Summit set-up last August, funds have been speedily supplied to carry out an aggressive development programme which has resulted in a most encouraging manner, culminating in a decision to build a 50-ton mill now under way.

Incorporated in 1931, Casey Summit Gold Mines has since been struggling to raise funds and its president, R. G. Williamson, experienced many difficulties in financing before making the agreement with Maple Leaf.

Consistent Widths Shown

The company has an authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of no par value of which 4,500,000 shares will be issued and outstanding with the completion of the option agreement, the funds for which have just been deposited to the company's credit. The vendors of the property to the company were R. G. Williamson, Casey Mountain Operating Syndicate and John Borthwick and associates, which involved the issuance of some 2,316,125 shares. Of the 2,000,000 shares taken up by Maple Leaf Mines, a large block has been purchased by Coniagas Mines.

Developments at the property have been carried from the 75-ft. to the 300-ft. horizon and crosscutting on the lowest level recently encountered the vein, showing consistent widths and free gold. On the 200-ft. level, 150 feet of drifting gave an average assay of $19.80 per ton in gold with gold at normal value, over an average width of three feet. About 50 feet south of the face of the drift on the 200-ft. level gave diamond drilling an indicated width of 5.8 feet, assaying $14.25 per ton, while 200 feet south of the present face diamond drilling indicated a width of 5.8 feet showing a width of $18.50 in gold at normal value. Drifting on the 200 and 300 foot levels will be pressed to follow up the diamond drilling to the south which showed the length of the No. 2 vein to be at least 1,000 feet, with both ends open. This diamond drilling to a maximum depth of 375 feet or 525 feet on the dip of the vein, showed consistent widths and values.

Most of the equipment for the 50-ton mill has now been delivered at the property and it is anticipated that it will be in production early in July.

Test Shows New Crude Registers at 51 Baume

A new control head was found to be necessary at Highwood-Sarcee, Alberta, a new light crude discovery, when, according to company officials, the well continued to blow by heads of about 15 minutes during the day. The production tested 51 Baume.

To cope with the new flow, a 250-barrel tank was immediately installed, and plans made to erect another 500-barrel tank.

Noranda's Head Sees Mine Boom Just Beginning

Developments in the mineral industry during the next 20 years will make the gold production in 1934, as well as copper, look small, J. Y. Murdoch, K.C., president of the Noranda Mines, told the members of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy in Quebec last week.

With the progressiveness characteristic of Canadian mining men and the great pre-Cambrian shield to draw from, he pictured a bright outlook for mining in years to come. The good account the Canadian base metal producers had given during the past four years, by way of reducing costs, has placed them in a formidable position to face world competition, commented Mr. Murdoch. At the present time 84 per cent of the copper produced in Canada is refined in Canada, while prior to 1930 practically no refining was done. Not only is Canada's copper now refined in Canada but a high percentage is fabricated in the final product to serve domestic and export trade. At the Canada Wire & Cable Co. plant at Montreal East, adjoining the refinery of the Noranda Mines, a wide variety of copper products is now made. These products vary from the heavy lead-covered copper cable, to No. 44 fine drawn copper wire, wire so fine that one 250-pound wire from which it is drawn, gives a length of 4,000 miles. This fine wire is used largely in radio coils. At the sheet and tube mills of the Anaconda Co. copper and brass products to serve the Canadian trade are made.

At the present time the principal production of refined copper is shipped to England. In March Noranda's refinery shipped some 2,000 tons of copper in the form of anodes, the form in which it came from the electrolytic cells in the refinery. This compares with normal shipments of from 25 to 50 tons per month. The sudden popularity of copper in this form is attributed to the demand for copper to roll into strips such as used to make cartridges.

Bralorne Drift Turns Towards Rich King Vein

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Bralorne has picked up the intersection of the faulted section of the King vein with the C vein and has turned on the former, according to word from the Bridge River country. This development, which followed the drifting operations along the "C" vein on No. 6 level, is regarded as significant inasmuch as the rich King vein has now been opened on three levels, Nos. 6, 7 and 8.

The vein is reported about 16 ft. wide on the No. 7 level, and where opened on No. 6 level, is between four and five ft. wide. It is expected to open the vein on No. 10 level shortly.

Indications are that Bralorne is practically opening up an entirely new mine west of the No. 2 fault. The crosscut on the No. 11 level has been started and will have about 400 ft. to go to get to the King vein between No. 1 and No. 2 faults.

Bralorne stock continues to lead the market in Vancouver and during the past week carried the list to its highest level in many months. The annual meeting of Bralorne will be held some time this month, and it is said that plans for increasing production at the mill, first exclusively announced in The Financial Post, may then be confirmed.

New York Bankers Active In Dynamo Mining Areas

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—After a thorough investigation over a period of seven months, the Dynamo mine near Greenwood, has been taken over by New York and New England investment bankers, it was learned here.

The eastern financiers were represented by Fred L. Foster, of New York, who returned to the mine last week and supervised preliminary operations. Machinery is now being rushed from Vancouver and, according to reports, equipment of sufficient size will be installed to permit of a very complete exploration and development of the several known veins on the property.

The new group will be represented in British Columbia by Mr. Foster, while Jerome McDonnell, of Greenwood, one of the former owners of the property will be in charge of mining operations.

MAJOR INCREASE FOR QUEBEC MINES IS SHOWN IN 1933

Official Report Predicts Annual Increase in Output — Regression Ends

Referring to the fact that in 1933 the falling off in production of Quebec Mines and quarries had ended, and an increase had been shown, a statement recently issued by the Quebec Bureau of Mines predicts that from 1933 on, a regular yearly increase will be noted, until once again the province passes the $40,000,000 mark. The peak year was 1929, with a total output of $46,454,820.

Complete table of mineral production in the province for the year follows:

Mineral:	Production in 1933 Quantities	Production in 1933 Value $
Metallics:		
Chrome, tons	30	343
Copper, lb.	69,943,882	5,214,177
Gold, oz.	382,886	7,914,956
Exchange on gold	......	3,035,584
Silver, oz.	471,419	178,351
		16,343,411
Non-Metallics:		
Asbestos, tons	158,367	5,211,177
Feldspar, tons	6,183	59,283
Graphite, tons	43	2,222
Magnesite	......	360,128
Marl, tons	12,589	5,036
Mica, lb.	496,067	38,651
Mineral paints, tons	4,192	51,965
Mineral water, gals.	9,024	3,094
Peat, tons	681	2,549
Phosphate, tons	106	805
Pyrite, tons	39,820	146,261
Quartz, tons	26,294	109,538
Talc, soapstone	......	43,598
		6,034,297
Building Materials:		
Cement, brls.	1,517,555	2,128,899
Clay prod., brick, M.	25,849	454,441
Clay prod., other	......	183,607
Granite, tons	109,298	364,061
Lime, tons	110,019	645,258
Limestone, tons	1,088,208	916,182
Marble, tons	7,988	42,288
Sand, tons	3,450,175	958,605
Sand-lime brick, M.	1,396	25,146
Sandstone, tons	62,352	46,946
Slate, shale, tons	439	828
		5,716,256
Totals		28,093,964

Quebec Gold Mining Issue Called on Montreal Curb

The Montreal curb market has called for trading 2,350,000 shares of Quebec Gold Mining Corp. The company, recently formed, took over a substantial interest in Bussieres Mining Co. from Treadwell Yukon. Gustave H. Bainville, of Montreal, is president. W. R. G. Holt and R. M. Macaulay, of Montreal, are vice-presidents.

Interests in Big Missouri, Canadian Malartic and Pamour Porcupine are also held by Quebec Golds.

Progress Report to Shareholders of

FOUR NATIONS
Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

Executive Office
Sterling Tower

TORONTO
CANADA
Elgin 8393-4-5

Mine:
KENOGAMI LAKE
Kirkland Lake Gold Area
Ontario

Your Directors have just returned from a visit to your mine and found the work progressing rapidly and the outlook very encouraging indeed.

The north crosscut on the 500-foot level has been advanced to 550 feet north of the shaft. At 490 feet a vein was encountered and after drifting into it for approximately 30 feet it showed a width of about 11 feet with average values of approximately $12.

Going back on the 29-foot Shear Zone at 100 feet, and also 300 feet, it opened up very much richer than reported before, with values better than $7.50.

We have now seven (7) veins on the 500-foot level, with total widths of about 60 feet and each and every one of them is showing good commercial values in gold of milling ore.

These veins were re-checked on the 250 and 375-foot levels and values checked consistently with those on the 500-foot level.

Four cars of coal, one car of dynamite and enough foodstuff and other supplies sufficient to last sixty days or more have been moved in. This will more than take care of all needs over the spring breakup.

All bills are paid up to date and your company is in the enviable position of having a sound treasury which is being increased rapidly.

Negotiations are in progress for the erection of a mill and the installation of electric power, the new hydro line being only three (3) miles away at this time.

Your management is doing everything humanly possible to bring your mine into production within the shortest period of time and operations will be speeded up as fast as expedient.

Toronto, Ontario, April 3rd, 1934. Roderic H. Rae, Secretary.

N. C. URQUHART & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
15 King Street West Toronto, Ont.
Adel. 6028

DRAPER DOBIE & CO.
Members
THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
NORTHERN ONTARIO BLDG.
330 BAY ST. TORONTO
ADelaide 9171

APRIL 3RD, 1934

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE ADMISSION TO PARTNERSHIP OF
MR. THEODORE M. STERLING
WHO HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE FIRM FOR THE PAST ELEVEN YEARS

WATT & WATT
Established 1908

MEMBERS:
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
NEW YORK CURB (ASSOCIATE)

6 JORDAN STREET - TORONTO

T. G. E. WATT D. H. WATT F. G. VENABLES
R. W. WILSON W. L. CHRISTIE G. S. ATKINS, JR.
THEODORE M. STERLING

GOLD — SILVER — OIL ROYALTIES
Whole and part Turner Valley oil royalties. Mining property and whole issues — Bridge River—Cariboo—Portland Canal and other districts of British Columbia.
Inquiries invited from broker—dealers—companies—capitalists.
A. M. Howell & Associates Ltd.
Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Straddling the Main Cariboo Gold Belt

NEWMONT
CARIBOO GOLD QUARTZ
NEWMONT
SHAMROCK
CARIBOO AMAL.
NEWMONT
BARKERVILLE
BRITANNIA
PROSERPINE MT.
RICHFIELD MT.
Conklin Gulch
PROSERPINE GROUP
Valley of Grouse Creek (highly productive placer ground)

PROSERPINE GOLD MINES Ltd.
(Non-Personal Liability)
New Issue: 400,000 SHARES OF $1.00 PAR VALUE

CAPITALIZATION
3,000,000 shares—Authorized 400,000 shares—This Issue
1,015,000 shares—For the property (In Escrow) 1,585,000 shares—In Treasury

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
W. R. WILSON, Vancouver, Past President, C.I.M.M.
President Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd. President Wind Pass Gold Mines Ltd.
Director Premier Gold Mining Co., Ltd.
STUART CAMERON, Construction Engineer, Vancouver
A. H. MacNEILL, K.C., Vancouver R. R. WILSON, B.Sc., M.E., Vancouver
C. M. CAMPBELL, B.A., B.Sc., M.E., Vancouver

● PROPERTY Sixteen claims on Proserpine Mountain in the famous Barkerville area, Cariboo District, British Columbia. Company's property is located directly on the main mineralized belt and its numerous veins were doubtless the source of much of the placer gold in Grouse and Williams Creek, two of the richest placer streams in history.

● DEVELOPMENT Under direct supervision of Charles M. Campbell, M.E., a crew of miners has worked continuously since last July with highly encouraging results. In exposing veins and proving values, some 6000 feet of open cuts, five prospect shafts and more than 1800 feet of tunnels have been completed. More than 40 veins up to 12 feet in width have been opened or exposed. Developments in this area give every reasonable expectation that these veins, in a Pre-Cambrian formation, a number of which contain high gold values, will persist to great depth, ensuring long life to the mine.

● PROGRAMME Preliminary development having been completed and the existence of commercial grade ore in the vein system definitely established, deep development is now warranted. An adit tunnel giving 450 feet depth from the surface will be driven to cut the entire series of cross fissure veins. The first 1800 feet of tunnel should give access to ore bodies with sufficient tonnage to justify installation of a mill. Eventually this tunnel should be extended a total distance of approximately 5500 feet, crosscutting numerous veins exposed on the surface.

● MANAGEMENT Under exceptionally well qualified technical direction. Three outstandingly successful mining men are on the board. The president is W. R. Wilson, past President C.I.M.M.; the managing director, Ridgeway R. Wilson, B.Sc., M.E.; and the engineer in charge of field operations, Charles M. Campbell, B.A., B.Sc., M.E.

Full detailed information on this property is contained in a prospectus available on application to the undersigned. Both management and holdings make this offer an outstanding opportunity to profit from a highly promising gold mining development.

PRICE: 50c. PER SHARE
Application for shares should be made through your broker or directly to
ROBB, ROBERTSON & BIRCH, LIMITED
AND
DAY, BIRCH & COMPANY LTD.
Members, Vancouver Stock Exchange

Head Office:
567 Burrard St.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Vancouver Is. Branch:
Central Bldg.,
VICTORIA, B.C.

MINING CORP'S INVESTMENTS SHOW BIG GAIN

Portfolio Appreciates $1,166,812 During Past Year

Annual report of The Mining Corp. of Canada, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1933, shows profit of $1,166,812 in its investment portfolio from which a reserve fund of $900,000 is set up for possible contingencies. Income from the sale of silver amounting to $4,902 and miscellaneous income of $3,902, from which operating expenses are deducted, brings the net profit for the year to $97,739 as compared with $3,507 in the previous year.

The balance sheet as at December 31, 1933, shows current assets of $143,926 as against current liabilities of $81,743, leaving a working capital of $62,183. In addition there is company's investment portfolio, the details of which are not disclosed, listing at or below market, mining stocks valued at $2,080,940 as compared with $920,160 at the close of the previous year. Shares in the company's subsidiaries or controlled companies are shown at $1,037,697 as compared with $1,177,751 at the end of the previous year.

Produced 50 Million Oz. Silver

For the first time in the company's history it produced no silver in the year under review but it has a record of producing some 50,000,000 oz. in years gone by.

Principal interest in the company centres about its unstated holdings in Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Base Metals Mining Corp. and The Ashley Gold Mining Corp. The company also has controlling interest in the Normetal Mining Corp. now under further development preparatory to production when copper and zinc prices advance.

Macassa Output Nearly $400,000 For Five Months

The annual report of Macassa Gold Mines is expected early next week and promises to reveal some surprises for the initial showing made by this company, the latest producer in the Kirkland Lake camp. The Financial Post estimates that the tonnage milled for the five months period ending March 31, the end of the fiscal year, will be 24,500 tons, while the gold recovery is estimated at 11,600 ounces. This is an average recovery of about .475 oz. of gold per ton of ore treated. The gross value of production is estimated at $400,000. Based on overall costs of $8 per ton, the indicated net profit for the period is approximately $200,000 — equivalent to about seven cents per share.

Based on the current rate of production of 200 tons daily, the current rate of profit is estimated at close to 23 cents per share, while current production is running close to $100,000 per month gross.

Paymaster Consolidated Mines.—A deal with interests in United States which will provide funds to bring the company into production is officially reported. Operations will be resumed in the summer on a milling basis of 300 tons a day, it is planned.

NORTHERN CANADA MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED

Invests in Canadian Mines and Mining Properties

J. B. TYRRELL,
President and Managing Director,
Room 930, 25 King Street West,
TORONTO, CANADA

ONTARIO MINES

Metal Production and Dividends Paid by the Mines of Ontario, Canada's Premier Province, to the end of 1933.

	Production	Dividends
Gold ...	$500,900,000	$153,108,020
Silver ..	$257,300,000	$ 97,691,281
Nickel .	$359,300,000	$149,723,449
Copper .	$148,100,000	
Total .	$1,265,600,000	$400,522,750

Ontario Department of Mines
HON. CHARLES McCREA
Minister of Mines
TORONTO - CANADA

SPEEDING TOWARDS PRODUCTION

- Reports from the mine of North Shores Gold Mines, Limited, advise us that this operation is speeding towards production, and soon will enter the ranks of producers.
- With development work pushing ahead, the value of shares in this enterprise is steadily increasing.

NORTH SHORES Gold MINES LIMITED.

Order now, through your own broker, or direct from

CANADIAN EXPLORATION CO.

1604 Royal Bank Bldg.
TORONTO, ONTARIO
Waverley 5680

Canada's Mine Finders

In this group of prospectors, taken at the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, which met at Quebec recently, are collected leading figures in the world of practical mining, men whose job it is to uncover the vast stores of wealth which Nature has hidden so liberally in Canada. All of them read papers at the convention. Standing, from left to right are, John Borthwick, Ed. Horn, Karl Springer, Gilbert LaBine, Lee Springer, W. E. Segsworth, secretary of Ontario Prospectors and Developers Association. Seated, left to right, Tom Montgomery, John Wilson, Russell Crydeman, Fred Wells, Robt. Jousey.

Tell of Rock Strewn Roads Which Led to Pot of Gold

Canada's Mine Finders Relate Colorful Experiences at Annual C. I. M. M. Meeting

By Staff Editor

QUEBEC.—The glamor of prospecting, of fortunes made overnight, of hardships overcome, the sort of things prospectors the world over must look back upon in their latter days, was graphically brought to life at one of the sessions of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, when Canada's mine finders regaled the delegates with stories of their experiences in the days of the paddle and packsack.

Men whose names are now known across Canada, for the work they have done in uncovering for the Dominion some of her biggest mineral storehouses, spoke of the days before they were thus known, when they roamed the length and breadth of the Dominion, travelling by canoe, train, dog-team or "Shanks's mare," as the purse and lay of the land dictated, until they struck the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

John S. Wilson had the prospecting urge in his blood long before he went north on the T. & N. O. and got a job selling off the supplies for the railway. This was in 1907. Typhoid fever, and weeks of confinement had brought Mr. Wilson in contact with a doctor, who, swept into the tidal wave of mining enthusiasm which hit the north at that time, proposed to Mr. Wilson that, backed by a $4,000 grubstake which the doctor would give him, he should become prospector. In 1907, a strike had been made at Night Hawk Lake, and tales of fabulous gold deposits were drifting down from that part of the country.

Funds Fell Off Hook

So, in 1908, Mr. Wilson packed his packsack, and made all arrangements to leave. But the proposed grubstake was not forthcoming, and he wrote his old friend, W. S. Edwards, of Chicago, that prospecting was in the very air, and asked for backing. Pronto, a wire came back that a cheque for $1,000 was in the mails, and setting out plans for the Edwards Prospecting Syndicate. Weeks of waiting followed but the cheque failed to arrive. Word came that a second cheque had been sent. Before its arrival, however, the first cheque was found. The precious funds, destined to aid in starting the now famed Dome mines, had been lying in the snow near the blacksmith shop, where it had blown off the nail that served as post-office.

May 17, 1908, saw the start of the party headed by Wilson, and including George Burns, Harry Preston, Frank Campbell, Gilbert Rhalt and Phil Mecklenburg, the latter shortening the long evenings with his fine singing voice.

In June the party had arrived in Whitney township, where 13 claims, including the Mammouth, were staked, but not before Bannerman had staked what had become known as the Scottish Ontario property, the first to be staked in the area.

The party pressed on, and, in Tisdale twp., found two veins, one 12 feet wide and the other 21 feet wide. Work was started to strip the showing but no free gold was found, and things looked bleak. Wilson took a grab sample, and had it assayed when he went out to communicate with his principals. It ran $7.50 per ton in gold.

Returning to camp, he set out alone as dusk was falling. He put in a shot, and there, in the fading light, a regular jewellery box lay sprawled in the crumbled rock before him.

Conscience Was Guide

Then a problem arose. They had agreed to stake 15 claims for the Edwards Prospecting Syndicate, and 13 had already been staked, and one earmarked. The deal provided that Wilson was to get one-tenth interest in what was staked, and the balance of the party were to be privileged to stake adjoining ground.

Wilson explained all this to the party, pointing out that 13 claims had been staked for the syndicate, and they were legally entitled to stake additional claims, for themselves. Conscience had to be their guide. With the claim earmarked, they had one license left to stake for the syndicate. Would they turn their own private licenses over to the syndicate, or would they keep them to themselves? Wilson said he would leave the tent and let them decide for themselves.

He had taken only a few paces when they called him back. "We'll keep it for ourselves," was the unanimous agreement.

Accordingly, the actual strike was staked with the syndicate's last license, and the party staked other claims immediately adjoining, for themselves.

Syndicate principals were notified, and agreed to finance the assessment work necessary for one-quarter interest. The syndicate then purchased 50 per cent interest from the syndicate for $1,000. Later the McCormack interests in New York took an option on the property, but later dropped it.

Dome Co. Formed

Then a group associated with International Nickel Co. became interested, and sent Robert C. Stanley, then a budding engineer, to make inspection. On his recommendation, the option was exercised and the Dome Mines Co. was formed, and $1,500,000 paid for the property of which $50,000 was cash. Of the balance, $450,000 was in bonds, and the rest, $1,000,000, in shares of the company.

Another who spoke was Leo Springer, of Chibougamau, who credited the aeroplane with indicating the whereabouts of the Opemiska mine, of which he was the discoverer. He suggested that in future, geological maps from the departments carry plottings of rock outcrops.

Karl Springer, a brother, and discoverer of the Central Patricia mine, was another speaker. Fred M. Wells, who found the Caribou, said he had started promoting on his own account because he was not favorably impressed with the generosity of promoters or syndicates. He thought that a prospector, on making a strike, should be given at least $1,000 in cash and told to go and rest up.

Two pairs of shoes were worn out by Gilbert LaBine, Toronto, in walking over hill and dale in search for just such a rock formation as he was to find at Great Bear Lake.

The hardships and disappointments which every prospector must face before he makes a strike, were vividly described by Tom Montgomery, who, one fine day in New Liskeard, discovered what was later to become the famed Waite-Montgomery Mines.

Robert J. Jowsey, of Keeley and God's Lake fame; J. A. Bothwick, of Winnipeg; E. H. Horne, of Toronto, and Russell Cryderman, of Sudbury, also spoke graphically from their store of experiences.

Spring Cleaning Urge Hits Stock Exchange

Several Issues Delisted and Suspended as Effort Made to Sweep Out Dead Wood — Sheriff Sells Porcupine Gold Reef Property

The zest for spring cleaning is not confined to the home these days, and has apparently invaded the precincts of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Ever since the merger between the Standard and Mining sections, there have been signs aplenty of a general housecleaning, and during the past two or three weeks, there has been strong evidence that many mining stocks which have been cluttering up the trading list will be suspended or delisted.

The broom has already swept a number of these stocks from the floor of the mining section of the Exchange, and The Financial Post understands that half a dozen more will be whisked off in the near future.

Several and varied reasons are given for the Exchange's action. In the case of Kirkland Premier, recently suspended, the reason given was that while the company had transfer agents, adequate transfer facilities had not been provided, and until they are, the stock has been suspended.

Porcupine Gold Reef shares have shown no activity on the market for some time, and recently its Whitney Township, Ont., property was sold by the sheriff. As a result, these shares have been delisted by the exchange.

C. I. M. M. in Favor

Besides prolonged inactivity, or lack of transfer facilities, spectacular gyrating of a stock is, under the new régime, sufficient to get it suspended or delisted, if exchange officials have reason to suspect manipulation in any form. This, an old rule on the Exchange, is being enforced with more rigor since the merger.

The Financial Post is informed from a reliable source that as a result of investigation into the option agreements of the Columario Consolidated Gold Mines, by which the syndicate loaning the mine money to aid development was given 500,000 shares of stock at 25 cents a share, mine officials have been asked by the Exchange to revise this agreement. When the stock, in open trading, reached 85 cents, the disparity between this price and the price at which the syndicate were given stock was thought by officials to be too great. They called on the company to revise the option claim, with the result that a greater percentage now goes into the treasury of the company.

This move toward cleaning house in the Exchange is right in line with the views expressed by members of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, both at the recent dominion convention, and at meetings of the Toronto branch. Mining men felt the need for housecleaning if the mining business is to command the respect the industry warrants.

As a result of exhibitions in nose-diving staged this week by several of the junior gold stocks, officials of the Toronto Stock Exchange ordered complete statements from all its members as to their dealings for Saturday, April 7, and Monday, April 9, in these two particular stocks. They gave no indication as to what would happen if questionable trading tactics were revealed, but it is understood that delisting will be the penalty imposed.

Gachin Gold is Registered With U. S. Commission

Among companies whose statements were filed for registration at the Federal Trade Commission at Washington recently was the Gachin Gold Syndicate, with head office in Toronto. It is expected that stock in the form of one hundred thousand units will be sold for $11 each. Proceeds will be used among other things to purchase of certain mining stock on the Toronto and New York Exchange.

J. A. Carrick Ltd. who is underwriting the issue, has exclusive sale of the units. After paying commissions, and the expenses of the sale, the syndicate will receive a net price of $7.50 a unit.

Gachin Gold Syndicate was incorporated in Ontario April 4, 1933, with an authorized capitalization of $250,000, with a par value of $10 per share.

Native Son & B. R. Ogden Merge in New Company

A merger of unusual interest has taken place in B.C. between the Native Son Mines and B. R. Ogden Mines, the new company to be known as Bridge River Ogden 1934 Ltd. Capitalization is set at 2,500,000 shares of 50 cent par value. Shareholders in Native Son will receive one share for every two held, and B. R. shareholders two for every three. The new company will proceed with financing as soon as possible with a view to getting development under way.

Directors of the new company are Gen. Duff Stuart, pres.; F. A. Harding, chairman of the board; G. E. Hancox, Frank Begg, I. Rosenthal, W. Genser, and Col. W. W. Foster.

An offering of 100,000 shares at 20 cents, and 200,000 shares at 25 cents is planned for the near future, it is understood.

Report New Gold Strike On Gloria Kitty Workings

A new strike on their Gloria Kitty Workings in B. C. has been reported by B.R.X. Gold Mines. The ore, it is claimed, assays $15 a ton over a width of 22 inches. Samples brought to Vancouver are identical with ore from Bralorne or Pioneer.

Working three shifts daily, the crew of contractors working on the California vein are sinking the shaft about four ft. daily.

Engineer Finds Good Veins At Fairview Amalgamated

A favorable report by A. G. Langley, consulting engineer, has been handed directors of Fairview Amalgamated Gold Mines in regard to their property at Oliver, B.C. The engineer claims that veins are of a good mineable width, and traceable on the company's property, thousands of feet. Chances of locating ore shoots on the property are at least equal to those of any other property in the Fairview camp, the report states. Veins are similar to those of Morning Star and Stemwinder, he believes.

Report Big Development For Usk Mining Property

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA. — With a substantial cash payment, Bridge Island Golds has secured an option on the claims of the Usk Mining Co. and plans intensive development of the property, it is reported. The mine is located near Usk on the Skeena River, about 100 miles east of Prince Rupert.

A six-foot vein with copper and gold values is reported at the property, which was operated in previous years under the name of the Kitsalas and also the Cordillera mine.

Quebec Gold Mining Corp. — The Montreal Curb Market has accepted the company's shares, which are to be called for trading during the week of April 9. Application is to be made for the listing of the stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Newmont Plans To Erect Mill At Cariboo Mine

The Newmont Mining Co., which is developing a gold property in the Cariboo district across Jack of Clubs Lakes from the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co., is to build a 50-ton test mill this summer, The Financial Post is informed.

Since the company became interested in the area about a year ago, aggressive development work has been under way probing its Island Mountain claims. Several weeks ago stories were circulated that the Newmont interests proposed withdrawing from the Cariboo district. This story doubtless had its foundation in the fact that the company diverted some of its mining equipment to another property temporarily, but there was no let-up in the development programme.

Initially it is planned that the company will produce concentrates which will be cyanided at the adjoining property of the Cariboo Gold Quartz and thus reduce the capital expenditure on milling equipment to a minimum but permit thorough bulk sampling of the ore.

Cameron, Pointon & Merritt

MEMBERS
THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

44 ADELAIDE ST. W.
TORONTO

Announce

The opening of a ground floor boardroom with enlarged facilities for service.

Dow Jones News Ticker Service

and

New Telephone Number:

WA. 2961

(12 Lines to Central)

PARTNERS:

J. D. CAMERON E. T. POINTON, C.A. H. G. MERRITT

We have authority to offer

400,000 Treasury SHARES at 30c per Share

of

FRANCOEUR GOLD MINES

LIMITED

Capitalization . . . . 3,000,000 shares N.P.V.
Issued or to be issued including above offering, 2,016,666 shares
In Treasury . . . . 983,334 shares

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
James J. McFadden, Spragge, Ont., *President*
A. A. MacKay, Montreal, *Vice-President*
L. H. Timmins, Montreal, *Director*
Leo George, Montreal, *Director*
F. J. Bailes, Oshawa, Ont., *Director*
W. L. Paterson, Montreal, *Secretary*

TECHNICAL STAFF
A. A. MacKay, M.E., Montreal, *Managing-Director*
W. H. Woods, M.E., Toronto, *Consulting Engineer*
A. V. Corlett, M.E., Arntfield, Que. *Superintendent*

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT
Chartered Trust & Executor Co., 34 King St. W., Toronto
and 132 St. James St. West, Montreal.

SOLICITORS
Holden, Murdoch, Walton & Beatty, Toronto

AUDITORS
P. S. Ross & Sons, Royal Bank Bldg., Montreal

BANKERS
Royal Bank of Canada

PROPERTIES. The property comprises an area of 1250 acres situated in the west central section of Boischatel Township, in the Rouyn-Noranda district of the Province of Quebec.

DEVELOPMENT. Surface work on No. 1 Vein has disclosed the presence of an ore shoot 360 feet long and averaging 12.3 feet in width, carrying $9.65 in gold at the present gold price. Diamond drilling has indicated that this ore body extends to a depth of at least 200 feet.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS. A vertical shaft will be sunk to a depth of 200 feet and the vein explored at the 100-foot and 200-foot horizons. Diamond drilling will be carried on concurrently to explore the vein at greater depth, and also to explore the other known veins on the property.

FINANCIAL. On the completion of financing as herein provided, operations on the Company's property will commence with approximately $130,000 cash on hand which will be ample to complete the operations as above planned.

REPORTS. A. A. MacKay, M.E., and Walter H. Woods, M.E., summarize the situation as follows:

Mr. MacKay—

"Exploration work on this property has so far shown at least one commercial ore shoot and a very wide spread occurrence of gold.

The favourable structural condition known to exist warrants further exploration work. I consider that the zone in which No. 1 ore body occurs will extend to considerable depth and that the chances of finding further commercial ore bodies both laterally and at depth are good."

Mr. Woods—

"The general and structural geology of this property is favourable for the deposition of gold deposits. Several strong shear zones carrying gold values have been partially explored. Where these shearings encounter local structural conditions, which favour the localization of the ore-bearing solutions, such as occur on the No. 1 Ore Body, it is confidently expected that further ore shoots will be located."

Complete reports, geological maps, etc. may be inspected at Room 941, 1010 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, or at 1006 Concourse Bldg., Toronto.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. *Subscriptions may be made through the undersigned brokers or through your own broker; Subscriptions will be subject to allotment; The right is reserved to reject any applications, to choose the form of allotment and to close the books at any time without notice.*

Ten cents per share must accompany applications and the balance is payable on allotment. Books will be closed on or before 12 o'clock noon on 14th day of April.

DOHERTY ROADHOUSE & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

51 King Street West, Toronto. Telephone WA 1163

The above information has been supplied to us from reliable sources but is not guaranteed by us.

PROS AND CONS RE GOLD PRICE FEARS, HOPES

Rumors President Roosevelt Will Boost Value Find Many Sceptical

NOTHING TO GAIN

Except to Gold Owners and Miners, Say Objectors—Might Undermine Monetary Position

With President Roosevelt returning invigorated to Washington from a long holiday, interest in gold mining stocks is being stimulated by a report that he intends to push the price of gold to $36 an ounce and some reports hail this as another step toward ultimate revaluation at $40 an ounce or more. It is true that President Roosevelt retained the legal power to revalue at $41.34 an ounce "if necessary," but many financial men doubt very much the wisdom of any such move at the present time and therefore hope that it will not be done.

Although London price of gold dropped imperceptibly but surely during March from $34.90 on March 1 to $34.70 an ounce on March 31 the United States government's action in buying gold at $35 an ounce had caused such a demand by speculators for francs and pounds to buy gold and make an arbitrager's profit on gold sales to the United States, that the pound and franc have been high, possibly "abnormally high," ever since. In a trice this policy removed the exchange bar to exports to countries on the gold bloc and to England even more for Canada than for the United States because of Empire preferences. But, though the franc and the pound have been high, for some time there has been something approaching stability in exchange.

Private Hoards Large

The better banking situation has tempted back some expatriated money to the United States but private gold hoards are still large, possibly awaiting a larger profit in case the United States ever tries to get the price of gold to $40 or more. The great fear is that France might go off gold or be forced to devalue the franc if the pressure on her gold reserves became great. It is estimated that the Banque de France could lose one billion dollars in gold, if necessary, before going off gold. It is interesting to note, however, that while inflation is being held up on this continent in some quarters as a wonderful boon, the French government holds up devaluation and inflation as a bogey to frighten the citizens into compliance with its financial programme for balancing the budget. It states sternly that devaluation of the franc, or inflation, are the only alternatives to economy.

Fear New Whirligig

But France might be forced to that alternative quicker if Washington pushed gold still higher. If Germany and Japan tried to keep their trading advantages in export markets by similar devaluation, the present stability of exchange might be lost and a new whirligig started.

Gold mining companies and their shareholders are fortunate in that gold is now near $35 an ounce. Any further boosting while trade is still increasing would be of doubtful benefit. While anything is possible investors in gold shares should also study the elements of uncertainty as well as their hopes. They should remember that gold is now mal-distributed, which robs it of much of its value for purposes of settling international balances, that some countries such as Brazil have learned that they can continue trade internationally without gold and begin to prosper as well as soon as the world price for their chief commodities goes up and that a revaluation price for gold accepted the world over is a difficult thing to maintain until international agreement can be reached, until trading confidence between nations is restored and wars of tariff and exchange lose their ferocity.

Must Distribute Gold

Gold is a wonderful munition for France because in case of war she can use it to buy anywhere in the world. But if the objective is to be realized of a world at peace and with a large international flow of trade, the big stocks must be distributed or gold will lose some of its monetary importance. The countries without gold will learn to do without.

The centuries-old regard for gold is its strongest asset. The most brilliant economists agree the world could do well without it so far as monetary purposes are concerned if statesmen, bankers and governments could be depended on to remain consistently intelligent and honest in management of currencies without a base of gold. An impasse may be created with too much gold in a few countries and that might hasten on a situation where more nations would try to do without it. Now that gold is stored and not seen by citizens of most countries, a different relationship is growing up to that held before the war when gold coins were familiar things.

Junior Golds Rising

Meanwhile junior golds are rising in response to $35 gold and new stocks may soon be added to world's store. Only rich countries are now buyers. Output last year was down everywhere in the world except the United States because the high price turned men's attention to low-grade ore which they wanted to use while the price was high. But the successful newcomers will add to production steadily so long as a market for gold exists. The price situation seems strong and this article is only intended to warn investors against too extravagant expectations or to think that a very much higher price for gold would under present world conditions necessarily be of great value.

A United States financial man told a representative of The Financial Post the other day that he did not anticipate any higher price for gold at present but President Roosevelt would have to dig up some surprise for the primaries next fall. He hoped that Washington would heed the arguments of the gold bloc countries that nothing good could come out of forcing them off the gold standard.

Consolidated Smelters' Finances and Earnings Show Healthy Gain in '33

Gross Operating Income Up $2,387,260 Last Year

PAY OFF LOANS

Share Earnings Registered Marked Improvement — Prospects Regarded as Good

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operations in 1933 of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, may be summarized as follows:

Bank loan and overdraft of $3,848,498 was wiped out;

Gross operating income was $2,387,260 greater than in 1932;

Net income available for dividends shows an improvement of $3,856,639;

Net working capital increased approximately $3,500,000;

Earnings per share advanced $6.35—from a deficit of $4.70 in 1932 to a net figure of $1.65 in 1933.

Reasons For Improvement

The marked improvement in the company's financial condition was brought about partly by the proceeds of sales of metal stocks on hand at the beginning of the year partly by the sale of some of the company's holdings in Amalgamated Metal Corp. and Ontario Refining Co., and partly by profits from the year's operations.

As regards the latter, the report points out that increased earnings resulted from better metal prices and appreciation in sterling, in addition to substantial reductions in production costs.

Particulars of Production

The year's production was as follows:

	1933 $	1932 $
Lead, lbs.	254,639,548	253,237,783
Copper, lbs.	541,459	767,026
Gold, ozs.	22,393	33,346
Bismuth, lbs.	70,724	57
Zinc, lbs.	137,619,895	130,567,785
Cadmium, lbs.	246,041	65,425
Silver, ozs.	5,551,349	5,522,366

Carry Forward Surplus

The profit and loss account statements for the past three years follow:

	1933 $	1932 $	1931 $
Sales	14,755,892	11,272,234	15,670,945
Invent.	5,301,963	5,797,198	6,703,849
Interest	255,388	362,076	660,528
*Divids.	......	611,200	733,440
†Misc. inc.	96,114	......	156,252
Rents, etc.	73,613	52,984	40,723
Rents, etc.	73,613	52,984	40,723
Tot. earn.	20,482,972	18,095,692	23,965,739
‡Pr. Year	5,797,198	6,703,849	6,693,387
Balance	14,685,774	11,391,843	17,272,353
Cus. ore	948,691	998,627	2,170,012
Balance	13,737,083	10,393,216	15,102,340
Freight	560,297	540,238	747,283
Balance	13,176,786	9,852,978	14,355,057
Purchases	13,138	230,844	838,265
Balance	13,163,648	9,622,134	13,516,792
Gen. exp.	8,517,188	9,114,840	11,073,178
Balance	4,646,460	507,294	2,443,614
Dev. exp.	278,465	308,454	411,614
Balance	4,367,995	198,840	2,032,000
Deprec.	2,396,823	2,104,685	1,784,334
Balance	1,971,172	§1,905,845	247,666
Deplet.	535,940	538,050	617,722
Balance	1,435,232	§2,443,895	§370,106
Interest	163,023	313,564	312,166
Balance	1,272,209	§2,757,459	§682,222
Directors	7,635	7,920	8,440
Balance	1,264,574	§2,765,379	§690,662
Write-off	15,393	17,250	5,705
Balance	1,249,181	§2,782,629	§696,367
Taxes	175,171	......	86,740
Balance	1,074,010	§2,782,629	§783,107
Divids.	975,807	§1,478,275	2,748,421
Balance	98,203	§4,260,904	§3,531,528
Pens. fund	17,731	17,747	16,919
Balance	80,472	§4,278,651	§3,548,447
Loss on bonds	......	107,725	......
Balance	81,472	§4,386,376	§3,548,447
Prev. surp.	1,417,768	5,804,151	9,352,603
P. & L. bal.	1,498,240	1,417,775	5,804,156

* From West Kootenay L. & P. Co.
† Profit on securities sold.
‡ Ores, metals smelter and fertilizer products on hand and in transit at close of preceding fiscal year.
§ Deficit.

Working Capital Position

	1933 $	1932 $	1931 $
Current assets	14,389,149	13,638,208	15,197,481
Current liabs.	3,348,555	6,065,175	6,998,364
Work. cap.	11,040,594	7,573,033	8,199,117

Reduction in Liabilities

The financial condition of Consolidated Smelters, as pointed out in the summary, underwent a marked improvement during the year. The balance sheet at the end of 1933 shows assets totalling $46,162,112, compared with $48,924,231 in 1932.

In addition to wiping out the bank loan and overdraft, the company kept down its current and other liabilities to much the same figure as was reported in 1932.

Share Capital Greater

Capital stock outstanding increased during the year from 592,050 to 651,476 shares. Of this advance 59,131 shares were issued to the shareholders in the form of a stock dividend and the balance allotted to employees in the form of a bonus.

Changes in Assets

Among the assets, mines, mineral claims and shares in other companies stand on the books at $14,127,605, down from $15,286,206 in 1932. During the year the company sold or wrote off $870,863 worth of investments in this account, as well as providing $535,940 for depletion of mineral properties. These charges were offset to some extent by an expenditure of $248,204.

Plant account shows a value on the books, after depreciation of nearly $2,400,000, of $17,645,357, as against $19,976,590 in 1932.

The balance of the items among assets do not show any notable changes from those set forth in the 1932 statement, except cash in banks and on hand which advanced from $143,023 to $1,876,059.

Sullivan Mine

One of the highlights of the condensed summary prepared by James J. Warren, president, and which follows in part, is the statement that very favorable developments have occurred in a lower level of the Sullivan Mine, assuring many years of profitable mining:

"Stocks are carried at cost—which is somewhat below market prices at the end of the year. They have been reduced substantially and are now of comfortable proportions. Increased earnings resulted from better metal prices and appreciation in sterling, in addition to substantial reductions in production costs.

Metal Prices Better

"During the year there was a betterment but largely in terms of dollars. This does not bulk so large if reduced to gold values. The future is uncertain because of the many financial and other experiments being carried on by some nations, notably the United States. Perhaps fortunately the latter country—account its tariff barriers—has not been and is not a market for your metals, so that erratic movements there do not and will not affect your company seriously. On the other hand, the closer union of the Mother Country and the Dominions following the Ottawa Conference has strengthened your marketing position very greatly. With your low costs and large ore reserves, you should be able to supply your full share of the world's requirements, and at a reasonable profit.

Much Progress Noted

Mining and Smelting operations—The reports of the vice-president and general manager and the vice-president in charge of mines indicate substantial progress in many directions. Unexpected physical difficulties postponed the production stage of your placer properties. Next season should see considerable output therefrom.

Big Missouri—Further development of this property is under way.

Great Bear Lake—In the course of development shipments of high grade ore were made from your properties and gave satisfactory returns. Indications are so favorable that plans are under way for the installation of further equipment this summer. Development is being continued.

The Sullivan Mine—The vice-president in charge of mines reports very favorable development in a lower level of this property. Many years of profitable mining are assured.

Fertilizer Plant Successful

Fertilizer operation — The whole plant may now be said to be in completely successful operating condition. Estimated costs have been reached in practically all departments—as in the case of metals the high grade of the various products insures the marketing of your full share of the world's needs. On account of low wheat prices sales in the Prairie Provinces did not come up to expectations in 1933. This year, however, there is a much better demand. Results from the use of fertilizer continue to be quite satisfactory.

Power—During the year the installation on Goat River was completed. It supplies the electric needs of the country of which Erickson and Creston are the important centres.

Capital Outlay Details

Capital expenditures amounted to $313,794, of which $248,204 was spent on property account and $65,589 on plant account.

The important items in property account were:

Buena Vista Advance (operating Big Missouri Mine)	$20,296
Aiken Lake property	10,225
Boulder Lake Placers	21,855
Slate and Manson Creek Placers	84,228
Bridge River Consolidated	23,628
South West Africa Concession	41,169

In plant account, the main item was $44,444 spent on the fertilizer plant, the remainder being made up of comparatively small items.

Vanalta Acquires Bridge River Claims

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—Vanalta Ltd., formerly Vanalta Oils Ltd., has closed a deal with a Vancouver group and associated interests in Seattle to develop mining property recently acquired in the Bridge River area, known as the Hillside property. The property lies between the Wayside and B.R.X. properties.

The deal is reported to involve a cash payment and stock in a company now being organized.

Last June Vanalta increased its capital from 500,000 shares of no par value to the present capitalization of 1,500,000 shares. At that time officials announced that consideration was being given to entering the mining field.

ROBB-MONTBRAY MAY GET NEW TEST

Change in Board — Stock Soars to New High

At a meeting of shareholders of Robb-Montbray Mines held in Toronto on April 9, a change was made in the directorate, Robert A. Bryce being elected to succeed Alexander Longwell in order to give a greater representation to majority interests.

The question of renewed activity at the company's property was under discussion and it is thought possible that with the new board an effort will be made to undertake some active development work. In recent months 13 additional claims have been staked, three of which are contiguous to the company's ten claims in the southeastern section of Montbray Township, Northwestern Quebec.

Nipissing Big Shareholder

In 1928 Nipissing Mines, the largest shareholder in Robb-Montbray, with 1,489,000 shares, directed an extensive exploration programme in 1928. The results reported from this effort were that there were some erratic and rich sections of high-grade copper and gold ore, but no official estimate was ever made as to the probable tonnage or value. A recent unofficial statement is that some $300,000 in gold ore exists and it is proposed that this ore be treated and the newly acquired claims further probed.

Interest from the company's investments in 1933 totalled $4,735 while expenses totalled $4,263 including $2,194 for outside exploration. This net profit of $472 was for the year.

The company has some $100,000 in liquid assets in its treasury with which to undertake a programme. The Quebec Prospectors Ltd., headed by E. Ward Wright, holds 600,000 shares of Robb-Montbray Mines stock.

The recent stock market activity in Robb-Montbray has carried the shares to a record price of nine cents each, the highest since 1928. Quebec Prospectors Ltd. has announced that it will liquidate its portfolio and withdraw from prospecting, therefore any advance in Robb Montbray stock has an important bearing on its liquid assets.

EXCHANGE ASKED TO LIST GOODFISH

New Concern Succeeds Defunct Goodfish Gold Mines — Holds 16 Claims

Application has been made to the Toronto Stock Exchange for listing the stock of Goodfish Mining Co. Ltd., incorporated with an Ontario charter October 27, 1933, to succeed the defunct Goodfish Gold Mines.

The new company has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares of which 1,799,700 have been issued to March 15, 1934. Old shareholders in the Goodfish Gold Mines were issued 1,749,629 shares, or on the basis of one new share for each two shares previously held. Of the issued capitalization 50,071 shares have been issued for cash, including 16,666 shares at 15 cents each and 33,334 shares at 30 cents per share.

W. J. Beckett & Co. of Toronto, has an option on 1,700,000 shares at 30 cents each to provide funds for further development of the company's property.

The company holds 16 claims in Morrissette township, some six miles north of Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

The company is headed by Alex. J. Perrin as president of Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

Mentor Exploration Shows Cash Assets of $12,827

Annual report of Mentor Exploration & Development Co. shows cash assets of $12,827.21 on December 31, 1932. Current liabilities were $50.

H. S. Denny, president, reports the main interests of Mentor Exploration & Development Co., a holding company, still lie with Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines, Sudbury Contact Mines, Tashota Gold Mines, and other companies. The capital outstanding of the company remains unchanged—100,000 shares.

OLGA GAS & OIL CO. SEEK LISTING HERE

Application to Toronto Exchange Follows Increase in Authorized Capitalization

Following the increase in the authorized capitalization from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 shares of no-par value, Olga Gas & Oil Co. has made application to the Toronto Stock Exchange for listing the new shares. Under the terms of the agreement with the company and R. W. Evans & Co. Inc., of New York City, 600,000 treasury shares have been optioned for further financing. Some 50,000 shares were issued to the same firm as a commission.

Decatur Oil & Gas Co. Inc., is to receive 350,000 Olga shares in consideration of 51 per cent interest in that company, which has gas leases in Indiana.

Properties of Olga Gas & Oil Co. at the present time include a five per cent interest in the production from the Stevens' lease which is the property of the Prairie Oil & Gas Co., with one well drilled to the Trenton limestone, giving a production of 500,000 cu. ft. of gas daily. In Southwestern Ontario, Olga has leases on eight groups including 1,277 acres in Dover Township, 1,910 acres in Raleigh Township, 130 acres in Mona Township, 125 acres in Dover Township, 125 acres in Aldborough Township, 2,852 acres in Chatham Township, 2,930 acres in Dumfries South Township and 482 acres in South Cotchester Township, Southwestern Ontario.

Income from the sale of gas and oil in January, 1934, amounted to $2,647 while in February it amounted to $2,412. Total value of production since July, 1931, has amounted to $15,024.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending April 9.

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close Apr. 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Apr. 9
1	.06	.01	Aconda	90,500	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03
No	.30½	.13	Aldermac	228,735	.20½	.30½	.20½	.27½
1	.10	.02½	Alexandria	207,100	.07	.07½	.06½	.07½
No	.18	.13	Algoma (n32)	56,200	.16	.18	.14	.16
1	.02½	.00½	Algonquin	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01½	Amity Copper	303,800	.03	.04	.02½	.03½
No	4.00	2.00	Anglo-Huronian	5,012	4.00	4.00	3.90	4.00
1	.08½	.03	Area	62,300	.06	.07½	.05½	.06¾
No	.20	.03½	Arno	22,400	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
1	1.25	.90	Ashley	40,850	1.10	1.20	1.05	1.19
1	.60	.04	Bagamac	2,535,450	.38	.60	.26	.30
1	.04½	.00½	Baldwin	278,100	.02½	.04½	.02½	.03½
1	.22	.12½	Barry Hollinger	164,750	.17½	.22	.17	.20
1	2.05	1.48	Base Metals	16,365	1.70	1.85	1.70	1.79
5	.91	.45	B.E.A.R.	72,775	.73	.74	.65	.70
1	.51	.32	Big Missouri	42,627	.36	.39	.32	.33
1	.64½	.23	Bobjo	169,900	.61	.63	.52	.55
No	15.50	9.20	Bralorne	15,310	14.75	15.50	14.25	14.75
1	.16	.11	Brett Trethewey	14,500	.11½	.12	.11	.11
50c	.93	.28½	Bridge River Ex.	40,800	.78	.93	.79½	.92
1	.09	.01½	Brownlee	3,149,050	.03½	.09	.03½	.05½
1	.02½	.00½	Buckingham	128,000	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02
No	.14	.00½	Buffalo Can.	95,100	.12	.13	.11	.11
5	30.95	23.50	Bulolo	2,070	30.00	30.95	30.00	30.00
No	.04	.01½	Bunker Hill	517,500	.02½	.04	.02	.03½
5s	1.10	1.00	B'Wana McKubwa	......	1.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.14	.02½	Canam Metals	7,600	.10½	.10	.08	.08
1	.20	.07½	Can. Kirkland	727,649	.14	.20	.11½	.13
No	.72	.38	Can. Malartic	38,125	.67	.70½	.60	.60
1	.02½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	589,400	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
1	2.85	2.25	Cariboo Gold	2,400	2.50	2.55	2.30	2.30
1	.09	.01	Cartier Malartic	137,200	.06½	.08	.07	.07
1	.81½	.49	Castle Trethewey	30,420	.70	.73	.63	.70
1	.16	.07	Cen. Manitoba	65,660	.11½	.13	.11	.11½
1	.79	.54	Cen. Patricia	95,060	.76	.77	.68	.70
No	.16½	.05½	Chibougamau Pros.	580,600	.12	.16½	.12	.15½
No	.15½	.09	Church. M. & Mill	188,325	.12½	.14	.11	.12
No	.14	.12	Clericy new	216,800	.....	.14	.12	.12½
1	.02½	.01	Clifton Cons.	131,500	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
5	5.75	4.00	Coast Copper	2,100	4.75	5.75	4.70	5.50
1	.06½	.04½	Cobalt Contact	48,000	.04½	.05	.04½	.05
1	.94½	.55	Columario	149,300	.93	.94½	.55	.60
5	2.45	1.35	Coniagas	2,765	2.15	2.35	2.20	2.25
No	1.60	.97	Coniaurum	24,022	1.40	1.50	1.25	1.30
25	170.25	132.00	Cons. Smelters	1,531	168.00	170.00	167.00	168.00
No	40.50	32.25	Dome Mines	4,561	40.25	40.25	38.50	38.50
No	.07½	.04	Dom. Explorers	33,460	.05	.05½	.04½	.05
1	.02½	.00½	Dominion Kirk.	103,500	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
1	.02	.00½	Don Rouyn	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.01	Duparquet	309,250	.08	.12	.07½	.09
1	4.35	3.25	Eldorado	23,265	3.66	3.70	3.50	3.65
No	4.15	3.00	Falconbridge	7,726	3.99	4.00	3.65	3.85
1	.11½	.01½	Federal	505,000	.06	.11½	.06	.06½
No	.07	.02½	Gilbec	427,650	.04½	.07	.04½	.05
No	1.75	.70	God's Lake	81,915	1.71	1.75	1.51	1.55
1	.18	.08	Goldale	147,700	.16	.18	.16	.16½
10	.57	.16	Goldfield	39,900	.46	.57	.44	.50
1	.28	.11½	Goodfish	115,300	.19	.23	.19	.21
.	.43	.41	Do., new	......	.....	.43	.41	[illegible]
1	.18½	.02½	Graham Bosquet	188,900	.15	.15	.12½	.14
1	1.09	.60	Granada	215,445	.90	1.09	.88	.97
1	1.22	.66	Greene-Stabell	296,865	1.07	1.22	1.05	1.21
1	.18	.05	Grozelle	23,462	.14½	.18	.15	.18
1	.40	.30	Grull Wihksne	2,000	.35	.39	.39	.39
.	1.80	1.68	Gunnar Gold	5,700	.....	1.80	1.68	1.69
1	.53½	.30	Halcrow Swayze	220,025	.48½	.53½	.48½	.49
1	.10½	.03½	Harker	159,200	.10½	.10½	.09	.09½
1	.02½	.00½	Hilltop	91,500	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02
5	19.50	11.40	Hollinger	53,141	18.00	19.50	17.25	18.10
1	1.35	.93	Howey Gold	153,930	1.15	1.33	1.28	1.27
No	14.50	9.00	Hudson Bay	11,608	12.00	14.50	12.10	14.50
1	14.25	10.45	Inter. Mining	135	13.00	13.25	13.10	13.25
.	6.00	4.00	Do., Pur. Warr.	200	4.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
No	28.25	21.15	Int. Nickel	26,002	27.55	28.15	27.55	28.05
1	.12	.02½	Jackson Manion	393,250	.10½	.11½	.09½	.09½
1	.02½	.00½	Keora Mines	10,500	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02
1	.73½	.45	Kirk. Hud. Bay	14,400	.54	.73½	.53	.70
1	.05	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	528,200	.02½	.05	.02½	.04
1	.76	.29	Kirkland Lake	155,880	.73	.73	.60	.60
1	.40½	.21	Kirk. Townsite	52,300	.35	.39	.32	.34
20c	.02½	.01½	Koot. Florence	66,750	.01½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.23	.11	Lakeland	79,600	.20	.22½	.19½	.20
No	.18	.07	Lake Maron	93,800	.13½	.14½	.11½	.11½
1	.03	.01	La Rose	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	54.50	42.00	Lake Shore	21,862	53.25	54.50	52.00	53.50
1	.26	.08	Lebel Oro	722,410	.20	.26	.20	.24½
No	.22	.12	Lee Gold	53,800	.21	.21	.17	.17½
1	3.05	1.85	Macassa	147,482	2.48	3.05	2.50	2.75
1	1.80	1.03	McKenzie R. Lake	100,303	.....	1.30	1.03	1.12
1	.08½	.01½	Malrobic	304,800	.05½	.07½	.06	.06
No	.17	.06	Mandy	19,500	.12½	.17	.12	.17
No	.04	.02	Manitoba Basin	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
1	1.00	.70	Maple Leaf	268,050	.94½	1.00	.70	.81
5	50.00	39.25	McIntyre	4,183	50.00	49.90	47.25	48.50
1	.55	.50	McKinley	500	.50½	.55	.55	.55
No	.05½	.01½	McLeod River	346,500	.04½	.05½	.04½	.05½
1	.73	.39	McMillan	161,460	.67	.73	.65	.66
No	.52½	.25	McWatters	87,650	.47	.48	.45	.46½
1	1.21	.75	McVittie	67,470	.93	.96	.75	.78
5	1.50	1.25	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	100	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.25
No	2.47	1.60	Mining Corp.	13,336	2.05	2.30	2.00	2.30
1	.08½	.02½	Moffatt Hall	468,950	.05½	.08½	.05½	.07
1	.20	.08½	Moneta	12,800	.14	.15	.12½	.12½
1	.04	.01½	Murphy	292,900	.02½	.04	.02½	.03½
No	.09½	.02	Newbec	607,600	.04½	.09½	.04½	.06½
1	.06¾	.03	Night-Hawk Penn.	136,800	.05½	.06¾	.05½	.06½
5	2.85	2.30	Nipissing	3,795	2.50	2.55	2.40	2.41
No	44.75	33.25	Noranda	46,905	41.00	44.75	41.00	43.80
No	.54	.29	Nor. Canada	28,500	.46	.50	.43	.44
1	.27	.11	Osisko	15,100	.23	.27	.20	.23
1	.71½	.36	Parkhill	140,385	.69	.71½	.63	.64
1	.05	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	179,877	.04	.05	.03½	.05
1	.31½	.19	Paymaster	118,600	.28	.31½	.28	.28
1	1.40	.75½	Pend Oreille	13,330	1.14	1.26	1.10	1.20
1	.05	.02½	Peterson Cobalt	7,500	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
1	14.05	10.75	Pioneer Gold B.C.	20,240	12.60	14.05	12.85	14.00
1	.08½	.01½	Porcupine Crown	765,200	.04½	.08½	.05	.07½
.	.02	.00½	Porc. Gold Reef	4,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.	.03	.00½	Potter Doal	235,000	.01½	.03	.01½	.02½
1	1.75	1.02	Premier Gold	38,750	1.51	1.53	1.35	1.40
1	.03½	.01½	Preston E. Dome	96,100	.03	.03½	.02½	.03½
No	.60	.30	Prospectors Air's.	1,100	.55	.55	.45	.50
1	.59	.50	Quebec Gold	108,900	.....	.59	.50	.57
No	.15	.05	Quemont	10,450	.13½	.15	.12	.15
1	1.25	.27	Read Authier	140,171	.96	1.25	.98	1.02
1	1.29	.87	Reno Gold	29,705	1.14	1.24	1.05	1.06
1	.02½	.00½	Ribago	672,850	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02
1	.05½	.01½	Ritchie	230,100	.03	.05½	.03	.04
1	.09½	.01½	Robb Montbray	233,200	.06½	.09½	.06½	.09½
1	4.10	1.75	San Antonio	77,063	3.50	4.10	3.50	3.95
1	1.45	.99	Sherritt Gordon	123,670	1.10	1.43	1.09	1.35
1	2.64	1.43	Siscoe	216,780	2.38	2.64	2.34	2.42
1	.05½	.02½	South Keora	10,000	.04½	.05	.04	.04½
No	.26½	.10	South Tiblemont	511,500	.15	.15½	.11	.11
No	.26	.08½	Stadacona	139,535	.24½	.25	.23	.23
1	.58	.31	St. Anthony	75,095	.55	.56½	.54	.56
No	2.00	1.00	Sudbury Basin	21,490	1.70	1.95	1.70	1.85
1	.16½	.07	Sudbury Contact	36,300	.13½	.14	.13	.13½
1	.08½	.00½	Sudbury Mines	429,000	.08	.08½	.06½	.06½
No	.18	.18	Sudbury Nickel	......	.18	.....	.....	.....
1	.50	.25	Sullivan	80,825	.47	.50	.43½	.48
1	3.20	1.29	Sylvanite	123,805	3.10	3.20	2.86	2.93
1	8.05	5.75	Teck Hughes	128,266	7.80	8.05	7.25	7.40
1	.59	.20	Thom. Cadillac	128,175	.54½	.55	.49	.55
1	.67	.26	Towagmac	189,400	.63	.67	.59½	.66
1	.85	.35	Treadwell	1,275	.50	.57	.52	.57
1	.25	.18	United Kirkland	1,000	.20	.25	.25	.25
No	.02½	.01½	Vacuum Gas	29,800	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	1.12	.77	Ventures	120,565	1.00	1.08	1.01	1.03
1	.03½	.01½	Vickers	162,900	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
No	1.53	1.10	Waite Amulet	46,760	1.20	1.53	1.20	1.45
50c	.50	.38½	Wayside	189,950	.45	.46	.40	.40
No	.42	.31½	White Eagle	71,650	.36	.37	.34½	.37
1	.07½	.03½	White Lake	48,900	.05½	.07½	.05½	.07
1	.18	.07	Wiltsey Coughlan	133,300	.14½	.18	.14	.16
1	.20	.05	Wood Kirkland	48,500	.15	.19	.15	.17½
No	10.25	6.75	Wright-Hargreaves	63,030	10.00	10.25	9.40	9.85

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close Apr. 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Apr. 9
No	.33	.17	Acme Gas & Oil	56,000	.29½	.31	.28½	.29
1	.20	.09	Admiral	1,500	.09	.20	.20	.20
1	1.60	1.02	Ajax	8,650	1.25	1.30	1.15	1.24
1	.25	.15	Alta. Pacific	6,000	.19	.18½	.18	.18
1	.15½	.11	Amalgamated	3,200	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
1	.08	.04½	Anaconda	11,500	.06	.06½	.05½	.05½
No	.12	.05½	Askalta	10,000	.07	.07½	.06½	.07½
No	.35	.20	Associated	11,940	.25	.26	.24	.24
No	.13	.06½	Baltac	4,200	.07½	.07½	.07	.07
1	.10	.10	Brit. Dominion	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	1.60	.95	Calgary & Ed.	1,850	1.31	1.40	1.30	1.31
1	.15	.10½	Calmont	8,500	.12	.13	.11	.11½
1	.12	.06	Common. Pete.	5,000	.10	.12	.09	.12
No	.65	.50	Dalhousie	6,820	.58	.57	.54½	.55
No	.09½	.04½	Devenish	2,500	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½
No	.30	.20	East Crest	5,950	.21	.22	.20	.21
No	.58	.09	Erie Gas	38,900	.48	.58	.48	.52
No	.01½	.00½	Fabyan Pete	114,500	.01	.01½	.00½	.00½
No	.75	.40	Foothills	......	.60	.....	.....	.....
No	.16½	.09½	Freehold	11,800	.12	.13	.11	.11
No	.13	.07	Hargal	100	.07	.08	.08	.08
No	.35	.15	High Sarcee	7,500	.21½	.21	.18	.18
No	1.90	1.56	Home	7,665	1.68	1.70	1.59	1.65
No	.05	.02	Homestead	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.16½	.13	Homestead O. & G.	3,500	.14	.15	.14	.14
No	.44	.20	Lowery	1,500	.34	.30	.30	.30
No	.05	.02½	Madison	11,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.35	.14	Marjon Oil	4,550	.16	.16½	.14	.14
No	.05½	.04½	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.04½	.....	.....	.....
1	.47	.35	McLeod	50	.37	.35	.35	.35
No	.22	.15	Mercury	2,950	.16½	.17	.16	.17
No	.42	.28	Merland	2,100	.28	.32	.29	.30
1	.48	.25	Midwal	7,400	.47½	.48	.47½	.48
No	.22	.15	Mill City Pete	300	.16	.15	.15	.15
1	.33	.21	Model	2,300	.21	.25	.21	.25
5	.17½	.09	Nordon	8,600	.13	.14½	.13	.13
No	.09	.05	Oil Selections	46,600	.07	.07½	.06½	.06½
No	.18	.06½	Okalta	1,000	.10	.11	.11	.11
100	29.00	18.00	Do., pref.	......	18.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.34	.19	Olga Gas & Oil	8,500	.20	.20	.19	.20
No	.17	.07	Pacalta Oil	16,550	.14½	.15½	.14	.14
1	1.10	.75	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	.80	.....	.....	.....
No	.14	.14	Ranchmen's	600	.....	.14	.14	.14
No	.04	.04	Richfield	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	19.55	17.00	Royalite	1,182	18.00	18.00	17.00	17.00
1	.10	.07½	Sarnia Oil	5,000	.08½	.09	.08	.08
No	.17	.10	South West Pete.	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.23	Spooner	......	.42	.....	.....	.....
No	.70	.60	Sterling Pacific	6,000	.65	.67	.65	.65
No	.11½	.07½	United	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
No	.32½	.11	Vanalta	42,400	.28	.31	.27	.29½
1	.20	.16	Vulcan	......	.16	.....	.....	.....
1	.22	.16	Wellington Oil	500	.16	.16	.16	.16
No	.97	.66	Wainwright West	17,100	.85	.85	.70	.70

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
(Transactions for Week to April 4.)

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 27 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Apr. 4
1	.09½	.04½	Alexandria	8,000	.07	.07	.06½	.06½
25c	.03½	.01	Bayview	2,500	.02	.02	.02	.02
20c	.08½	.05	Beaver Silver	14,000	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
25c	.06½	.04	Big Slide	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
25c	.03½	.02	Bluebird	......	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	3.00	2.10	Bradian Gold	19,642	2.70	2.95	2.75	2.90
No	15.00	9.85	Bralorne	10,275	12.95	15.00	13.00	14.90
1	.47½	.20	Bridge River Cons.	3,950	.36	.41½	.36½	.39
50c	.92	.28	Bridge River Exp.	112,100	.73	.92	.75	.91
50c	.27	.25	B. R. Mountain Gold	800	.25	.25	.23	.23
100	99.00	99.00	B. C. Electric, pref.	......	99.00	.....	.....	.....
1	.92	.51½	B. C. Nickel	20,800	.66	.69	.68	.67
1	1.20	1.00	B. C. Silver	......	1.10	.....	.....	.....
50c	.29	.20	Butte I. X. L.	18,460	.27	.27½	.27	.27
1	2.90	2.00	Cariboo Gold	9,360	2.28	2.57	2.30	2.30
No	10.00	8.75	Coast Breweries	268	9.15	9.15	8.75	8.75
1	.37	.21	Congress Gold	29,500	.32	.37	.31	.37
25c	.02	.01	Cork Province	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.06	.01½	Dalhousie Mines	87,750	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
.	.08½	.06	Dawson Gold	500	.07	.07	.07	.07
No	1.65	.25	Dentonia	119,620	1.01	1.65	1.00	1.55
1	.45	.28	Dunwell	5,900	.31	.35	.30	.35
No	.39	.28	Fairview Amal.	69,475	.35½	.39	.35	.38
1	.12	.07½	Federal Gold	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.31	George Copper	250	.31	.32	.32	.32
50c	.02½	.02	George Enterprise	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.06½	.02½	Georgia River	24,250	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
50c	.08	.01	Glacier Creek	1,000	.06½	.05½	.05½	.05½
1	.63	.42	Golconda	16,300	.43	.47	.43	.44
5c	.20	.15	Golconda Ex.	2,400	.16	.16	.16	.16
50c	.61½	.27	Gold Belt	50,525	.42	.61½	.44	.60
50c	.51	.39	Gold Mountain	29,025	.44	.51	.46	.49
50c	.06	.04	Grandview	2,050	.04½	.04	.04	.04
No	.35	.16	Grange Mines	14,035	.28	.32½	.29	.32
1	.41	.28	Grull Wihksne	46,410	.36	.40	.36	.39
No	.16	.08	Haida Gold	9,900	.11	.14	.10	.11
1	.07	.04½	Hercules Cons.	103,400	.08½	.06	.05½	.05½
.	.29	.27	Hedley Sterling	18,100	.....	.29	.27	.27
No	.28	.07	Home Hold	53,850	.24	.25	.22	.22½
1	.02	.01	Independence	33,200	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
1	.04	.01½	Indian Mines	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.14	.10	Inter. Coal	1,000	.12	.10	.10	.10
1	.29	.29	Jack Waite	......	.29	.....	.....	.....
50c	.30	.19	Kootenay Belle	4,900	.28½	.30	.27½	.30
25c	.02	.01	Kootenay King	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
25c	.01½	.00½	L. & L. Cons.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Lakeview	14,340	.01	.01½	.01	.01
.	2.95	2.95	Little Long Lac	......	2.95	.....	.....	.....
10c	.06	.04½	Lucky Jim	4,600	.05	.05	.04½	.04½
No	.28	.11	Mak Siccar	2,200	.26½	.28	.26	.28
50c	.01½	.00½	Marmot Metals	20,000	.00½	.01½	.00½	.01½
10c	.33	.17	Meridian Min.	33,700	.20	.20½	.19	.19
5c	.04	.04	Metaline Metals	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.45½	.13	Minto Mines	120,550	.39	.45½	.38	.43
50c	.13½	.05½	Mogul Mining	30,000	.11	.11	.09½	.11
25c	.01½	.00½	Mohawk	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.27	.25	Mont'y Ackerman	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
50c	.45	.20	Morning Star	42,700	.42	.43½	.42½	.43
1	.05½	.01	Morton Woolsey	100,525	.02½	.04½	.02	.04½
50c	.09	.04	National Silver	32,500	.04½	.05	.04	.04½
1	.13	.05	Native Sons	14,700	.06½	.06½	.06	.06½
50c	1.36	.82	Nicola	67,120	1.00	1.04	.99	1.04
50c	.17	.11	Noble Five	26,966	.13½	.13½	.12½	.13
.	.11	.11	Norgold	20,900	.10	.11	.10	.10½
1	.54	.12½	Pavilion	3,300	.40	.51	.50	.51
1	13.85	11.00	Pioneer Gold	8,795	12.40	13.85	12.30	13.75
50c	.18	.10	Porter Idaho	14,200	.12	.13	.12	.12
No	.02½	.01½	Premier Border	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.25½	.12	Princess Royal	1,600	.17½	.13	.12	.13
1	.04½	.03	Quatsino Copper	9,500	.03½	.04	.03½	.04
50c	.19	.08	Red Hawk	1,400	.15	.15	.15	.15
No	.22½	.10	Reeves McDonald	500	.17	.15	.15	.15
1	1.25	.87	Reno Gold	25,800	1.05	1.19	1.08	1.14
1	.15	.08½	Reward Mining	8,700	.10½	.10½	.09	.09½
1	.03½	.01½	Rufus Argenta	2,000	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.05	.02	Ruth Hope	500	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.55	.37	Sally Mines	3,800	.48	.48	.40	.48
50c	.33½	.27	Salmon Gold	6,900	.29½	.28½	.27	.27
1	.09	.05	Silverado	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
25c	.04½	.02½	Silvercrest	133,000	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
20c	.17	.04	Silversmith	26,500	.15	.17	.14	.14
50c	.03½	.01½	Snowflake	2,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
25c	.04	.02	Sonora	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.40	.27	Standard Gold	500	.30	.28	.27	.27
10	6.60	4.75	Sunshine	100	5.90	6.20	6.20	6.20
1	.28	.20	Sunloch	......	.28	.....	.....	.....
No	.83	.50	Taylor Bridge	27,550	.75	.78	.73½	.75
1	.44	.35	Taylor Windfall	8,525	.42	.44	.40	.44
25c	.05	.04	Thurlow Gold	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
5	.25	.20	Toric	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.28	.04½	United Empire	23,600	.18	.18½	.15	.15
No	3.50	1.40	Vidette Gold	3,350	3.30	3.50	3.15	3.15
No	.27½	.13	Waterloo Gold	3,500	.15	.17	.15	.17
25c	.04½	.02½	Waverly Tangier	91,900	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
50c	.47	.38	Wayside	42,450	.39	.45	.30	.41
20c	.03½	.02½	Wellington	13,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.42	.30	White Eagle	1,300	.36	.35	.35	.35
1	.10½	.06½	Whitewater	6,600	.07	.07½	.07	.07½

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield %		Rate	Yield %
Ajax Oil	8c.	6.45	Mercury Oils	4c.	.....
Bralorne	12½c.	.....	Merland Oils‡*	5c.	.....
Bulolo Gold‡	60c.	.....	Model Oils	3c.	.....
Coast Brew.	92c.	10.51	Noranda‡	$1	.....
Coniagas‡	12½c.	.....	Petrol Oil‡*	1c.	.....
Cons. Smelters	1.50	.....	Premier	12c.	8.57
Dome Mines	1.50	.....	Pioneer, B.C.	60c.	4.28
Falconbridge	5c.	.....	Royalite*	$1	.....
Goldfield Cons.‡*	5c.	.....	San Antonio†	5c.	.....
Hollinger	65c.+20c.	4.69	Siscoe	12+2c.	5.78
Howe Sound	$3	.....	Sterling Pacific Oil‡	2½c.	.....
Int. Coal & Coke‡	2c.	.....	Sunshine Min.	5+7	.....
Int. Nickel s.	10c.	.....	Sylvanite	10+5c.	5.11
Lake Shore	$2+$1	5.60	Teck-Hughes	60c.	8.10
McIntyre	1.62½	3.35	Wright-Har.	40+10c.	5.34

‡Interim. †Initial. *Paid in 1933.

Unlisted Mining Stocks

April 10, 1934

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Adanac Gold	.31	.35	Long Lac Lag.	.28	.31
Ardeen Gold	.53	.56	Lamaq. Contact	.20	.33
Arntfield Gold	.80	.90	Lamaque Gold	1.90	2.10
Arntfield Synd.	.80	.90	Little Long Lac	4.90	5.10
Astoria Rouyn	.05½	.07½	McCarthy Webb	...	.14
Bathurst	.04½	.06½	McL. Cockshutt	.45	.50
Beattie	1.20	1.25	Manco Gold	.31	.35
Bidgood	.03	.05	McCuaig R. Lake	.25	.27
Big Long Lac	.21	.25	Man. & Eastern	.22	.25
Bloom Lake	.33	.36	Matachewan Can.	.20	.24
Buff. Ankerite	1.80	1.90	Mecca Gold	...	.23
Buff. Rouyn	...	.03	Metals Develop.	.04	.07
Bussieres Min.	...	.40	Minefinders	2.25	2.75
Calder Bosquet	.33	.35	Martin-Bird Un.	16.00	18.00
Can. Pandora	.25	.30	Miller Indep.	.39	.43
Can. Radium	.07	.11	Mont. Acker.	.31	.34
Canusa Mining	.05	.08	Montague Gold	4.50	...
Casey Summit	.68	.75	N.A.M.E. Units	5.00	...
Car. Coronada	.24	.28	Normetal Mine	.55	...
Cent. Swayze	.10	.20	Normont	.15	.20
Clover G Units	35.00	39.00	North Shore	.29	.33
Cochenour Wil.	70.00	90.00	Northl'd Pros.	...	400.00
Columario (old)	.34	.39	O'Connell Gold	.39	.44
Continental Kirk.	.06	.07	Oro Grande Dev.	.40	.50
Coupland Gold	.38	.42	Peninsular Pet.	.00½	.01
Crown Reserve	.05	.07	Pickle Crow	.89	.93
Delta Units	50.00	75.00	Pontiac Rouyn	.55	.60
Dorval Siscoe Units	17.00	20.00	Que. Eureka Un.	11.00	15.00
Dunlop Cons.	.01½	.03	Queen Lebel	.13	.17
Eagle Oil	...	1.50	Red Lake Gold	.34	.36
Echo Bay Expl.	...	35	Rubec	.02⅞	.03¼
Edgecreek Un.	9.00	14.00	Res. Island	.20	.25
El Bonanza	.28	.31	St. Paul Silverad.	.37	.48
Fiske	.04	.05	Sequin Rouyn	.30	.35
Four Nations	.45	50	Silveradium U.	175.00	200.00
Galatea Units	30.00	50.00	Silver Valley	...	.20
Glenora Gold	.40	.53	Smelter Gold	.35	.37
Goldside Units	40.00	50.00	Sourdough Un.	5.00	10.00
Gold Bar	.13	.15	Sun Bear	...	.20
Greenlaw	.07	.09	Sunorca Explor.	1.65	1.75
Gr. Bear Lake	.40	.45	Swayze Contact	...	.16
Gabrielle	.65	.70	Talisman Gold	.22	.25
Hard Rock	.40	.45	Tashota Goldfield	.38	.42
Herbin Lake Un.	16.00	21.00	Tashota Gold	.06	.08
Horseshoe	.04½	.07	Tiblemont Island	.38	.45
Huronian M.	.50	...	Titurno Units	25.00	30.00
Inter. Gold	.23	.26	Toburn	1.45	1.55
Iroquois Kirk.	.16	.19	Tudhope M. Syn.	20.00	24.00
Island Lake	.13	.16	Tyrrell Tp. McN.	...	40.00
Johnson Nipigon	.35	.40	Vipond	.50	...
Jupiter Gold	19.00	21.00	W. E. Red Lake	.22	.25
Keeley	.50	...	West McW. Units	5.00	9.00
Kenty Gold	...	.95	Wendigo	.44	.50
Kirk. Gold	.35	.40	Wingold	.49	.53
Lake Geneva	.12	.17	Young Davidson	.40	.45
			Young Munro	...	.15

The above table is made up from quotation sheets of several brokers. The Financial Post does not guarantee the quotations but can supply any subscriber with the name of the broker from whose sheet any particular quotation was taken.

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

McKENZIE RED LAKE LISTED FOR TRADING

Company is Developing McNeeley Claims Adjacent to Howey Mines in Patricia

Shares of McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines have been called for trading on Toronto Stock Exchange. The company was incorporated February 1, 1933, to develop the McNeeley claims, adjacent to Howey Gold Mines, in the Patricia district of Ontario.

The company has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares of which 2,225,838 had been issued to March 21, 1934. The property was acquired from the McNeeley Red Lake Holdings Co., in consideration of 1,500,000 treasury shares. The three adjoining claims were acquired from Alex. McTavish in consideration of 17,550 treasury shares.

Finances have been provided by Charles A. Gentles & Co., of Toronto, which has taken up 600,000 shares at prices ranging from 20 to 40 cents each and 33,333 shares at 50 cents each.

Aggressive development has been conducted during the past several months, including the sinking of a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 274 ft. and the establishing of two levels at 125 ft. and 250 ft., where some 2,000 ft. of lateral work has been done with encouraging results.

The company is headed by W. G. Armstrong as president, North Bay, Ont.

RECORD IS MADE BY PIONEER GOLD

Bridge River Producer Shows Net Profit of $190,000 For March

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Pioneer Gold Mines, big Bridge River producer, had its record month in March, a total of $260,000 worth of gold having been taken from the mine in that period. Operating expenses totalled $70,000, leaving a net profit before providing for depletion and taxation of $190,000. The best previous month was January, when production totalled $240,000.

Here is a table of production at Pioneer, month by month, over the past year, the profit in each case being before deduction of taxation and depletion allowance:

	Gr. Income $	Expenses $	Profit $
April	202,000	53,000	152,000
May	206,000	55,000	147,000
June	193,800	50,300	143,500
July	204,300	61,200	143,100
August	202,150	62,000	140,150
September	183,000	61,500	121,500
October	187,300	64,200	123,100
November	224,200	68,500	155,700
December	236,200	68,000	167,200
1934—			
January	240,600	69,000	171,600
February	230,200	64,000	166,200
March	230,200	64,000	166,200
12 Months	2,567,750	746,700	1,821,000

It pays 60 cents a share. There are 1,751,750 shares issued, so that net profits after all charges will be substantially more than dividend requirements.

Deliver Smith Cob. Stock 9 Mos. After Issue Date

The announcement is made by Smith Cobalt Mines, through its fiscal agent, Cobalt Securities Co., that the private offering of shares at 12½ cents will close April 14, 1934, after which a public offering will be made at 20 cents per share. A feature of the offering is that while the 12½-cent stock applied for will be issued at once, the delivery of same will be delayed nine months from the date, or until the shares are freely traded in at 30 cents each.

The company has a capitalization of $4,000,000 in $1 par value shares of which 1,800,000 shares were issued to W. H. Smith, president of the company as sole vendor of 14 mining claims in Coleman, Lorraine and Gillies Limit, Temiskaming District, Ont.

An agreement has been entered into with one, Maitland D. Johnson, who has optioned 850,000 shares at ten cents and 850,000 shares at 15 cents. During the currency of these options a further 200,000 shares is under option at five cents. A total of 1,741,000 shares is pooled to March 5, 1935.

The Ascendency of Silver

The current issue of the Mining Chronicle features the leading silver mining companies operating in the Great Bear Lake and other fields.

The information contained in this issue should prove valuable in considering the relative merits and possibilities of these companies.

Copies will be mailed upon request.

F. J. CRAWFORD & CO.
Members
Toronto Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
11 Jordan St. Toronto
ELgin 2201

J. E. Grasett & Co.
MEMBERS
THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
302 BAY ST.
TORONTO
WAverley 4781
Branch Office:
Dundas & Keele Sts.
JUnction 1167

Kippen and Co. Offer Morning Star Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Kippen and Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, are offering at the market price stock in Morning Star (Fairview) Gold Mines.

This company has 2,460,000 shares of stock outstanding after the current financing is concluded. It owns a gold property of about 460 acres a few miles northwest of Oliver, B.C. A shaft has been sunk on the property to a depth of 375 ft., two levels established, and 850 ft. of drifting done.

Nearly 1,800 tons of ore have been shipped to the Trail smelter from No. 1 slope. The assays show .68 ozs. of gold to the ton, with a small silver content. This means a return of $23.80 a ton gold at the current value of $35 an oz.

The present estimated ore reserves are over 60,000 tons. This estimate is only based on a section 350 ft. long by 225 ft. on the dip of the vein.

Barry Hollinger Reports Millheads at $8 Per Ton

Operating at 100 tons daily, Barry-Hollinger Mines reports that millheads are running about $8 per ton, gold at normal value, with a current operating profit between $4,000 and $5,000 per month.

Exploration on the upper levels has resulted in the finding of 50 ft. of new ore on the 1,250-ft. level, averaging about $8 per ton in gold, according to Colin A. Campbell, mine manager of the company. Another strike has been made on the 1,750-ft. level, the importance of which is yet to be determined.

Appeal Court Frees Goffatt Previous Conviction Quashed

Finding that the trial judge had erred in his application of law, Appeal Judges Mulock, Davis and Middleton allowed an appeal and quashed the conviction of William C. Goffatt on the charge of issuing a false prospectus of the Dominion Royalty Corp.

Early in March Judge Clement, of the County Court of Waterloo County, convicted Goffatt which resulted in the appeal. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., and A. G. Slaght acted for the appellant, Joseph Sedgewick, K.C., for the Crown.

Metal Prices

New York—April 10—
Copper: Electrolytic spot and future, 8⅝c to 8½c.
Silver: 46⅜c.
London—April 10—
(Long Ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £36 10s; future, £37.
Standard spot, £33 7s 6d; future, £33 12s 6d.
Tin: Spot, £238, 17s 6d; future, £237 17s 6d.
Lead: Spot, £11 7s 6d; future, £11 15s.
Zinc: Spot, £14 15s; future, £15 2s 6d.
Silver: 20¼d. per ounce.
Gold: 134s 6d.
Canada—April 10—
Gold: $34.70.

We Recommend
TALISMAN GOLD MINES
at the market
BEILBY, COLEMAN, EVANS & GRANT
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Head Office
364 Bay St., Toronto AD. 6061
Branch at
21 Main St. E., Hamilton

Bloom Lake Consolidated

BLOOM LAKE CONSOLIDATED propose to shortly launch an intensive development programme on their Group No. 2 properties, adjoining Ventures Limited and within 900 yards of the new Hollinger mill in Matachewan.

We have prepared an interesting circular on this property and maps of the Matachewan gold area which we would be very pleased to furnish upon request.

GEORGE BURRELL & CO.
ELGIN 7397
330 BAY STREET . . . TORONTO

GABRIELLE MINES SCENE OF ACTIVITY PLAN THIRD SHAFT

Manitoba's Original Gold Discovery Soon to See Production is Hope

Geo. H. Salton to Continue Diamond Drilling — New Issue Offered Public

Banking on the fact the geological set-up is almost identical with that of the adjoining and successful San Antonio Mines, Gabrielle Mines is planning extensive developments on their property on the north shore of Rice Lake, Man., this summer. George H. Salton, B.Sc., M.Sc., engineer in charge, is now en route to the property, and will continue diamond drilling, and sinking a third shaft immediately, officials told The Post.

Manitoba's original gold discovery, Gabrielle Mines has been hampered for years in its development by lack of funds, it was explained. Two shafts were sunk, and some lateral work started, when the war forced cessation of the work. In all 3,000 ft. of diamond drilling has been done. The two original shafts reach a depth of 50 and 68 ft. Early this summer, a new shaft will be sunk between the discoveries to the north and the original discoveries. Salton, who was formerly with San Antonio Mines, and is familiar with the geology of the district, last year did diamond drilling amounting to 1,000 ft. on the property. He reports that equipment enough to carry on production is already at the mine, and the compressor on steam. A contract has been signed with Manitoba Power Co. it is stated, to provide power, poles and wiring for which is already complete.

Named After Indian

Gabrielle Mine was originally located and recorded by Major E. A. Pelletier, in 1911. The Cartwright claim was recorded shortly afterward, both of which are registered in the name of Gabrielle Mines. The name Gabrielle was given the mine in honor of Gabrielle Sinclair an Indian who was responsible for locating several of the lodes running across this claim.

The property is about an hour and a quarter by plane from Winnipeg, or an hour's flight from Lac DuBonnet. By road, the take off is from Pine Falls, from which a 46 mile winter road enters the area. Mr. Salton is anxious to get into the property before the spring break-up.

Mine officials and promoters point with pride to the unusually low capitalization of this company. Authorized capitalization is $1,000,000, with shares par value $1. The present offering, of 50,000, is being sold at 60 cents per share. The issue is being floated for the purpose of sinking the new shaft, developing the ore bodies, and erecting a 100-ton mill, officials explain. While officials are making no rash promises, they hope to start production this year.

Plan Active Development In Hedley Sterling Area

Aggressive development programme is planned for the Hedley Sterling group of 12 mineral claims, five miles west of Hedley, B.C., it was officially announced by Hedley Sterling Gold Mines Ltd. While preliminary equipment is now on the ground, if the planned development is carried through, new equipment will have to be procured. An issue of 200,000 shares of common stock is being-underwritten to pay for this new equipment and the contemplated development.

Premier Mine Returns 345 P. C. on Investment

Annual Report Shows 1,332,069 Ounces of Gold Produced to End of 1933 — Charges London Impedes B. C. Silver Operation

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Premier Gold Mining Co. has now distributed $17,258,074, or $3.45 per share, equal to 345 per cent upon the original investment of 5,000,000 shares of par value of $1, according to Dale L. Pitt, manager, who reviewed the affairs of the famous Portland Canal producer at the annual meeting of the company here this week.

Premier to the end of 1933 had produced 1,332,069 ounces of gold, and 33,873,225 ounces of silver. The gross production of the mine now exceeds $41,000,000.

A resolution was passed empowering the company to acquire and hold shares in any other company, irrespective of the country of its incorporation. Two hundred shareholders attended the meeting.

London Directors Opposed

Mr. Pitt stated that £200,000 had been paid for a 49 per cent interest in the Tarkwa Gold Areas of the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, and that the outlook was bright for a successful major operation there. Additions are now being made to the milling equipment, the present mill duty being 550 tons daily.

The company does not contemplate resumption of operations at Porter-Idaho and Prosperity mines in the Portland Canal until price of silver increases, perhaps to 65 cents.

Mr. Pitt pointed out that negotiations for the operation by Premier of the B. C. Silver Co. mine, were still impeded by the attitude of the London directors who did not agree with the terms offered by Premier. The suggested arrangement was that Premier would advance the capital needed for development of the property to be returned from production and deduct a certain amount per ton for the use of its mill and equipment for reduction of any ores that might be developed in B. C. ground.

Elect Directorate

Result of the operations at the Big Bell and Little Bell properties in Western Australia is still uncertain, Mr. Pitt stated, although a large ore body was being developed by diamond drill and underground work, with depth of 1,000 ft. already reached by drill. Metallurgical difficulties had been encountered, however, and an outlay of $2,000,000 might be required to put the properties on a producing basis.

H. C. Hewetson, Vancouver manager of Toronto General Trusts, was added to the directorate, the previous board being re-elected as follows: A. J. Guess, New York; R. W. Wood, Vancouver; James Moore, New York; H. B. Price, New York; W. R. Wilson, Vancouver; Edward D. Untermyer, New York; and W. E. Bennett, New York.

T. K. Gray was elected to the position of assistant secretary, left vacant by the elevation of Mr. Hewetson to the directorate.

WARN INVESTORS OF SALE IN BRITAIN OF RED GOLD MINES

Claim Property in Close Proximity to Noranda—Can't be Found

A gentleman in a motor car who makes personal calls on London, Eng., investors and tells how quick profits can be made by buying shares in the Red Gold Mining Co. of Canada, is the subject of an attack by the Investors Chronicle and Money Market Review, well-known English publication, in a recent issue. The gentleman is a representative of Messrs. T. Stanley Clarke & Son Ltd., London investment concern, according to the Chronicle, and the Red Gold Mining Co., a Canadian proposition said to be in close proximity to Noranda.

One of the circulars issued states that a value of $12,000 gold per ton is being obtained by Red Gold Corp. Further on in the circular, this is modestly reduced to $12 per ton. Development work has shown the presence of gold, but very little work has been done, since it is now proposed to undertake a programme of deep diamond drilling, according to the circular. The Chronicle warns its readers against high-pressure methods of Clarke & Son, and points out that no mention is made in the sales sheets as to how much cash, if any, is available for further development.

Diligent search of Canadian records by The Financial Post has failed to locate any such mine in the Noranda district. Nor anywhere else in Canada. To say that the company has struck gold in the north cannot be disproved, as it would be hard to find a township in Northern Ontario or Quebec where gold has not been reported.

The mine, although advertised as a Canadian proposition, has apparently been conceived in England.

The Chronicle has previously warned its readers against the operations of Clarke & Son, particularly in regard to South African ventures.

Premier Gold Mines Seek New Claims to Develop

A policy of continuing the life of Premier Gold Mining Co. by developing new claims was outlined by Dale Pitt, general manager, at the annual meeting of shareholders in Vancouver, B.C. The general manager stated it was becoming increasingly difficult to find ore at the company's mine at Stewart, B.C.

Shareholders were also told that Toburn Gold Mines Ltd., one of the company's holdings, had paid back to Premier all the funds put into it. Further work on the Porter Idaho and Prosperity group would not be resumed until silver prices reached 65 cents per ounce, said the general manager.

The company has spent $40,000 in the Cariboo area, without success, and all options have been dropped.

Sally Mines Ships Ore to Trail Smelter

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—Shipment of a 50-ton carload of ore to the Trail Smelter by Sally Mines on Wallace Mountain in the Beaverdell area, is announced by R. H. Stewart, president of the company. Sally Mines shipped two similar carloads in March.

Head frame for the two-compartment shaft near the boundary of the Wellington has been erected and work is proceeding on the sinking of the shaft itself. Sufficient funds are said to be in the treasury of this company to finance this work so as not to interfere with earnings from the present production.

KINGSTONE SCENTS "GRADE A FRAUD" IN PEN. OIL DEALS

Peninsular Pete Shares Purchased Under Fictitious Names, is Charge

The name of Peninsular Petroleum again entered the limelight last week when during a Supreme Court Trial in North Bay, purchase of Peninsular stock through two allegedly fictitious accounts, was branded by Mr. Justice Kingstone as "nothing but a case of first class fraud."

The revelation of an alleged scheme to boost the price of Peninsular stock came during cross examination of J. L. Bayne, plaintiff witness in a $125,000 damage action brought by L. S. Clarke and J. A. Allen, trustee in bankruptcy, against F. O'Hearn & Co., brokers.

Peninsular Petroleum was formed in 1929 with Leonard Hartley as managing director, to allegedly develop properties in the Wainwright, Alberta, district. It is not known, however, that the company has any tangible assets.

Bayne who left the lumber business to manage the North Bay office of L. S. Clarke, correspondent of the F. O'Hearn & Co., admitted he had permitted the two accounts of Greenwood and Smith, although they were actually used for purchases of L. Barkell. Bayne refused to admit the names of Greenwood and Smith were fictitious, but admitted that dealings were not done through either of these men. It was a final purchase of 300,000 shares of this stock, allegedly without the knowledge of L. S. Clarke, that spelled his bankruptcy.

The entire affair was a "merry-go-round," said D. H. Porter, counsel for defense. Bayne admitted he had not given Albert Gardiner, a partner in F. O'Hearn & Co. full particulars of the stock he intended to purchase and draft out.

The case was adjourned to a date to be fixed.

B. C. Plans Line To New Empire Of Mine Riches

Anxious to open up the mineral area in B.C., centring on Fort Graham, Premier Pattullo, in the face of sectional opposition, has made renewal of the charter of the Canadian Northeastern Railway Co., subsidiary of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., dependent on their completing a line inward from Stewart to Fort Graham within five years. The company has been given nine months in which to make a start on the line. It is not known yet whether Smelters consider the charter valuable enough to accept this clause, but, if they do, it is expected they will start to build the new road this summer.

Construction of the road, it is claimed, would open up a vast new mineral empire. Smelters have large placer gold holdings on the Mesilinka River, and a copper property on Thutade Lake. In addition, the line would give access to the famed Groundhog coal fields, and the Ferguson lead-zinc mine.

125-ton Mill Being Built On McMillan Gold Claims

A mill with a daily capacity of 125 tons is being constructed by McMillan Gold Mines, Ltd., at its mine in the Sudbury area, it is reported. All heavy machinery has been purchased and is on the property, and the mill will be tuned in by July 1 of this year, it is expected. Sufficient or reserves will be available to supply the mill for a period of five or six years, company officials state.

The property, which consists of 15 mining claims, having an area of approximately 600 acres, extends east and west along the ore-bearing zone of the Sudbury area for a distance of about two miles.

The mine has been opened up to a depth of 625 ft. and some 6,000 ft. of drifting and cross-cutting has been carried on along various levels. Based on the present price of $35 an ounce for gold, the ore reserves are said to be in the neighborhood of $2,600,000.

HEAR HUDSON BAY TO REPORT FINDING BIG NEW ORE BODY

Unofficial Estimate Shows Increase in Value of Production in 1933

Owing to the illness of the general manager, R. E. Phelan, the annual report of the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. has been delayed, but is expected in the course of the next few weeks. In the meantime, The Financial Post is reliably informed that in addition to an operating profit, the shareholders will get a pleasant surprise in the form of an announcement of a new ore body of indicated importance. It is learned, on the best authority, that the new body has just recently been discovered.

As to output, a report recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives a workable yardstick with which to estimate the results obtained by this company during the past year.

Using these figures, the production of this company up to December, 1933, with comparative figures for the two preceding years would be as follows:

	1933	1932	1931
Copper, lbs.	41,387,122	42,158,235	31,068,556
Zinc. lbs. ..	46,305,720	41,736,600	35,056,199
Gold, ozs. ..	81,000	82,565	73,000
Silver, ozs. .	910,000	933,983	702,128

These are estimates made from Government figures and are not official.

United Empire Planning 6,000 ft. Aerial Tramway

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—Equipment is now being assembled at the bottom of the mountain and work will be rushed in constructing the 6,000-foot aerial tramway at the United Empire property on Bear River, two and a half miles from Stewart in the Portland Canal district. The operations are located 2,400 ft. up the mountain and since control was taken over last August by Col. Victor Spencer and associates more than $60,000 has been spent in development.

The main values are in silver with some gold along with substantial values in lead and zinc. There are 21 claims in all with 15 crown granted. A 2,000-ft. power line has been completed and good progress in driving a tunnel has been made since power was turned on last month.

The new aerial tram will be able to transport 150 tons every 24 hours and already 87 tons of high grade ore have been sacked for shipment. A cross-cut tunnel is being driven 1,500 feet to intersect the known ore body.

HERBERT TAREYTON
LONDON
SMOKING MIXTURE
Herbert Tareyton
"And How He's Going To Enjoy It"
HERBERT TAREYTON!
H.T.I

MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

•

Capitalization $10,000,000

ANNOUNCES THE APPOINTMENT OF

BARTLEY & COMPANY, INCORPORATED

NEW YORK

as Fiscal Agents

The purpose of Mining and Development Corporation is the development of mineral resources in Canada, the United States, and other countries—examining, acquiring, exploring, developing and operating mining properties. Controlling interest in important gold, silver and tin properties located in North and South America is now owned by the Corporation. Bartley & Company, Incorporated, are now negotiating for several Canadian and American mining properties.

Officers and Directors

MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

AUGUST HECKSCHER
Chairman of the Board
NEW YORK
President & Director Alcoma Corp.; Director Crucible Steel Corp. of America; Director Empire Trust Company; Chairman, Executive Committee and Director, Union Bag & Paper Co.

THOMAS F. COLE
President
PASADENA, CAL.
Director, Phelps Dodge Corporation; formerly President, Oliver Iron Mining Co., subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp.

G. M. HECKSCHER
Vice-President
NEW YORK
Vice-President and Director Anahma Corporation

RODMAN WANAMAKER
Vice-President
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FLOYD DEL. BROWN
Treasurer
NEW YORK
President, Bethlehem Engineering Co.

HON. G. F. THOMPSON
Secretary
NEW YORK
Attorney, Thompson, Smith & Thompson

THOMPSON W. DECKER
NEW YORK
Capitalist formerly Treasurer, Sheffield Farms Co., Inc.

M. E. ERDOFY
NEW YORK
President, Bartley & Company, Incorporated

HON. JOSEPH I. FRANCE
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.
Former United States Senator

ALFRED H. PARADIS
MONTREAL, QUE.
President, Sullivan Consolidated Gold Mines Limited; Director, Champlain Oil Co. Ltd.

J. LEONARD REPLOGLE
NEW YORK
Capitalist; Director, Wabash Railway, formerly Chairman of the Board, Replogle Steel Co.

NEW ISSUE

500,000 No Par Value Shares

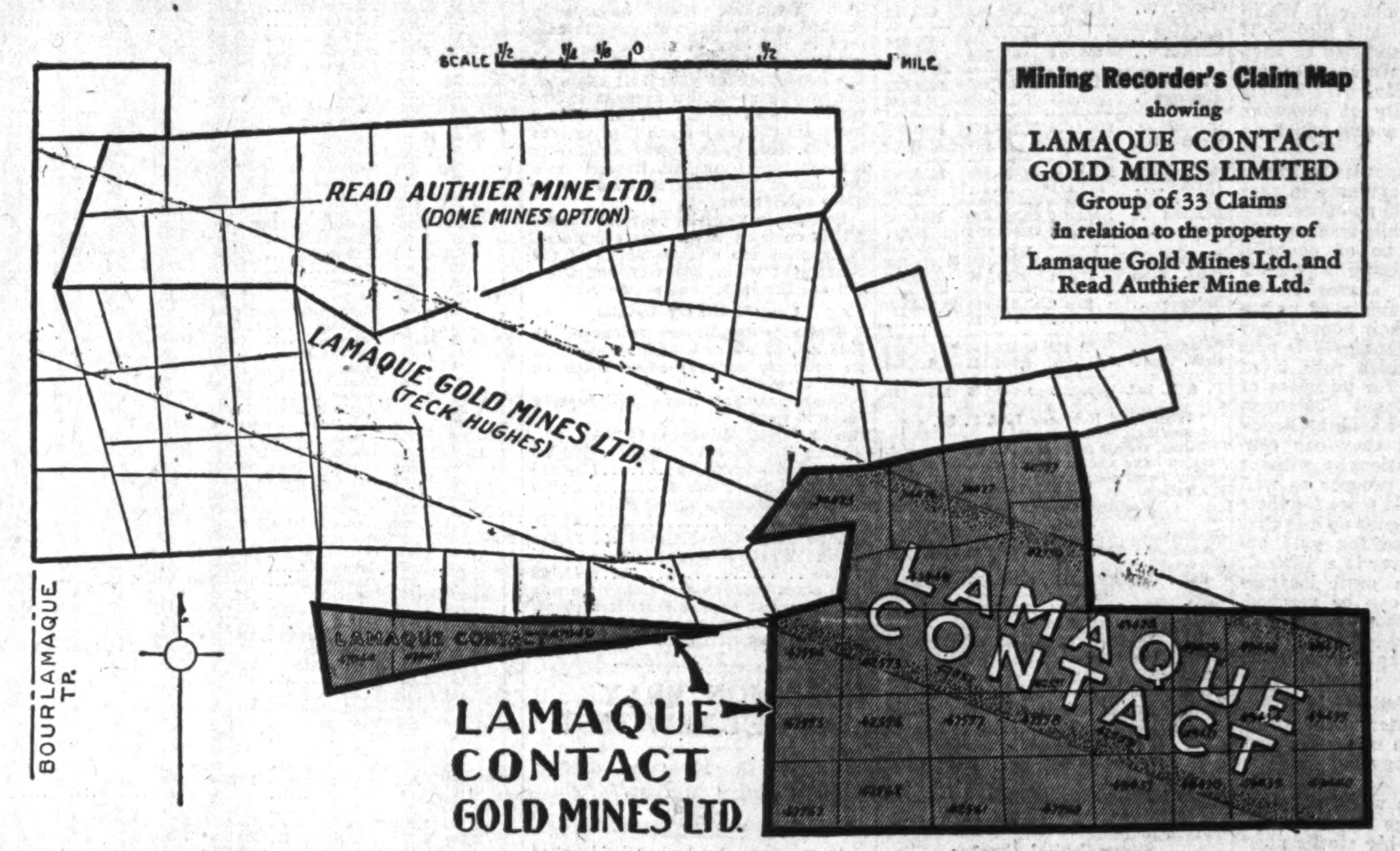
LAMAQUE CONTACT GOLD MINES LIMITED

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized — 5,000,000 shares (no par value)
Issued or to be issued for properties and services — 2,100,000 shares.
Balance in Treasury after giving effect to this issue — 2,400,000 shares.

Transfer Agent and Registrar:
TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE CO. LTD., Toronto, Ontario.

Bankers: IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Bay Streets, Toronto



Mining Recorder's Claim Map
showing
LAMAQUE CONTACT GOLD MINES LIMITED
Group of 33 Claims
in relation to the property of
Lamaque Gold Mines Ltd. and Read Authier Mine Ltd.

PROPERTY. Lamaque Contact Gold Mines Ltd. holds 33 mining claims (approximately 1346 acres) in Bourlamaque Township, Province of Quebec. These claims adjoin Lamaque Gold Mines Limited, controlled and operated by Teck Hughes, on the south and east.

DEVELOPMENT. Surface exploration has revealed the existence of a number of mineralized veins with evidence of commercial values at the surface. Approximately 7600 feet of diamond drilling upon the northern portion of the Company's property has cut two veins, one at a depth of about 215 feet, showing gold values of .60 ounces to the ton, or $21.00 per ton, and another at a depth of about 355 feet, showing gold values of 1.80 ounces or $63.00 to the ton over 3 feet 8 inches (gold calculated at today's price of $35.00 per ounce). In other diamond drill holes narrow dykes were occasionally encountered which carried gold from traces up to one ounce per ton, according to the engineering information available.

GENERAL. Permanent camps have already been constructed capable of accommodating fifteen to twenty men and it is proposed to proceed immediately with an aggressive development campaign.

Considering the property's favourable location and geological indications, coupled with the results of exploration work to date, it would appear that the property is a gold mining prospect of mine-making possibilities.

MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTION. With a Board of capable and experienced mining and business men and skilled technical guidance, finances are being sought to test out further the possibilities of this meritorious property.

The Board of Directors will include:

A. B. STODART, TORONTO, *President*
Director, Mining Corporation of Canada
Director, Ashley Gold Mining Corporation
Director, Base Metals Mining Corporation
Director, Acme Gas & Oil Co. Ltd.

J. T. TEBBUTT, THREE RIVERS, QUE., *Vice-President*
President, Siscoe Gold Mines Limited

HARRY A. KEE, TORONTO, *General Manager*
Manager, Sullivan Gold Mines Limited

FRANK EICHELBERGER, FIELD, B. C.
Vice-President and General Manager, Base Metals Mining Corporation
President, Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd.

W. R. P. PARKER, TORONTO
Parker, Clark & Hart, Solicitors
President, Acme Gas & Oil Co. Ltd

Shares to be sold under the present offering will not be from the 2,100,000 shares issued or to be issued for properties and services, but will be shares purchased by the Underwriters from the Company for which the Underwriters will have paid the Company 15 cents per share net.

This offering is made by the undersigned as principals and not as agents, the undersigned being participants in an underwriting option on Treasury shares of the Company.

PRICE: 20 Cents per Share.

R. P. BARRETT & CO.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
297 BAY STREET . . TORONTO
SUN LIFE BUILDING . . HAMILTON

MILNER ROSS & CO.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
350 BAY STREET . . . TORONTO
PIGOTT BUILDING . . . HAMILTON

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, although we cannot guarantee their accuracy.